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JOURNALS

OF

CONGRESS.

CONTAINING

THE

PROCEEDINGS

FROM JANUARY 1, 1779, TO JANUARY 1, 1780.

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JOURNALS
OF
CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, [illegible]

A Letter of the 31ſt of December from general Waſhington was read, reſpecting brigadier du Portail and the engineers of his corps:

Whereupon a report from the board of war on the ſame ſubject, in conſequence of the general's letter of the 16th of November laſt, was taken into conſideration, and Congreſs came to the following reſolutions:

Whereas general Waſhington has expreſſed his opinion of the merit and abilities of brigadier general du Portail, as being well acquainted with the branch he profeſſes and a gentleman of real knowledge in military ſcience in general, and has a very favourable opinion of meſſ. la Radiere, Loumoy and de Gouvion, who have ſerved with reputation as engineers in the army of the United States; and has repreſented that in his judgment they will be neceſſary and uſeful in future operations:

Reſolved, That brigadier du Portail, and meſſ. la Radiere, Loumoy and de Gouvion, be retained in the ſervice of the United States as engineers for another campaign, if agreeable to their inclination, and permiſſion can be obtained from His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty or his miniſter plenipotentiary.

Reſolved, That the board of war be directed to confer with monſ. Gerard on the ſubject, and in caſe brigadier du Portail, and the other engineers ſhall conclude to remain in the ſervice of the United States, that the board report to Congreſs a proper arrangement and appointment for the corps of engineers.

The

The order of the day being called for, a motion was made to reconſider the 9th propoſition paſſed yeſterday relative to finance: after debate the determination of the queſtion was poſtponed till to-morrow by the ſtate of North-Carolina.

Reſolved, That the committee of the treaſury be directed to give the ſeveral ſtates, the neceſſary information reſpecting the new emiſſion of bills for ſuch as have been counterfeited, and to the commiſſioners of the loan-offices, inſtructions relative to the indented certificates to be given for bills to be exchanged, and to the mode of tranſmitting ſuch bills to the treaſurer of loans:

That one eighth per cent. be allowed to the commiſſioners of the loan-offices on the amount of bills to be exchanged by them reſpectively, in lieu of all other expences attending the ſaid buſineſs:

That it be recommended to the ſeveral ſtates forthwith to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be effectual for detecting perſons employed in making counterfeit bills, or paſſing the ſame knowing them to be ſuch.

The board of war having reported ſpecially on the caſe of colonel Hogan's regiment, the ſame was taken into conſideration; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the board of war be directed to ſupply, on the application of the delegates of North-Carolina, the men of colonel Hogan's regiment, which chiefly conſiſts of draughts from the militia of that ſtate, with ſuch articles of cloathing as in the opinion of the board may be ſpared from the continental ſtock without detriment to the ſervice; the articles received by the regiment by order of the board to be charged to the ſaid ſtate.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1779.

Mr. Floyd, a delegate from New-York, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

The committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Meſſ. Penet and Couloux reſpecting a manufactory of fire arms, report,

"That the ſaid Meſſ. Penet and Couloux propoſe to eſtabliſh a manufactory for making fire arms, ſide arms, &c. of all kinds, in ſome convenient place in ſome one of the United States, if they can have proper encouragement from Congreſs: that they are willing to contract to make and

and deliver one hundred thouſand muſkets with bayonets of the beſt kind, completely finiſhed, at the price of twenty ſix and one half livres a piece, to be paid in ſpecie or other currency equivalent: that they will deliver twenty thouſand of the ſaid arms by the expiration of two years and an half, and the reſidue within the term of ſix or ſeven years from the time of contracting: or if the whole number of muſkets are not wanted, they will agree to make any other kind of fire arms or ſide arms in lieu thereof, they to find all materials and be at the whole expence of making the arms:"

The committee further report,

"That in their opinion it will be beneficial to theſe ſtates to have ſuch a manufactory eſtabliſhed, and that the terms propoſed are reaſonable."

Reſolved, That the board of war be authoriſed to contract with Meſſ. Penet and Couloux for a ſuitable number of muſkets, with bayonets of a proper ſize, and other arms, to be manufactured in theſe ſtates, agreeable to the foregoing propoſal.

The delegates of Maſſachuſetts-Bay produced credentials of their appointment, which were read.

The determination of the queſtion for reconſidering the ninth propoſition, which was yeſterday poſtponed at the requeſt of a ſtate, was called for; and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Froſt	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holton	*no*	
Rhode Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Ellſworth	*no*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Floyd, excuſed,		
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Scudder	*no*	
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Roberdeau	*no*	*no*

Maryland,

Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. F. L. Lee	*ay*	*
	Mr. M. Smith	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hill	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	
	Mr. Hutſon	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	*ay*

So it paſſed in the negative.

A report from the board of treaſury was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That during the continuance of the high prices of the neceſſaries of life, the ſalary of the treaſurer of loans be increaſed to three thouſand five hundred dollars per annum.

The board of treaſury having, purſuant to orders, ſelected from the journals the reſolutions reſpecting the calling in certain emiſſions, and providing a fund for ſinking the bills of credit emitted by Congreſs, and prepared a preamble thereto, reported the ſame, and ſundry verbal amendments being made in the reſolutions, the whole was agreed to as follows:

Whereas theſe United States, unprovided with revenues and not heretofore in a condition to raiſe them, have in the courſe of the preſent war, repeatedly been under the neceſſity of emitting bills of credit, for the redemption of which the faith of theſe United States has been ſolemnly pledged, and the credit of which their honour and ſafety, as well as juſtice, is highly concerned to ſupport and eſtabliſh; and whereas to that end it is eſſentially neceſſary to aſcertain the periods of their redemption, and ſeaſonably to eſtabliſh funds which in due time, without diſtreſſing the people, ſhall make adequate proviſion for the ſame: and whereas, in appointing the payments for the ſaid fund, it is expedient that an extra ſum be called for the current year, both on account of the preſent eaſe of paying it and to reduce the ſurplus in circulation; therefore,

Reſolved, That theſe United States be called on to pay in their reſpective quotas of fifteen millions of dollars for the year 1779, and of ſix millions of dollars annually for eighteen years from and after the year 1779, as a fund for

ſinking

ſinking the emiſſions and loans of theſe United States to the 31ſt day of December, 1778, incluſive:

That if the continuance and circumſtances of the war ſhall make any further emiſſions neceſſary the year enſuing, they ſhall be ſunk in the manner and within the period aforeſaid:

That any of the bills emitted by order of Congreſs prior to the year 1780, and no others, be received in payment of the ſaid quotas:

That the bills received on the ſaid quotas, except thoſe for the year 1779, be applied firſt for the payment of the intereſt and ſecondly for the principal of loans made by theſe United States prior to the year 1780, and that the reſidue, together with thoſe received on the quotas of the year 1779, be not reiſſued but burned and deſtroyed, as Congreſs ſhall direct.

And whereas many counterfeits have appeared in circulation of various denominations of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, and counterfeits of thoſe emiſſions have lately been iſſued by our enemies at New York, and are found to be ſpreading and encreaſing faſt in various parts of theſe United States, whereby individuals are defrauded, prices inhanced, and the credit of the paper currency greatly injured; and it is become neceſſary for the ſecurity of individuals and ſafety of the public that thoſe two emiſſions ſhould ceaſe to be a circulating medium and ſhould be called in and exchanged, or otherwiſe provided for as ſoon as may be with convenience to the preſent holders; therefore,

Reſolved, That the following bills be taken out of circulation, namely, the whole emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778:

That they be brought in for that purpoſe in the manner hereafter provided by the firſt day of June next, and not afterwards redeemable:

That they be received for debts and taxes into the continental treaſury, and into the ſtate treaſuries for continental taxes until the firſt day of June next:

That they be received until the firſt day of June next into the continental loan-offices, either on loan or to be exchanged, at the election of the owners, for other bills of like tenor to be provided for that purpoſe:

That the bills lodged in ſaid offices to be ſo exchanged be there regiſtered, and indented certificates thereof be

given

given to the owners by the respective commissioners of the said offices:

That the commissioners of the loan-offices make returns to the treasury board immediately after the first day of June next, of the amount of the bills received in their respective offices to be exchanged as aforesaid, and that proper bills to exchange the same be furnished and ready to be delivered out at the said offices, within sixty days from and after the said first day of June.

That the first mentioned bills as they are brought into the treasuries and loan offices, be immediately crossed and struck through with a circular punch one inch diameter, to be afterwards examined and burned as Congress shall direct.

Ordered, That the board of treasury prepare a circular letter to the states, to accompany the foregoing resolutions.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1779.

Mr. W. Shippen, a delegate for Pennsylvania, attended and took his seat in Congress.

On motion, resolved, That a committee, to consist of a member from each state, be appointed to apportion the quotas of the taxes called for and to be paid by the several states the current year, for redeeming the continental bills of credit emitted by order of Congress.

The members chosen, Mr. Whipple, Mr. Holton, Mr. Collins, Mr. Root, Mr. Duane, Mr. Scudder, Mr. Searle, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Paca, Mr. Smith, Mr. Burke, Mr. Laurens, and Mr. Langworthy:

Ordered, That the committee sit on this business this afternoon, and report to-morrow.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1779.

Ordered, That three members be added to the committee on the post office:

The members chosen, Mr. Paca, Mr. Ellery and Mr. Laurens.

A letter from lieutenant colonel Fleury was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That monsieur Fleury be informed that Congress do not think it proper to apply to the minister of France in his behalf, though they should be pleased with his

his continuance in the ſervice of the United States, if he can himſelf obtain leave for that purpoſe.

A memorial from monſieur Oneil was read, making a tender of his ſervices, and deſiring to be employed in count Pulaſki's corps; whereupon,

Reſolved, That Congreſs have a grateful ſenſe of the offer of Mr. Oneil's ſervices, but that they cannot accept of the ſaid offer.

A letter of the 27th of December from major general Schuyler, was read, repreſenting "that the attention which the duties of his office required whilſt he was in command, left him no leiſure to pay any to his private affairs; that the derangement which this has occaſioned was greatly augmented by the devaſtation which the enemy committed on his eſtate, and that his loſſes are ſo very capital, that it is a duty he owes to his family to devote moſt of his future time to attempt a re-eſtabliſhment; that to accompliſh this would be impoſſible if he continued in public life, that he therefore wiſhes to retire, and moſt reſpectfully intreats Congreſs to accept of his reſignation."

A motion was made, That his reſignation be accepted: after debate,

Reſolved, That the farther conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

A motion was made, that the preſident confer with the commander in chief on the expediency of accepting major general Schuyler's reſignation, and report his written anſwer: on which the yeas and nays and nays being required by Mr. Lovell,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Froſt	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holton	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. G. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Scudder	*no*	
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	

Pennſylvania,	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Hill	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hutſon	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	*ay*

So it paſſed in the negative.

The committee appointed to apportion the quotas which the ſeveral ſtates are to pay of the fifteen millions of dollars recommended to be raiſed by taxes in the year 1779, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſeveral ſtates raiſe by taxes reſpectively as follows, for their quotas of the fifteen millions of dollars for the year 1779:

New-Hampſhire,	500,000
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	2,000,000
Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations,	300,000
Connecticut,	1,700,000
New York,	800,000
New-Jerſey,	800,000
Pennſylvania,	1,900,000
Delaware,	150,000
Maryland,	1,560,000
Virginia,	2,400,000
North-Carolina,	1,090,000
South-Carolina,	1,800,000
Georgia,	0000000
	15,000,000

Reſolved, That the ſaid ſeveral ſums, or any greater ſums which ſhall be paid by any of the ſtates, into the continental treaſury, ſhall be placed to their reſpective credits on intereſt, on the ſame terms as are ſet forth in the reſolution of Congreſs paſſed November 22d, 1777.

A memorial

A memorial from the minister of France was read, respecting sundry passages in two news-papers annexed of the 2d and 5th instant:

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be postponed till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1779.

The delegates of Maryland laid before Congress a declaration of that state relative to the confederation, and a resolution relative to the treaty of commerce and treaty of alliance between France and the United States of America; whereupon a motion was made, after debate,

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be postponed.

A letter of this day from Thomas Paine was read; whereupon,

The order of the day on the memorial of the minister of France was called for, and the said memorial being read:

Ordered, That Mr. John Dunlap, printer, and Mr. Thomas Paine, attend immediately at the bar of this house.

Mr. John Dunlap attending, was called in, and the news-papers of the 2d and 5th of January instant, intitled, "Pennsylvania packet or general advertiser," being shewn to him, he was asked whether he was the publisher; to which he answered, yes:

He was then asked who is the author of the pieces in the said papers, under the title "Common Sense to the public on Mr. Deane's affairs;" to which he answered, Mr. Thomas Paine: he was then ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Thomas Paine attending, was called in, and being asked if he was the author of the pieces in the Pennsylvania packet or general advertiser of January 2d and 5th, 1779, under the title "Common Sense to the public on Mr. Deane's affairs;" he answered that he was the author of those pieces: he was then ordered to withdraw.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1779.

Mr. Thomas Adams, a delegate of Virginia, attended and took his seat in Congress.

Congress resumed the consideration of the subject which was under debate yesterday. And the following set of resolutions were moved:

That

That all the late publications in the general advertiſer, printed by John Dunlap, relative to American foreign affairs, are ill judged, premature and indiſcrete, and that as they muſt in general be founded on very partial documents, and conſequently depend much on conjecture, they ought not by any means to be conſidered as juſtly authenticated:

That Congreſs never has given occaſion for or ſanction to any of the ſaid publications:

That Congreſs never has received any ſpecies of military ſtores as a preſent from the court of France, or from any other court or perſons in Europe:

That Mr. Thomas Paine for his imprudence ought immediately to be diſmiſſed from his office of ſecretary to the committee of foreign affairs, and the ſaid committee are directed to diſmiſs him accordingly, and to take ſuch further ſteps relative to his miſapplication of publio papers as they ſhall deem neceſſary.

In amendment, and as a ſubſtitute to the foregoing, the following ſet of reſolutions was moved:

Whereas Thomas Paine, ſecretary to the committee of foreign affairs, has acknowledged himſelf to be the author of a piece in the Pennſylvania packet of January 2d, 1779, under the title of Common Senſe to the public on Mr. Deane's affairs, in which is the following paragraph, viz. "If Mr. Deane or any other gentleman will procure an order from Congreſs to inſpect an account in my office, or any of Mr. Deane's friends in Congreſs will take the trouble of coming themſelves, I will give him or them my attendance, and ſhew them in a hand writing, which Mr. Deane is well acquainted with, that the ſupplies he ſo pompouſly plumes himſelf upon were promiſed and engaged, and that, as a preſent, before he even arrived in France; and the part that fell to Mr. Deane was only to ſee it done, and how he has performed that ſervice the public are now acquainted with." The laſt paragraph in the account is "upon Mr. Deane's arrival in France the buſineſs went into his hands, and the aids were at length embarked in the Amphitrite, Mercury and Seine." And whereas the ſaid Thomas Paine hath alſo acknowledged himſelf to be the author of a piece in the ſucceeding packet of January 5th, 1779, under the ſame title, in which is the following paragraph, to wit, "and in the ſecond inſtance, that thoſe who are now her allies, prefaced that alliance by an

early

early and generous friendſhip, yet that we might not attribute too much to human or auxiliary aid, ſo unfortunate were theſe ſupplies, that only one ſhip out of the three arrived; the Mercury and Seine fell into the hands of the enemy:"

Reſolved, That the inſinuation contained in the ſaid publications, that the ſupplies ſent to America in the Amphitrite, Seine and Mercury were a preſent from France, is untrue:

That the publications above recited tend to impoſe upon, miſlead and deceive the public:

That the attempt of the ſaid Thomas Paine to authenticate the ſaid falſe inſinuations, by referring to papers in the office of the committee of foreign affairs, is an abuſe of office:

That the ſaid Thomas Paine be, and he hereby is, diſmiſſed from his ſaid office.

A third ſet of reſolutions was moved as an amendment and ſubſtitute to the two foregoing ſets, viz.

That Congreſs are deeply concerned at the imprudent publication of Mr. Thomas Paine, ſecretary to the committee of foreign affairs, referred to by the miniſter of France in his memorial of the 5th inſtant, and are ready to adopt any meaſure conſiſtent with good policy and their own honour, for correcting any aſſertions or inſinuations in the ſaid publications, derogatory to the honour of the court of France:

That a committee be appointed to conſider the ſaid memorial and paragraphs referred to, that they confer with the miniſter of France on the ſubject, and report as ſoon as may be.

In lieu of the whole the following reſolution was moved as a ſubſtitute, viz.

Whereas exceptionable paſſages have appeared in Mr. Dunlap's Pennſylvania packet, of the 2d and 5th inſtant, under the character of Common Senſe; and Thomas Paine, ſecretary to the committee of foreign affairs, being called before Congreſs, avowed his being the author of thoſe publications:

Reſolved, That Thomas Paine be ſummoned to appear before Congreſs at eleven o'clock to-morrow, and be informed what thoſe exceptionable paſſages are, and called upon to explain and to ſhew by what authority he made thoſe publications, in order that Congreſs may take proper meaſures relative thereto.

The

The previous queſtion was moved on the laſt amendment; whereupon the ſenſe of the houſe was taken, whether the previous queſtion is in order on an amendment:

Reſolved, That it is not in order.

On the queſtion to ſubſtitute the laſt reſolution as an amendment to the whole, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. G. Morris,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Holton	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	
	Mr. Duane	*no*	*no*
	Mr. G. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*no*	
	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Roberdeau	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	
	Mr. Hill	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hutſon	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*no*	*no*

So it paſſed in the negative.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1779.

A letter of this day from Thomas Paine was read, by which he reſigns his office of ſecretary to the committee of foreign affairs, and in which are the following words, "finding by the journals of this houſe of yeſterday that I am not to be heard," &c. whereupon,

A member deſired to be informed how Mr. Paine had acquired that knowledge, and the ſecretrary was deſired to inform the houſe whether Mr. Paine had acceſs to the journal; the ſecretary anſwered, "that Mr. Paine had not ſeen the journal of yeſterday, nor had any other perſon had acceſs to it ſince the laſt adjournment, as he had taken it home laſt night and brought it with him to Congreſs this morning, ſo that even the clerks in the office had not ſeen the minutes of yeſterday, and that ſince the laſt adjournment he had not ſeen Mr. Paine, nor communicated the proceedings of Congreſs to any perſon whatever.

A motion was then made that Mr. Thomas Paine, ſecretary to the committee of foreign affairs, be directed immediately to attend at the bar of this houſe, to anſwer to certain queſtions reſpecting the contents of his letter to the preſident of Congreſs of this day.

After debate, a ſubſtitute was moved as follows:

That the members of Congreſs be ſeparately examined by the preſident on their honour, whether they have communicated the reſolutions of yeſterday to Mr. Thomas Paine, and if ſo, in what manner they have made ſuch repreſentation.

After debate, when the queſtion was about to be put, Mr. Laurens aroſe and declared that he had informed Mr. Paine, that a motion had been made for hearing him to-morrow at eleven o'clock, which had been ſeconded, that the yeas and nays had been taken thereon and paſſed in the negative: and that he referred him to Mr. Thomſon for a ſight of the journal, which would inform him more certainly, and he was perſuaded Mr. Thomſon would readily ſhow him the journal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1779.

A report from the board of treaſury was read; whereupon,

Ordered,

Ordered, That the managers of the lottery receive the bills of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, in payment for lottery tickets.

A letter of 6th from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That a battalion conſiſting of ſix hundred men, properly officered, be forthwith raiſed on continental eſtabliſhment in Virginia, for the ſpace of one year from the time of their enliſtment, unleſs ſooner diſcharged, under the direction of the governor and council of that ſtate, who are hereby empowered to appoint the officers of the ſaid battalion out of thoſe of the Virginia line, who have been left out of the late arrangement of the continental army, as far as their numbers will reach: the regiment to conſiſt of

1 Lieutenant colonel commandant and captain,
1 Major and captain,
6 Captains,
1 Captain lieutenant,
7 Lieutenants,
9 Enſigns,
1 Surgeon,
1 Surgeon's mate,
8 Companies of 75 men each including corporals,
3 Serjeants,
1 Drum and 1 Fife to each company.

That theſe troops be ſtationed at and not removed (except to ſuch diſtances as the duty of the poſt may require) from the barracks in Albemarle county, as guards over the convention troops; that they receive the uſual pay of the continental army, and a ſuit of cloaths as a bounty to each non-commiſſioned officer and private:

That as ſoon as the ſaid regiment ſhall be ſo far compleated as to be able to do the duty of the poſt, the militia now in ſervice there be diſcharged.

A memorial from colonel Hauſegger was read; whereupon a report of the board of war of September 18th, was taken into conſideration; and, thereupon,

Reſolved, That the commiſſary general of priſoners be furniſhed with money from time to time by the board of treaſury, for the purpoſe of ſubſiſting the officers and ſoldiers of the United States while in captivity and in the actual poſſeſſion of the enemy, and to accommodate them with ſufficient ſums, on account, to defray their travelling expences to their homes or regiments: That

That the accounts of all prisoners who shall hereafter be released from captivity, for the pay and subsistance due to them while in the actual possession of the enemy, be received and adjusted by the said commissary general, who, after charging them with the monies he shall have supplied to them shall certify the sums due thereon to the paymaster general, the deputy paymaster general of any military department, or paymaster of the board of war and ordnance, as shall be most convenient for the prisoners respectively, which sums shall be paid by the said paymasters upon warrants to be given for the same, as usual for other payments made by them:

That the accounts of all prisoners heretofore released from captivity for their pay and subsistance, while in the actual possession of the enemy, and of all prisoners whatsoever, for all matters previous and subsequent thereto, be and they are hereby directed to be settled by the commissioners of accounts at camp, or those where Congress shall sit, according to the convenience of the prisoners respectively, each board communicating their settlements to the other, to prevent mal practices or mistakes:

That all officers while they continue prisoners on parole, shall receive their pay and subsistance of the paymaster general, or deputy paymaster general of the department in or nearest to which they reside, by warrant from the commander in chief or general officer commanding in the department, or of the paymaster of the board of war and ordnance, by warrant from the board; these subordinate paymasters to transmit accounts monthly to the paymaster general of all such payments:

That for defraying the expences of officers and soldiers released from captivity, on their way home, or to join their regiments, the said commissary general of prisoners and commissioners of accounts respectively, in settling the accounts aforesaid, make an allowance of one day's pay and rations for every twenty miles such officers and soldiers had or have to travel to their homes, in case of the expiration of their time of service or release on parole, or if otherwise, to join their regiments:

That the paymaster general and other persons, having already paid or advanced monies to prisoners, send accounts thereof immediately to the aforesaid commissioners of accounts:

That the commiſſary general of priſoners be allowed a clerk to enable him to perform the extra duty above aſſigned him, to aſſiſt in the uſual buſineſs of his department, and perform the duties and receive the pay and rations of a deputy commiſſary of priſoners.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of brigadiers, when by unanimous conſent,

Colonel Hogan was put in nomination as a brigadier for the North-Carolina troops; and, the ballots being taken,

Colonel Sumner, colonel Hogan, colonel Huger were elected brigadiers.

Reſolved, That a brigadier be elected for the Maryland troops:

Colonel M. Giſt being nominated by the delegates of the ſtate of Maryland, by general conſent,

Congreſs proceeded to an election; and, the ballots being taken,

Colonel M. Giſt was elected.

The honourable Henry Laurens, eſquire, with the leave of the houſe, roſe in his place to remark on a paragraph in the Pennſylvania packet of this day, which he conceived might make unfavourable impreſſions againſt him, and in the courſe of his obſervations on the ſaid paragraph, related ſome things which he had, he ſaid, mentioned in Congreſs at York-Town, which tend to raiſe a ſuſpicion of fraudulent proceedings to the detriment of the public, by the houſe of Willing, Morris and company, or Willing and Morris; whereupon,

Ordered, That the ſaid member be requeſted to reduce the above relation to writing and lay it on the table.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the letter of the 8th from Thomas Paine; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the determination of the queſtion of the 7th inſtant, for ſubſtituting the laſt amendment in lieu of all the ſetts of reſolutions moved prior to it, on which the yeas and nays were called for by Mr. G. Morris, did not imply, nor can it be juſtly conſtrued to imply, that Congreſs had determined that Mr. Thomas Paine was not to be heard.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1779.

A memorial dated the 10th inſtant, from the honourable the ſieur Gerard, miniſter plenipotentiary of France, was read: *Ordered*,

Ordered, That the ſubject under debate on Thurſday laſt be immediately taken into conſideration.

On the queſtion to ſubſtitute the third ſet of reſolutions in lieu of the two foregoing:

Paſſed in the negative.

On the queſtion to ſubſtitute the ſecond ſet of reſolutions in the room of the firſt:

Reſolved, In the affirmative.

The firſt reſolution in the ſecond ſet was then read:

Reſolved, That the conſideration of the ſubject be poſtponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Laurens having reduced to writing the relation he gave to Congreſs on Saturday laſt, read the ſame in his place, and laid it on the table according to order.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1779.

Reſolved, That two members be added to the medical committee:

The members choſen, Mr. Burke and Mr. T. Adams.

Whereas it may happen that a part of the monies paid for the months of September, October and November, to the officers and ſoldiers of the United States, for their pay and ſubſiſtance, may be of the emiſſions of the 20th of May, 1777, and the 11th of April, 1778:

Reſolved, That in ſuch caſe the paymaſter general and paymaſters of the reſpective departments be directed to exchange ſuch monies, to the end that the ſaid officers and ſoldiers be not deprived of the uſe of the ſame.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the publications in the Pennſylvania packet of the 2d and 5th inſtant, under the title of Common Senſe to the public on Mr. Deane's affairs, of which Mr. Thomas Paine, ſecretary of the committee of foreign affairs, has acknowledged himſelf to be the author; and alſo the memorials of the miniſter plenipotentiary of France of the 5th and 10th inſtant, reſpecting the ſaid publications; whereupon,

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That in anſwer to the memorials of the honourable ſieur Gerard, miniſter plenipotentiary of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, of the 5th and 10th inſtant, the preſident be directed to aſſure the ſaid miniſter, that Congreſs do fully, in the cleareſt and moſt explicit manner, diſavow the publications referred to in his ſaid memorials; and as they are convinced by indiſputable evidence

that

that the ſupplies ſhipped in the Amphitrite, Seine and Mercury were not a preſent, and that His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the great and generous ally of theſe United States, did not preface his alliance with any ſupplies whatever ſent to America, ſo they have not authoriſed the writer of the ſaid publications to make any ſuch aſſertions as are contained therein, but on the contrary do highly diſapprove of the ſame.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1779.

A letter of the 18th of December from lieutenant John Houghkirk was read, deſiring leave to reſign:

Ordered, That his reſignation be accepted.

A report from the board of treaſury was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the committee of the treaſury be authoriſed to contract with proper perſons for ſigning bills of credit, and allow ſuch as ſhall be approved by Congreſs and engage for twelve months, a ſum not exceeding four dollars per thouſand for each ſigner.

The board of war report, that the following French gentlemen, having ſerved as volunteers in colonel Armand's corps with much reputation, as appears by the certificate of colonel Armand and the recommendations of the marquis de la Fayette and others, are now about to return to France, and therefore recommend that brevets be granted to them under the exception in the reſolution againſt granting brevets except to officers in the line or in caſes of merit, viz.

To Monſ. le chevalier de Treuſon, the brevet of captain:

To Meſſ. Verdie, Allain, de Majaſtram, Briffault, de Laumo, le Tourneau, le Fievre, and the chevalier de Fontevieu, the brevets of lieutenants in the ſervice of the United States:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

Reſolved, That the ſum of four hundred dollars be paid to each of thoſe gentlemen, to enable them to proſecute their voyage to France.

Another report from the board of war was read, whereupon,

Reſolved, That Monſ. John Barnard de Murnand be appointed a major in the corps of engineers, to take rank

as

as ſuch from the firſt day of March laſt, and to receive pay and ſubſiſtance from the firſt day of February laſt, the latter being the time he was employed by brigadier du Portail, and the former the time he was directed by the commander in chief to act as major.

Reſolved, That the reſignation of colonel Henry B. Livingſton, of the fourth New-York regiment, be accepted:

Ordered, That the preſident inform colonel H. B. Livingſton, that Congreſs have a high ſenſe of the ſervices he has rendered to his country.

Reſolved, That the reſolution of the 16th of December, reſpecting colonel Hartley's regiment be reconſidered, and that in lieu thereof it be reſolved as follows:

Reſolved, That the regiment lately commanded by colonel Patton, (captain M'Lane, his ſubalterns and men raiſed in the Delaware ſtate excepted) and the independent companies raiſed in Pennſylvania and afterwards annexed to colonel Malcom's regiment, be incorporated with colonel Hartley's regiment; the whole to form a compleat battalion upon the new eſtabliſhment, and be added to the Pennſylvania line as the eleventh regiment of that ſtate: that the ſeveral officers be arranged by the board of war, and enjoy their rank according to their commiſſions or appointments reſpectively.

Congreſs took into conſideration a circular letter to the ſtates reported by the board of treaſury, and the ſame was agreed to as follows:

We cannot review the progreſs of the revolution which has given freedom to America, without admiring the goodneſs and gratefully acknowledging the interpoſition of divine providence.

Oppreſſed by the prince who ought to have exerted himſelf for our protection, and ſuddenly called upon to repel his unprovoked invaſion, without arms or ammunition, without military diſcipline or permanent finances, without an eſtabliſhed government or allies, infeebled by habitual attachments to our very enemies, we were precipitated into all the expenſive operations incident to a ſtate of war with one of the moſt formidable nations on earth. Thus ſurrounded on all ſides with wants, difficulties and dangers, notwithſtanding the internal wealth of our country immediate taxation was impracticable. And for the ſame reaſon, and a ſhare of ill ſucceſs at different periods, we could not hope either at home or abroad to borrow money to ſupply our exigencies. Humbly

Humbly relying on the favour of heaven in a righteous cauſe, and confiding in the juſtice and intrepidity of our injured fellow-citizens, we from neceſſity embraced the expedient of emitting paper money on the faith of the United States, for the expences of the war, an expedient which had often been ſucceſsfully practiſed in ſeparate ſtates, while we were ſubjected to Britiſh domination. The implacable vengeance with which we have been purſued has compelled us to the moſt ſtrenuous and unremitted efforts. Large iſſues of money were of conſequence indipenſably neceſſary, and the paper currency multiplied beyond what was competent for the purpoſes of a circulating medium. This alone could not fail to diſcredit it in ſome degree, the arts of an unprincipled enemy have encreaſed the miſchief. In diſpair of ſubduing the free ſpirits of America by the force of arms or intrigues of negotiation, as their laſt effort they have had recourſe to fraud. Their emiſſaries have been employed in a variety of artifices to debaſe our money, and to raiſe the price of commodities. The fears and apprehenſions of the people have been alarmed by miſrepreſentations, while our enemies of the higheſt rank have not heſitated to counterfeit the bills of credit and diſperſe them through the United States.

Such being the embarraſſments which interrupt a free circulation of our paper money, they loudly call for a remedy, and Congreſs from a regard to good faith, to private juſtice and to public ſafety are bound to apply it. Happily by a combination of auſpicious events every obſtacle is removed, and the means placed within our reach. Thoſe hoſtile armies which attempted to enſlave us, no longer formidable, are waſted and diſperſed. Our independence is eſtabliſhed on a firm baſis. Our reſpective governments, which compoſe the union, are ſettled and in the vigorous exerciſe of uncontrouled authority. An alliance on terms of perfect equality is formed with one of the greateſt nations on earth; and freed in a high degree from external aſſaults we have leiſure to direct our attention to oeconomy and our reſources to ſupport the public credit.

To raiſe the value of our paper money and to redeem it will not, we are perſuaded, be difficult, nor to check and defeat the pernicious currency of counterfeits impracticable; both require a far leſs ſhare of public virtue and public vigilance than have diſtinguiſhed this arduous conflict.

Without

Without public inconvenience or private diſtreſs the whole of the debt incurred in paper emiſſions to this day may be cancelled by taxes; it may be cancelled in a period ſo limited as muſt leave the poſſeſſor of the bills ſatisfied with his ſecurity, and if by a continuance of the war, the public ſervice ſhould demand further emiſſions, they too may be cancelled within the ſame period; it being evident that our ability to ſuſtain a tax muſt encreaſe in proportion to the quantity of money in circulation.

The danger from counterfeits can only be avoided by calling in and exchanging the emiſſions, which have chiefly ſuffered by that ſpecies of fraud. To publiſh the marks of detection and ſtill to leave the true bills current will not be prudent, as it muſt afford an opportunity of correcting defects and cheating more ſecurely.

To defend the emiſſion intended for the exchange from counterfeit, the ſtrongeſt guards will be deviſed, and it is expected that the marks of authenticity will be ſo obvious, and the difficulty of ſucceſsful imitation ſo great as to diſcourage the attempt or elude its effects.

Upon thoſe weighty conſiderations Congreſs have agreed to the annexed reſolutions, and recommend them to the immediate attention of the reſpective legiſlatures of the United States, to the end that laws may be enacted to give them the moſt ſpeedy, deciſive and effectual operation.

Ordered, That the board of treaſury extract from the journal all the reſolutions relative to finance, which are proper to be ſent to the ſeveral ſtates, and commiſſioners of the continental loan-offices, and lay the ſame before Congreſs, in order that they may be publiſhed.

On motion ordered, That the honourable Mr. Lewis be requeſted to reduce to writing and lay on the table, the converſation between him and the honourable Mr. Laurens, on the ſubject laid before the houſe in writing by Mr. Laurens on the 11th inſtant; and alſo to reduce to writing and lay on the table all he knows reſpecting the matter which was the ſubject of that converſation.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1779.

A letter of this day from Monſ. Gerard was read:

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Drayton, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Paca, and Mr. Jay, to whom

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was referred the letter of the 7th of December from the honourable ſieur Gerard, brought in a report, which was taken into conſideration; and thereupon Congreſs came to the following reſolution:

Whereas it has been repreſented to this houſe by the honourable ſieur Gerard, miniſter plenipotentiary of France, that "it is pretended the United States have preſerved the liberty of treating with Great-Britain ſeparately from their ally, as long as Great-Britain ſhall not have declared war againſt the king his maſter;" therefore,

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That as neither France or theſe United States may of right, ſo theſe United States will not conclude either truce or peace with the common enemy, without the formal conſent of their ally firſt obtained, and that any matters or things which may be inſinuated or aſſerted to the contrary thereof tend to the injury and diſhonour of the ſaid ſtates.

A report from the board of treaſury was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the bills to be emitted for exchanging others, agreeable to the reſolutions of the ſecond inſtant, or for ſupporting the war the enſuing year, be of the following denominations, viz. 65. 60. 55. 50. 45. 40. 35. 30. 20. 8. 7. 5. 4. 3. 2. 1. dollars:

That 50,000,400 dollars be emitted for the purpoſes above mentioned, under the direction of the board of treaſury, in 116,280 bills of credit of each of the denominations aforeſaid, which are to be ſeverally numbered from one progreſſively:

That the form of the bills be as follows:

"N. dollars. The bearer is entitled to receive
" Spaniſh milled dollars, or an equal ſum in gold
" or ſilver, according to the reſolution of Congreſs of the
" 14th of January, 1779."

That each of the ſaid bills be numbered and ſigned by two perſons:

That the faith of the Thirteen United States be pledged for the redemption of ſuch bills on or before the firſt day of January, 1797, agreeably to the reſolutions aforeſaid:

That for preventing the counterfeiting of the ſaid bills, new ſtamps with additional checks be provided, and a ſufficient number of proof ſheets ſtruck, and ſent with the

ſignatures

ſignatures of each ſigner to the aſſemblies of the reſpective ſtates, to be lodged by them under proper regulations in public offices in the ſeveral counties, towns and diſtricts ſo the benefit of the inhabitants of the United States:

That it be recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for publiſhing the reſolutions of the 2d inſtant in their ſeveral counties, towns and diſtricts, and for encouraging the wealthy inhabitants thereof to unite in aſſiſting the indigent, by exchanging without diſcount bills in their poſſeſſion of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1779.

The honourable Mr. Lewis having reduced to writing the ſubſtance of the converſation between him and the honourable Mr. Laurens, on the ſubject laid before the houſe in writing by Mr. Laurens on the 11th inſtant, and alſo what he knows reſpecting the matter which was the ſubject of that converſation, laid the ſame on the table according to order.

At the requeſt of Mr. Laurens,

Ordered, That he be furniſhed with a copy thereof.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Drayton, to whom was referred the letter of the 28th of November laſt from Monſ. de Francey, having brought in a report, the ſame was taken into conſideration; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That according to the agreement entered into with Mr. de Francey, agent of Monſ. de Beaumarchais, at York on the 7th day of April, 1778, remittance ſhould be made with all convenient diſpatch to the ſaid Mr. de Beaumarchais.

Reſolved, That the requiſition of Mr. de Francey in his letter of the 28th of November laſt is reaſonable, and that three thouſand hogſheads of tobacco, on account of theſe United States, be purchaſed, to be laden on board the ſhips mentioned in the ſaid letter.

Reſolved, That the following letter be written to Mr. de Beaumarchais:

Sir, The Congreſs of the United States of America, ſenſible of your exertions in their favour, preſent you with their thanks and aſſure you of their regard.

They lament the inconveniencies you have ſuffered by the great advances made in ſupport of theſe ſtates. Cir-

cumſtances have prevented a compliance with their wiſhes, but they will take the moſt effectual meaſures in their power to diſcharge the debt due to you.

The liberal ſentiments and extenſive views which alone could dictate a conduct like yours, are conſpicuous in your actions and adorn your character. While with great talents you ſerved your prince, you have gained the eſteem of this infant republic and will receive the merited applauſe of a new world. By order of Congreſs,

Preſident.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1779.

The board of treaſury having conſidered a letter from the commiſſioners of accounts in the northern department of the 12th of November, and another of the 29th of December laſt, report,

That Eleazer Wales and Edward Chin, eſquires, two of the commiſſioners of accounts in the northern department, continue their office at Albany until the 1ſt of April next, and then repair with their books and papers to the board of treaſury; and that John Wells, eſquire, be informed that his immediate attendance is neceſſary in the chamber of accounts:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

Reſolved, That the commiſſioners of the treaſury be authoriſed to direct the treaſurer to exchange, for any officers entruſted with public money by the United States, ſuch part thereof not having been expended by him as he ſhall declare on oath to be in his poſſeſſion in bills of the emiſſions of May the 20th, 1777. and April the 11th, 1778.

The committee on the treaſury, who were directed to extract from the journals the ſeveral reſolutions reſpecting finance, in order that they may be printed, reported that they have executed that buſineſs, and are of opinion that the circular letter and the reſolutions of the 2d and 5th inſtant, be printed on one ſheet, that the others be printed in a ſeparate ſheet; that one hundred copies of each be ſtruck off; and that the circular letter to the ſtates be ſigned by the preſident, with ſuch a direction or preface as he ſhall judge proper; that after the word Georgia in the apportionment of the fifteen millions to be raiſed by the ſtates agreeable to the reſolution of the 5th, be inſerted the following words, "being invaded is hereafter to raiſe her proportion."

Reſolved,

Resolved, That Congress agree to the report.

Congress took into consideration the letters from Thomas Paine; whereupon a motion was made,

That Mr. Thomas Paine, secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, be dismissed from office.

To which an amendment was offered as a substitute in the following words,

"That Thomas Paine be directed to attend at the bar of this house on Monday next at eleven o'clock, to answer whether he had any direction or permission from the committee of foreign affairs, for the publications of which he confessed himself to be the author when he was before the house on the 6th day of January last."

Another amendment was moved as a substitute to both the foregoing propositions in the words following,

"Whereas Congress were about to proceed against Thomas Paine, secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, for certain publications and letters as being inconsistent with his official character and duty, when the said Thomas Paine resigned his office; thereupon,

"*Resolved*, That the said Thomas Paine is dismissed from any farther service in the said office, and the committee of foreign affairs are directed to call upon said Thomas Paine, and receive from him on oath all public letters, papers and documents in his possession."

A fourth amendment was moved as a substitute to the whole in the words following,

"*Resolved*, That the committee of foreign affairs be directed to take out of the possession of Thomas Paine, all the public papers entrusted to him as secretary to that committee, and then discharge him from that office."

When the question was about to be put, a division was called for, and the question being put to adopt the first part.

Passed in the affirmative.

On the question to adopt the second part, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Lovell,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The question being then about to be put on the main question, a division was called for, and the yeas and nays being required on the first part by Mr. M'Kean,

Resolved, unanimously, In the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the second clause, namely, "and then discharge him from that office," the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Penn,

New-

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Roberdeau	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. M. Smith	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Hill	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Hutson	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	*ay*

So the states being divided the clause was lost.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1779.

The honourable Mr. Laurens, with the leave of the house, read in his place and laid on the table, a paper respecting the subject mentioned in his former paper and that delivered in by the honourable Mr. Lewis:

Ordered, That the several papers delivered in by Mr. Laurens and Mr. Lewis be referred to a committee of five, and that they be directed to enquire into the facts therein set forth, and call upon Mr. R. Morris to answer, and that they report to Congress:

The members chosen, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Paca and Mr. T. Adams.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1779.

A letter of this day from Mr. S. Deane was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one member from each state, be appointed to take into consideration the foreign affairs of these United States, and also the conduct of the late and present commissioners of these states in Europe, and report thereon:

The members chosen, Mr. Whipple, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Duane, Mr. Fell, Mr. Searle, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Paca, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Burke, Mr. Laurens and Mr. Langworthy.

Mr. Laurens read in his place a postscript to a private letter from the deputy paymaster general in Georgia, informing that the military chest is nearly exhausted, and mentioning the necessity of a farther supply of one million of dollars for the use of that department:

Ordered, That it be referred to the board of treasury.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1779.

A memorial from the honourable sieur Gerard, minister plenipotentiary of France and consul general, was read, inclosing a commission of consul in the port of Boston and other ports in Massachusetts-Bay to the sieur Valnais:

Ordered, That the same be referred to the marine committee, and that they be instructed to register the commission and return the original to Mr. Valnais, and take the proper measures for making him known to all whom it may concern, as consul of France in the state of Massachusetts-Bay.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the paymaster of the board of war and ordnance, be directed to carry into execution the resolution of Congress of the 12th of January, for exchanging bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, so far as respects officers and soldiers in this city, transmitting an account of such exchanges to the paymaster general or deputy paymaster of the department to which such officers and soldiers respectively belong.

Whereas in adjusting the accounts of the army, many inconveniencies to the public as well as individuals have arisen

ariſen from the diſtance of the offices of the auditors and paymaſter general from the quarters of the commanding officer, and for remedy thereof the proviſion already made is inadequate to the purpoſe:

Reſolved, That the auditors of the army and the paymaſter or deputy paymaſter general, be authoriſed to provide for themſelves reſpectively from time to time, a convenient houſe near head-quarters for an office; that they be not precluded from their choice, unleſs by order of the commander in chief or commanding officer of the department, and that no other officers be quartered therein.

Whereas the militia furniſhed by the ſtate of Virginia, have received ſupplies of money from the continental treaſurer, paymaſter general and deputy paymaſter general in the ſaid ſtate, in addition to the ſums that may have been advanced by the ſaid ſtate:

Reſolved, That the auditor general and the auditors of the army, be reſpectively directed to tranſmit to his excellency the governor of the ſaid ſtate, all accounts in their offices of monies advanced as aforeſaid, that effectual meaſures may be taken by the ſaid ſtate for preventing loſs to the public as well as to individuals in the ſettlement of the ſaid accounts.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1779.

A letter of the 15th from colonel Lambert Cadwallader, of the Pennſylvania forces, to the board of war, was laid before Congreſs and read, requeſting leave to reſign his commiſſion:

Reſolved, That his reſignation be accepted.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Root, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Laurens, to whom was referred a letter of 19th December laſt from major general Lincoln, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That letters be diſpatched to their excellencies the governors of Virginia and North Carolina, earneſtly requeſting them to preſs forward the relief formerly recommended by Congreſs to be ſent from thoſe ſtates to South-Carolina and Georgia, and ſuch further aſſiſtance as may be requeſted by the commanding officer in the ſouthern department, and that particular attention be paid to the arming them in the beſt manner, and retaining them as long as the ſervice ſhall render it neceſſary: and that

the

the governor of Virginia be requeſted to ſend forward to South Carolina ſuch part of the regiment of artillery raiſed by the ſtate of Virginia as may be ſpared on that ſervice.

In debating the foregoing reſolution, a motion was made to amend it as far as it reſpects North-Carolina, in manner following:

"That the preſident write to the governor of North-Carolina, requeſting him to lay before the general aſſembly of that ſtate, the earneſt deſire of Congreſs that they ſend ſuch aid of militia to the aſſiſtance of South-Carolina or Georgia, as the commanding officer in the ſouthern department ſhall requeſt."

An amendment on the amendment was moved as follows:

"And that the ſtate of North-Carolina be requeſted to grant ſuch further aſſiſtance as may be requeſted by the commanding officer in the ſouthern department."

On this the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Froſt	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Roberdeau	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. Clingan	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hill	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	
	Mr. Hutſon	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*no*	*no*

So it paſſed in the negative. Queſtion

Question put on the amendment,

Passed in the negative.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Smith, Mr. S. Adams, to whom was referred a letter from the honourable sieur Gerard to the marine committee, and thereupon passed an order, that the committee wait on the sieur Gerard and confer with him on the subject of supplies requested by him, and give him a candid representation of the condition of our resources for flour, bread, &c. from the best information we have been able to collect, and report what ought and may be done in respect to the supplies asked.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1779.

Mr. Frelinghausen, a delegate from New Jersey, attended.

Resolved, That a member be added to the committee on the provision departments:

The member chosen, Mr. F. L. Lee.

A letter of the 21st from general Washington was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That colonel Rawlings and such of the officers of his corps as shall be appointed by the commander in chief, forthwith recruit three companies of that corps to the full complement:

That the volunteers be inlisted for the war and ordered to repair to fort Pitt:

That each able bodied recruit who shall pass muster, shall be allowed such bounties as are or shall be granted by Congress for recruiting the army for the ensuing campaign; and that the board of war take proper measures for carrying this resolution into effect.

A letter of the 6th from major general Philips was read, requesting leave to go into New-York and to be permitted to remain there six weeks; whereupon,

Resolved, That, however willing Congress may be to soften the rigors of war by granting every indulgence to officers who are prisoners, yet justice to their own officers, who are all summoned into New-York, forbids their granting major general Philips's request.

Ordered, That the commander in chief be directed to order major general Philips immediately to repair to the place of his destination in Virginia.

Congress

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Reed, Mr. Witherſpoon, on ſundry letters from major general Mifflin, late quartermaſter general, which was read as follows:

"We your committee, appointed by a reſolve of the 17th of Auguſt laſt, upon ſundry letters addreſſed to Congreſs by major general Mifflin, late quartermaſter general, beg leave to report,

That upon peruſal of ſundry letters wrote by the commander in chief during laſt winter, and by your committee then ſitting in camp, it appears that the troops ſuffered very great and ſore diſtreſs in the articles of proviſions, forage and camp tranſportation; that the ſaid diſtreſs is therein aſcribed to the neglect, deficiencies or other miſmanagement of the ſaid department:

That Congreſs on the 11th of June laſt paſſed the following reſolve, viz.

"That general Waſhington be directed to order an enquiry to be made into the conduct of major general Mifflin, late quatermaſter general, and the other officers who acted under him in that department, and if it ſhall appear that the extraordinary deficiencies thereof, and the conſequent diſtreſſes of the army, were chargeable to the miſconduct of the ſaid quartermaſter general or any of the ſaid officers, that a court martial be forthwith held on the delinquents."

That it does not appear to your committee that any proceedings have been ſince had thereupon. Your committee alſo beg leave to add, that during their conſideration of this matter, information was given to them, ſupported by ſundry affidavits, from which it appears probable that during the winter 1777, and the ſpring 1778, when the army was in the ſuffering ſtate before mentioned, ſundry brigades of waggons in the public ſervice were ſent to New-Windſor, Newburgh, Hartford and Boſton, with flour and iron on private accounts, and brought back private property: that it alſo appears probable from ſaid affidavits, that the ſaid flour and iron had been taken as for public uſe at the regulated prices then fixed by law; and that the waggons, during ſuch tranſportation, were ſubſiſted at the different poſts on the public forage: that colonel Robert Lettis Hooper, then and now depury quartermaſter general, appears to have been the principal director of the ſaid waggons at that time:

Your committee therefore, under all these circumstances of the case, report, that if the said resolution of the 11th of June is to be carried into execution, the same should be done by a court of enquiry and court-martial in the usual manner; and that general Washington be directed to proceed accordingly, the parties concerned having reasonable notice. Your committee also present to the house the affidavits they have taken and the minutes of their proceedings, to be disposed of as Congress think proper:" whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

Ordered, That a copy thereof, together with the affidavits, &c. therein mentioned, be transmitted to the commander in chief.

Congress took into consideration the letter from count Mountfort, major in count Pulaski's legion, desiring leave to resign his commission in order to return home on account of his private affairs; whereupon,

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted, and that he be allowed his usual rations for the space of two months provided he shall not embark before the expiration of that time.

Congress took into consideration the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Root, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Laurens, appointed to confer with the commander in chief; whereupon,

Resolved, That the commander in chief be authorised and directed to take the most effectual measures, to re-inlist for the continuance of the war, all such of the continental troops as are not expressly engaged for that period, as well as for raising new recruits in the United States to compleat the battalions to their proper complement; and for those purposes, besides the bounties of cloathing, and at the expiration of the war of money and land heretofore provided by Congress, for encouraging the recruiting service, to grant to each able bodied soldier now in the service, and who shall voluntarily re-inlist during the war, a bounty according to the circumstances of his present engagement, but not to exceed in any case two hundred dollars; and to each new raised recruit who shall inlist in any of the continental battalions during the war, such a bounty as the commander in chief shall judge proper, but not to exceed two hundred dollars.

Resolved, That there be allowed to the officers to be appointed

pointed to re-inlist during the war such of the soldiers as are not engaged for that period, and to the officers to be appointed to recruit the new levies in the country respectively, such reward as the commander in chief shall think fit, in the first case not to exceed ten dollars, nor in the last twenty dollars, for each able bodied man who shall pass muster, with three dollars per day for his expences whilst in the recruiting service.

Resolved, That the commander in chief be directed to superintend and direct the military operations in all the departments in these states, subject to the regulations and orders of Congress from time to time, which are to be transmitted to the commander in chief, and by him to the departments for which they shall be calculated, except in cases of evident necessity, when they may be sent directly to the commanding officer of the department, advising the commander in chief thereof.

Resolved, That the commissary of prisoners reside at the head-quarters of the army; that he shall make no exchange of prisoners but such as shall be directed by Congress, the board of war or commander in chief, or with respect to marine prisoners, by the marine committee:

That all future instructions respecting his department, shall be transmitted to him through the commander in chief:

That whenever the commissary shall think it necessary to send a flag into the enemy's lines with provisions for the prisoners or on any other business, he shall make application to the commander in chief, who will judge of the cause and the propriety in point of time and other circumstances.

Resolved, That the director general of the medical department be authorised and instructed to enjoin the several deputy directors, physicians and surgeons general and other officers under his superintendance, to attend and perform such duties at any post or place, as a change of the position of the army or other circumstances may from time to time make necessary, and shall be required by the commander in chief, notwithstanding such deputy director, physician or surgeon is by the general arrangement of the hospitals attached to a particular department: and that in case of any dispute concerning their seniority or precedence, the director general shall determine the same in the first instance, the party supposing himself aggrieved being at liberty to appeal for redress to the medical committee.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the director general be authorised and instructed to supply, for the use of the regimental surgeons, such medicines and refreshments as may be proper for the relief of the sick and wounded before their removal to a general hospital, and to be dispensed under the care and at the discretion of the physician and surgeon general of the army.

Resolved, That an additional auditor of accounts be appointed in the grand army.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1779.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That all accounts due for back rations of the army to the last day of December, 1776, inclusive, be exhibited to the auditors of the army for settlement before the first day of June next, or not afterwards allowed.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1779.

Mr. M. Smith laid before Congress sundry papers, which he informed the house contained matters of public information, and which the delegates of Virginia were instructed to lay before Congress: the papers being read, are

First, An account, headed "sums advanced for the state of Virginia by the honourable Arthur Lee, esquire, dated the third of September, 1778," and undersigned "a true copy H. Ford, secretary;" on which is indorsed as follows, "the delegates from the state of Virginia are instructed to lay this paper before Congress, with a view to inform them that Hezekiah Ford, who signs it as secretary to the honourable Arthur Lee, hath been and is considered by the governor and council of this state as an enemy to the American cause of independence, and by no means a fit subject to be near the person of an American commissioner in Europe, or entrusted with any of the secrets of the United States or of their allies. January the 25th, 1779."

Ordered, That the committee of foreign affairs communicate to the honourable Mr. A. Lee, by the first opportunity, the purport of the above endorsement, that he may be acquainted with the character of Mr. Ford.

Second paper, A resolution of the general assembly of Virginia, dated December the 18th, 1778, "for the more effectually

effectually enabling Congreſs to comply with the promiſe of a bounty in lands to the officers and ſoldiers of the army on continental eſtabliſhment.

Third, A reſolution of the general aſſembly of Virginia, directing the governor to give Congreſs information reſpecting the ſtate of the treaſury of that ſtate.

Ordered, That this be referred to the board of treaſury.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1779.

Reſolved, That a commiſſion of lieutenant in the ſervice of the United States, be granted to the marquis de Brigny, and that he be recommended to the particular notice of general Waſhington.

A letter of this day from general Waſhington was read, encloſing a letter from captain Stoddard, requeſting leave of abſence to go to France for the recovery of his health:

Ordered, That a furlough be granted to captain Stoddard for the purpoſe mentioned in his letter.

The firſt reſolution paſſed the 23d on the report of the committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief being reconſidered, and ſundry amendments moved thereto:

Ordered, That the ſaid reſolution, together with the amendments, be recommitted.

Ordered, That the preſident furniſh the marquis de Britigny with the commiſſion granted to him, and expedite as ſoon as poſſible the diſpatches to count d'Eſtaing, giving the marquis ſuch letters of credence and inſtructions as the preſident ſhall judge proper, conſiſtent with the views of Congreſs as expreſſed in their reſolutions of the 22d:

That the captain of the veſſel in which the marquis may embark, receive ſuch orders as ſhall be agreed on by the preſident of Congreſs and chairman of the marine committee.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the council employed to proſecute Cornelius Sweers, be authoriſed to deliver to him ſuch of his private papers as do not relate to the complaint againſt him, and copies of all ſuch other papers as his council may judge neceſſary for his defence.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Drayton, Mr. Ellery, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. Henry, to whom was referred a memorial from baron de Thulier, brought in a report; which, together with a report from the board of war respecting monsieur Mauleon, was taken into consideration; whereupon,

Resolved, That the president be desired to write letters to the baron de Thuliur and Monsr. de Mauleon, thanking them for the offer of their services to the United States, and informing them that as the situation of affairs do not admit of their being employed in the public service in stations suitable to their merit, Congress cannot have the pleasure of accepting the offers of their service:

And as these gentlemen have been long in attending the decision of Congress upon their applications, and have thereby sustained a heavy expence, and will also sustain an additional expence in their return to Europe;

Resolved, That fifteen hundred dollars be granted to each of them to enable them to return to Europe.

The committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief, to whom was referred a letter of the 19th, with sundry papers enclosed, from the commissary of prisoners, brought in a report; whereupon Congress came to the following resolutions:

Whereas it has been represented in behalf of sir Henry Clinton, commanding the British troops in New-York, that some officers of the army of these United States have withdrawn themselves from captivity contrary to their paroles; and such a breach of public honour and private faith being in every view reprehensible and injurious:

Resolved, That the commander in chief be directed to make strict enquiry into the truth of the said allegation, and if it shall appear to be well founded, to take the necessary measures for causing every officer who shall have escaped from captivity in violation of his parole, to be returned within the enemy's lines, or to order the commissary of prisoners to account in his exchanges for all such officers, in such manner as is agreeable to the practice and to the principles which have heretofore regulated exchanges between the two armies, and to report the names of such officers to the board of war:

And

And it being further repreſented to Congreſs by the commiſſary of priſoners, that divers Britiſh officers, priſoners to theſe ſtates, have violated their paroles:

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be directed to require of ſir Henry Clinton, or officer commanding the Britiſh troops, the ſame degree of juſtice with reſpect to the Britiſh officers, priſoners to theſe United States, who have broken their parole, which this Congreſs have directed to be done on their part by the preceding reſolution.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1779.

A letter of the 29th from general Waſhington was read, with an extract of a letter from governor Clinton encloſed, repreſenting that after the loſs of the forts in the Highlands, a part of the army was detached on the weſt ſide of the river, which, joined by a part of the militia, were under his command; that the river being the bounds between the different purchaſing commiſſaries, none could be found to ſupply the troops; in conſequence whereof he was reduced to the neceſſity of taking from the inhabitants the neceſſary ſupplies of flour and cattle which were delivered to the iſſuing commiſſaries, who paſſed their receipts to the owners; that ſimilar meaſures were taken by the quartermaſters to obtain forage; that different applications have been made to have theſe accounts ſettled and paid, but without effect; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the quartermaſter and commiſſary general be authoriſed and directed to pay ſuch of the ſaid accounts as are certified by governor Clinton.

The committee on the treaſury, to whom was recommitted their report of the 22d, brought in another report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That all accounts for back rations of the army to the laſt day of December, 1776, incluſive, be exhibited to the auditors of the army for ſettlement, by the firſt day of June next, or not afterwards allowed:

That ſuch accounts due to any officers or ſoldiers in the regiments or corps now in ſervice, be collected in the following form:

Account of rations due to officers and ſoldiers of the regiment or corps commanded by

To

To whom due.	From what time.	To what time.	Days.	Number of rations.	Price of rations.	Caſualties.	Whole amount.

and that in the column of caſualties the names of all abſentees, except thoſe on command or furlough, be inſerted:

That the accounts formed into ſuch abſtracts be atteſted before the commanding officer of the brigade, and that warrants iſſue for the amount of them in favour of the paymaſters of the reſpective regiments, and that they pay out the monies received thereon.

Reſolved, That three commiſſioners be appointed to examine with the treaſurer of loans, and deſtroy the bills of credit of theſe United States of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, under the direction of the board of treaſury.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1779.

A letter of the 30th of January from general Waſhington was read, reſpecting the ſupplies of the troops on the weſtern frontiers; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the commander in chief give ſuch directions as he may think proper for arranging the commiſſary's and quartermaſter's departments to the weſtward, any reſolutions of Congreſs notwithſtanding; and that for his information the ſecretary be directed to lay before him the ſeveral letters on that ſubject from colonel G. Morgan to Congreſs; and that the board of war communicate to him all neceſſary intelligence that may have come to them reſpecting the ſame ſubject.

A letter of the 29th from the preſident of Pennſylvania in council, with ſundry papers encloſed, was read, repreſenting that major Clarkſon, aid de camp to major general Arnold, has refuſed to obey the ſummons of the ſaid preſident and the executive council of Pennſylvania, to attend the ſaid council on a complaint againſt him for granting a recommendation to miſs Levy to go into New-York, contrary to a reſolution of Congreſs of the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1778, and repreſenting further that the ſaid refuſal was conceived in very indecent and diſreſpectful terms:

On

On motion, that the ſame be committed; the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Roberdeau,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*no*	
	Mr. Ellſworth	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
New Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Frelinghauſen	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Roberdeau	*no*	
	Mr. Clingan	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Hill	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hutſon	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*no*	*no*

Ordered, That major Clarkſon, aid de camp to major general Arnold, do not leave the city until the further order of Congreſs.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1779.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Root, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Hutſon, appointed to confer with the commander in chief reſpecting the aid neceſſary to be ſent to South-Carolina and Georgia, brought in a report; whereupon, *Reſolved*,

Resolved, That count Pulaski be ordered to march with his legion to South-Carolina and put himself under the command of major general Lincoln, or the commanding officer of the southern department:

That the continental troops in North-Carolina, said to be on furlough, be immediately called in and ordered to march into South-Carolina, and follow the orders of the commanding officer as aforesaid:

That the governments of Virginia and North-Carolina be requested to afford all possible aid to South-Carolina and Georgia of men, arms and other necessary articles at the continental expence:

That orders be immediately issued for transporting to South-Carolina, by the most safe and expeditious carriage, 128 barrels of gun-powder and 12 chests of arms at Edentown, and 125 chests of arms at Baltimore; all the property of the United States:

That colonel de Cambray be ordered to repair to Baltimore and Edentown, and to expedite the transportation: that for this purpose he be furnished with proper letters from the president of Congress to the governors of Maryland and North-Carolina:

That fixed ammunition of 4000 six-pound, 4000 four-pound, and 4000 grape iron shot, 30 barrels of musket powder, and 2000 weight of ball or lead, be transported from Philadelphia to South-Carolina by sea:

That the marine committee do provide and dispatch a proper vessel, with the utmost expedition on this service:

That the commander in chief be directed to order one or more engineers to repair immediately to South-Carolina, for the service of the southern department, if he shall judge it necessary.

A letter of the 30th of January from the board of war was read, representing that the firm of the house, in which Mr. Penet is engaged, is Mess'rs. Penet, Windel and company, and that Mr. Couloux's name is not to appear in the agreement; whereupon,

Resolved, That instead of Mess'rs. Penet and Couloux, mentioned in the resolution of the 2d of January, the board of war be authorised to contract with Mr. Penet for himself, Windel and company for a suitable number of muskets with bayonets of a proper size, and other arms, to be manufactured in these states, agreeably to the proposals recited previous to the resolution abovementioned.

A report

A report being received from the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Paca, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Root, Mr. M. Smith, to whom was referred the report of the committee on appeals of January 19th, 1779:

The ſenſe of the houſe was required, whether it be in order that reports when received be read:

On the queſtion, reſolved in the affirmative.

The report was then read:

Ordered, That the conſideration thereof be poſtponed to Thurſday next, and that Congreſs then be reſolved into a committee of the whole to conſider the ſame.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1779.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That 5,000,160 dollars in bills of credit, be emitted under the direction of the board of treaſury and on the faith of the United States:

That the bills ſhall, excepting the numbers, be of the ſame tenor and date as the emiſſion directed on the 14th of December laſt, and be numbered from the laſt number in each denomination progreſſively, and conſiſt of the following denominations, viz.

22728	bills of	60 dollars each,	1363680
22728	ditto	50 ditto,	1136400
22728	ditto	40 ditto,	909120
22728	ditto	30 ditto,	681840
22728	ditto	20 ditto,	454560
22728	ditto	8 ditto,	181824
22728	ditto	7 ditto,	159096
22728	ditto	5 ditto,	113640
			5,000,160

Congreſs was reſolved into a committee of the whole, to conſider a report of the board of treaſury of the 23d of January; and after ſome time ſpent thereon, the preſident reſumed the chair, and Mr. F. L. Lee reported, that the committee had come to a reſolution thereon, which he was ready to report:

Ordered, That the ſame be now received.

The report was read and is as follows:

Reſolved, That twenty millions of dollars be borrowed on the faith of the United States, at an annual intereſt of ſix.

ſix per cent. and that loan-office certificates for the ſame, of ſuch denominations as the board of treaſury ſhall think proper, be forthwith ſtruck and ſent to the continental loan-offices under the direction of the board of treaſury:

On the queſtion to agree to the ſaid report, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	
	Mr. Ellſworth	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
	Mr. Frelinghauſen	*ay*	*ay*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Roberdeau	*ay*	
	Mr. Clingan	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	*ay*
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	
	Mr. Burke	*no*	*no*
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	
	Mr. Hutſon	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1779.

A letter of the third from colonel Armand was read, whereupon the report of the committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief was read; and, thereupon,

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be directed to give the neceſſary orders for recruiting the corps commanded

manded by general count Pulaſki and colonel Armand reſpectively, to their full complement of infantry, to be enliſted for the war and to receive the continental bounties granted to the reſt of the infantry.

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be directed to proceed in ſuch manner as he ſhall judge expedient, to compleat the arrangement of the army, and to ſettle the relative rank of officers under the degree of brigadier, agreeably to the principles eſtabliſhed by an act of Congreſs of the 24th day of November, 1778; and that the board of war furniſh him with copies of the proceedings of the late committee of arrangement.

A letter of the 22d of December, 1778, from the marquis de la Fayette at Boſton, in favour of Monſ. de Noirmont de la Neuville, and alſo a petition from major Noirmont de la Neuville, praying to be favoured with the brevet commiſſion of lieutenant colonel, were read:

On the queſtion,

Reſolved, That the rank prayed for by major Noirmont be not granted.

Congreſs took into conſideration the letter of the 3d from colonel Armand, ſoliciting the rank of brigadier general by brevet:

On the queſtion put,

Reſolved, That the rank ſolicited for by colonel Armand be not granted.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurens have leave of abſence.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1779.

A letter from colonel Armand was read, begging leave to return to France; whereupon,

Reſolved, That Congreſs have a high ſenſe of the diſintereſted zeal and ſervices of colonel Armand, marquis de Rouerie, but are reſtrained from manifeſting their good opinion of him by further promotion, as the ſame would be incompatible with the arrangement of the American army; and that on his own requeſt he have leave to return to France: that upon his departure the preſident grant him ſuch certificate, as the recommendations or certificates he may have received from the commander in chief or other general officers under whom he hath ſerved, may entitle him to.

A letter

A letter of January 1st from the marquis de la Fayette was read, recommending Mr. Houden, a French officer, second lieutenant in colonel Bigelow's regiment; whereupon,

Resolved, That Mr. Houden be informed that he will receive promotion according to the rules established in the army of the United States.

MONDAY, February 8, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Ellery, Mr. Paca, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Floyd, to whom was referred a representation of the delegates of Rhode-Island, brought in a report; whereupon, Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas the delegates of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, in pursuance of an express vote of the general assembly of the said state, have represented to Congress that many of its inhabitants, especially those who have come off from the island of Rhode-Island, must inevitably perish unless they are speedily supplied with the necessaries of life, and have in the strongest terms requested us to recommend to the states of Connecticut and New-York to repeal their acts laying an embargo on provisions so far as respects supplying the said inhabitants with provisions by land:

Resolved, That the president write to the governors of the states of Connecticut and New-York, requesting them to afford such supplies of flour and other provisions for the distressed inhabitants of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations as their necessities call for, so far as circumstances will admit, and under such regulations as may best answer the end proposed.

TUESDAY, February 9, 1779.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That there be hereafter five auditors for the army, whilst the circumstances of the war shall render it necessary: that the board of treasury have power to order the said auditors respectively to repair to and settle accounts in the main army or any detachment, and to give the auditors proper instructions for conducting this business, agreeable to the institution of the office and direction of the board.

Congress

Congreſs proceeded to the election of an auditor; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. William Bedlow was elected.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Lovell, Mr. Searle, Mr. Root, to whom was referred a letter of 7th of January, from Joan Guarcia Duarti, &c. and, thereupon,

Reſolved, That the board of war of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, be authoriſed and requeſted to pay the net proceeds of the ſales of the ſnow "Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Antonio" and her cargo, and alſo to deliver what unſold effects they ſtill have in charge belonging to the ſame concern, to the owner or owners of the ſaid ſnow and cargo, his or their order or certain attorney.

Reſolved, That the ſaid board be requeſted to inform ſuch owner or attorney, that remedy may be had at law againſt the captors or their owners for any ſpecial damages ariſing from the capture of the ſaid ſnow.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. Paca, and Mr. T. Adams, to whom was referred the information given to Congreſs by the honourable Mr. Laurens, dated the 11th and 16th of January, 1779, and that received from the honourable Mr. Lewis, dated January 15th, 1779, reſpecting the conduct of Robert Morris, eſquire, in tranſacting the commercial buſineſs of theſe United States, particularly relating to the ſhip Farmer, captain Daſhiel, loaded at Baltimore, and captured by the enemy, brought in a report, which was read.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1779.

A letter of the 9th from Jonathan Brewer, captain lieutenant in colonel Proctor's regiment of artillery, was read, praying for leave to reſign his commiſſion:

Reſolved, That captain lieutenant J. Brewer have leave to reſign, and that his reſignation be accepted.

A letter of the 9th from Monſ. Noirmont de la Neuville was read, praying to have leave to return to France, and that the certificate of brigadier Parſons in his favour, which he delivered to the board of war to be annexed to their report, may be returned to him:

Reſolved, That Monſ. Noirmont de la Neuville have leave to return to France, and that the certificate of brigadier Parſons, mentioned in his letter, be returned to him.

A letter

A letter of January 28th from Robert Morris was read, requeſting, as inſinuations have been thrown out againſt him in this houſe reſpecting the books of the ſecret committee, that a ſpecial committee may be appointed to examine the entries and ſettlements made by him in thoſe books, to examine into the expenditure of public money entruſted to him, and to the late houſe of Willing, Morris and company, and to examine into the ſtate of their and his preſent unſettled dependences with the United States; and that the ſaid committee be directed to report to the houſe ſpecially on the premiſes, in order that his conduct may be truly underſtood in Congreſs, and from thence be made known to the public by the beſt authority.

Mr. Plater, a delegate from the ſtate of Maryland, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1779.

A letter of January 16th from J. Powell, preſident of the council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, was read, with ſundry papers encloſed; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid letter and papers encloſed be tranſmitted to the commander in chief, and that he be directed to give orders for bringing to courts-martial the ſeveral perſons accuſed of miſdemeanors in the report therein referred to.

Mr. Laurens having yeſterday, after reading the report from the committee and other papers referred to, informed Congreſs in his place, that from a part of Mr. Morris's vindication he recollected a circumſtance which had come to his knowledge ſince this ſubject had been in agitation in Congreſs, which might more fully clear up Mr. Morris's conduct; and that as his ſole view had been to do juſtice, it would give him the higheſt pleaſure to be an inſtrument in doing juſtice to Mr. Morris, and promiſed to explain himſelf this morning; accordingly he produced a paper, containing an extract of a letter from the ſecret or commercial committee, dated October 25th, 1776, containing advice to Thomas Morris, commercial agent at Nantz, of their having chartered a new ſhip at Baltimore, which Mr. Laurens ſaid he was perſuaded and has no doubt was the ſhip Farmer; that his recollection ſprung from hearing the words new ſhip read in Mr. Morris's vindication; that it afforded him the greateſt ſatisfaction

to have it in his power to produce an evidence, which in his opinion put it beyond all doubt that the ſhip Farmer, captain Daſhiel, had been loaded on public account, and moved the houſe to receive the ſaid extract, and to add it to the other papers which were delivered in by the committee and read yeſterday: the ſaid extract was accordingly received and added to the other papers.

The report was then reſumed and read, as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the information given to Congreſs by the honourable Mr. Laurens, dated the 11th and 16th of January, 1779, and that received from the honourable Mr. Lewis, dated the 15th of January, 1779, reſpecting the conduct of Robert Morris, eſquire, in tranſacting the commercial buſineſs of theſe United States, particularly relating to the ſhip Farmer, captain Daſhiel, loaded at Baltimore and captured by the enemy, report,

"That your committee having notified their appointment to the ſaid Robert Morris, and furniſhed him with copies of the above written informations, and having requeſted his attendance, met according to order and received his defence in writing, dated January 22d, 1779, to which your committee beg leave to refer, as well as to the vouchers referred to by the ſaid Robert Morris in his ſaid defence:

That it appears to your committee that the ſaid Robert Morris, was a member of the ſecret committee, and from the minutes of the ſaid committee of the 15th of Auguſt and 20th and 26th of September, extracts of which are herewith delivered, and from the teſtimony of J. Brown, then clerk of the ſaid committee, it appears that the ſaid ſecret committee, from a confidence in the integrity of the ſaid Robert Morris, from a knowledge of his commercial abilities, and from a conviction that his extenſive commercial connections, both abroad and in America, would enable him to execute with facility the continental commercial affairs, requeſted the ſaid Robert Morris, and authoriſed him to purchaſe up produce in the different ſtates on continental account, and to export the ſame, and entruſted him ſolely with the tranſactions of this buſineſs:

That it appears to your committee, from the teſtimony of the ſaid J. Brown, that when the ſaid Robert Morris was entruſted and authoriſed as aforeſaid, it was known

and underſtood by the ſaid ſecret committee, that his purchaſes aforeſaid were to be made under cover of the firm of Willing, Morris, and company, and exported under the like cover, as circumſtances ſhould direct, and that this mode was adopted to prevent the riſing of the price of produce and hire of veſſels, which generally happens when it is known that purchaſes and contracts are making on the public account:

That is appears to your committee, from the teſtimony of John Brown, Peter Whiteſide, and Benjamin Hogeland, (whoſe depoſitions are herewith delivered) that the ſhip Farmer was chartered on the continental account, though under the firm of Willing, Morris, and company, and that her load of iron and tobacco, except 50 hogſheads, was purchaſed and ſhipped alſo on the continental account; and that the ſaid ſhip being thus chartered, and the ſaid load of iron and tobacco ſo purchaſed and ſhipped, were facts well known to the ſaid John Brown, Peter Whiteſide and Benjamin Hogeland; the ſaid John Brown being the ſaid Robert Morris's agent in the tranſaction, and the ſaid Peter Whiteſide and Benjamin Hogeland, being clerks of Willing, Morris, and company:

That it appears from the teſtimony of John Brown, then clerk of the ſaid ſecret committee, that the charter party of the ſaid ſhip Farmer, was lodged in the office before the ſaid committee removed to Baltimore, and therefore known to the ſaid committee before the loading or ſailing of the ſaid ſhip:

That it appears to your committee, that the chartering of the ſaid ſhip under the firm of Willing, Morris, and company, the filling up the bills of lading, forming the ſpecial contract as endorſed on one of them, and drawing the inſtrument of valuation in the manner and terms as the ſaid ſeveral inſtruments of writing are expreſt, were meerly precautions calculated to give the whole tranſaction the colour of a private commercial concern, correſpondent to the plan adopted by the ſaid Robert Morris, declared and made known to the ſaid ſecret committee, and founded on the reaſons above ſuggeſted:

That your committee are farther confirmed in this idea, from obſerving that the like meaſures were taken in the chartering and loading the ſhip Aurora, and from its being proved to your committee, by the teſtimony of the ſaid Benjamin Hogeland, the ſaid Robert Morris's clerk,

that

that the ſaid Willing, Morris, and company, did not charter or load any chartered ſhip for their own account and riſque during the time the ſaid Robert Morris was entruſted and authoriſed as aforeſaid:

That it appears to your committee, that the ſaid Robert Morris's defence in writing is full and explicit on every fact, circumſtance and queſtion ſtated in the information of the honourable Mr. Laurens and Mr. Lewis, and is ſupported by clear and ſatisfactory vouchers; and your committee beg leave to refer to the ſaid written defence, particularly as to ſuch facts, circumſtances or queſtions aforeſaid, as your committee have not ſpecially reported:

Upon the whole, your committee are of opinion, that the ſaid Robert Morris has clearly and fully vindicated himſelf; and your committee are further of opinion, that the ſaid Robert Morris in the execution of the powers committed to him by the ſaid ſecret committee, ſo far as his conduct has come to the knowledge of your committee, has acted with fidelity and integrity, and an honourable zeal for the happineſs of his country."

Congreſs taking into conſideration the ſaid report, and the papers accompanying and referred to in the ſame:

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

Ordered, That the letter of January the 29th, from Mr. Robert Morris, be refered to the committee who brought in the foregoing report.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the accounts of the regimental paymaſters be ſettled at leaſt once a quarter, and rendered agreeably to ſuch forms as ſhall be approved by the board of treaſury.

Reſolved, That a ſecretary of the treaſury be appointed, with the ſalary of two thouſand dollars per annum.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1779.

Reſolved, That the preſident inform the miniſter plenipotentiary of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that Congreſs will take the ſubject of his memorials of the 9th inſtant, into immediate conſideration, and that if he wiſhes to communicate any thing farther to them, Congreſs will receive the ſame from him in a private audience.

Reſolved,

Resolved, That all private audiences given to foreign ministers, be held in a committee of the whole house.

A letter of this day from colonel Hartley was read, desiring leave to resign his commission; whereupon,

Resolved, That the reasons offered by colonel Hartley for resigning his commission are satisfactory, and therefore that his resignation be accepted.

Resolved, That Congress have a high sense of colonel Hartley's merit and services.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That a warrant for ninety-four thousand dollars be drawn on the treasurer of the United States, in favour of the paymaster of the board of war and ordnance, to be paid from time to time, by order from that board, to colonel Armand, for the purpose of recruiting his corps, which shall not exceed the complement of a regiment, he to be accountable for the sums he shall so receive:

That brigadier general Pulaski be authorised as casualties happen to recruit men to keep up the infantry in his corps to its original establishment, and that a warrant for fifty thousand dollars be drawn in favour of the paymaster of the board of war, to be paid to brigadier general Pulaski, or his order from time to time, for the purpose before mentioned, and to re-inlist during the war the men of his corps, whose times are about expiring, he to be accountable for the sums he shall from time to time receive.

Resolved, That all the men, inhabitants of these states, who shall be recruited in the corps of general Pulaski, and colonel Armand, in any of the United States, shall be credited to the quota of the state in which they shall be inlisted, they not being inhabitants of any other of the United States.

Resolved, That brigadier general Pulaski and colonel Armand, make returns to the board of war of the recruits they shall inlist; and in such returns the places of nativity and settlement, and the state wherein they were inlisted shall be particularly mentioned; and the board are hereby directed to transmit to the respective states, the names and numbers of such persons inhabitants thereof, as shall be so inlisted.

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter of February 3d from Monsr. Girard de St. Elms, having reported specially thereon, Congress took into consideration the said report; and, thereupon, came to the following resolution:

That

That Monſ. Girard de St. Elms, having manifeſted great zeal and encountered many difficulties to diſtinguiſh himſelf in the ſervice of theſe ſtates; having alſo made a campaign here, and behaved with bravery, and being now about to return to France:

Reſolved, That he be appointed to the rank of major by brevet, as a teſtimony of the approbation of Congreſs of his zeal and ſervices.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1779.

The preſident acquainted the houſe that, purſuant to their order, he had informed the miniſter of France, that Congreſs will take his memorials of the 9th into immediate conſideration; and that if he wiſhes to communicate any thing farther to them, Congreſs will receive the ſame in a private audience. That the miniſter wiſhed to make farther communication to Congreſs, and would attend the houſe at twelve o'clock this day.

The miniſter plenipotentiary of France attending agreeably to his appointment, Congreſs was reſolved into a committee of the whole; after the miniſter had withdrawn, the preſident reſumed the chair, and Mr. F. L. Lee reported that the miniſter has had a private audience and free conference with the committee; that the committee have come to no reſolutions thereon, and deſire leave to ſit again.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1779.

Mr. M'Kean, a delegate for Delaware, laid before Congreſs the following inſtrument, empowering the delegates of that ſtate or any of them, to ratify and ſign the articles of confederation;

"His excellency Ceſar Rodney, eſquire, preſident, captain general and commander in chief of the Delaware ſtate, to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting.

"Know ye, that among the records remaining in the rolls-office in the Delaware ſtate, there is a certain inſtrument of writing, purporting to be an act of the general aſſembly of the ſaid ſtate, which ſaid act is contained in the words and tenor here following, to wit,

"Anno milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo ſeptuageſimo nono.

"An act to authoriſe and empower the delegates of the Delaware

Delaware ſtate to ſubſcribe and ratify the articles of confederation and perpetual union between the ſeveral ſtates.

" Whereas articles of confederation and perpetual union between the ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, ſigned in the general Congreſs of the ſaid ſtates by the honourable Henry Laurens, eſquire, their then preſident, have been laid before the legiſlature of this ſtate, to be ratified by the ſame if approved: and whereas, notwithſtanding the terms of the articles of confederation and perpetual union are conſidered as in divers reſpects unequal and diſadvantageous to this ſtate, and the objections ſtated on the part of this ſtate are viewed as juſt and reaſonable, and of great moment to the welfare and happineſs of the good people thereof, yet, under the full conviction of the preſent neceſſity of acceding to the confederacy propoſed, and that the intereſt of particular ſtates ought to be poſtponed to the general good of the union: and moreover in firm reliance that the candour and juſtice of the ſeveral ſtates will in due time remove as far as poſſible the objectable parts thereof:

" Be it enacted by the general aſſembly of Delaware, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That the honourable John Dickinſon, Nicholas Vandyke, and Thomas M'Kean, eſquires, delegates appointed to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs, or any one or more of them, be and they hereby are authoriſed, empowered and directed on behalf of this ſtate, to ſubſcribe and ratify the ſaid articles of confederation and perpetual union between the ſeveral ſtates aforeſaid.

" And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid articles of confederation and perpetual union, ſo as aforeſaid ſubſcribed and ratified, ſhall thenceforth become obligatory on this ſtate."

Signed by order of the houſe of aſſembly,

NICHOLAS VANDYKE, ſpeaker.

Signed by order of the council,

THOMAS COLLINS, ſpeaker.

Paſſed at Dover, February 1ſt, 1779.

All which, by the tenor of theſe preſents, I have cauſed to be exemplified. In teſtimony whereof the great ſeal of

of the Delaware ſtate is hereunto affixed, at Dover, the ſixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, and in the third year of the independence of the United States of America.

CESAR RODNEY.

By his excellency's command, JAMES BOOTH, ſecretary."

Reſolved, That the letter of the 8th and 12th from major general Arnold, with the papers encloſed, be referred to the committee to whom was referred the letter from his excellency Joſeph Reed, preſident of the ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania, reſpecting the conduct of major general Arnold; and that the committee enquire into the ground of the charges againſt major general Arnold, and report the reſult of their enquiry with all convenient diſpatch.

A motion was made that major general Arnold be ſuſpended from all command in the army of the United States of America, during the time in which enquiry ſhall be made into his public conduct, and until a proper deciſion ſhall be made thereon; after debate a motion was made that the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

On the queſtion for poſtponing, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Roberdeau,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Ellſworth	*no*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Frelinghauſen	*no*	
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Roberdeau	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Clingan	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	

Maryland,

Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hutſon	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	1 *ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1779.

Mr. T. Nelſon, a delegate from Virginia, attended and produced his credentials, which were read.

Congreſs took into conſideration the reports of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Ellery, Mr Ellſworth, Mr. Paca and Mr. T. Adams, appointed to confer with the commander in chief; and, thereupon, agreed to the following plan for the department of inſpector general:

Reſolved, That there be an inſpector general to the armies of the United States, with the rank of major general, who, in all future appointments, ſhall be taken from the line of major generals:

That the duty of the inſpector general ſhall principally conſiſt in forming a ſyſtem of regulations, for the exerciſe of the troops, in the manual evolutions and manœuvres, for the ſervice of guards and detachments, and for camp and garriſon duty:

That the inſpector general, and his aſſiſtants, ſhall review the troops at ſuch times and places, and receive ſuch returns for that purpoſe, as the commander in chief, or commanding officer in a detachment, ſhall direct; at which reviews, he or they ſhall inſpect the number and condition of the men, their diſcipline and exerciſe, the ſtate of their arms, accoutrements and cloaths; obſerving what of theſe articles have been loſt or ſpoiled ſince the laſt review, and, as nearly as poſſible, by what means; reporting the ſame, with the deficiencies and neglects, to the

the commander in chief, or the commanding officer of a detachment, and to the board of war:

That all new manœuvres ſhall be introduced by the inſpector general, and all old ones performed according to the eſtabliſhed principles, under his ſuperintendency: but he ſhall not introduce or practiſe any regulations relative to the objects of his department, ſave ſuch as are made and eſtabliſhed in manner following: all regulations whatſoever to be finally approved and eſtabliſhed by Congreſs. But the exigence of the ſervice requiring it, temporary ones may from time to time be introduced by the inſpector general with the approbation of the commander in chief. Theſe regulations to be communicated to the army through the adjutant general, and to be tranſmitted to the board of war with all convenient diſpatch, that, being examined and reported by them to Congreſs, they may be rejected, altered, amended, or confirmed, as Congreſs ſhall deem proper:

That there be as many ſub inſpectors as the commander in chief, or commanding officer in a detachment, ſhall, on conſideration of the ſtrength and ſituation of the army, from time to time deem neceſſary, to be taken from the line of lieutenant colonels, and to receive their inſtructions relative to the department from the inſpector general:

That there be one brigade-inſpector to each brigade, who ſhall be one of the majors in the brigade; and that the office of brigade inſpector ſhall in future be annexed to that of major of brigade. He ſhall accordingly keep a roſter of the battalions of his brigade, regulate the details, and take care of the formation and march of all guards, detachments, &c. from the brigade. He is to receive the general orders, and communicate them to the commanding officers of the brigade and regiments, and, through the adjutants, to all the officers of the brigade. He is ſo far as concerns his brigade, to inſpect the police of the camp, the diſcipline and order of the ſervice. In time of action he is to aſſiſt in executing the neceſſary manœuvres of the brigade, according to the orders of the brigadier or officer commanding. He is to do no duty in the line:

That all the officers of the inſpectorſhip having appointments in the line, ſhall retain their rights of command, ſucceſſion and promotion, in the ſame manner as if they had not aſſumed the office. But as the duties of this de-

partment are sufficient to employ their whole time, they are to suspend the exercise of their respective commands, except on particular occasions, when the commander in chief, or commanding officer in a detachment, may deem it necessary to invest them with command. They are to be exempted from all common camp and garrison duty, that they may attend the more carefully to those of the inspector; and in time of action they are to be employed in assisting in the execution of the field manœuvres:

That the inspector general, so far as relates to the inspection of the army, be subject to the orders of Congress, the board of war, and the commander in chief only: but the sub-inspectors shall also be subject to the officers commanding the divisions and brigades to which they are attached, on the principles herein established:

That there be allowed to the inspector general, in consideration of the extraordinary expences which attend the execution of his office, eighty-four dollars per month, in addition to the pay and rations of a major general heretofore provided.

Congress proceeded to consider the reports of the committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief; and, thereupon, came to the following arrangement of the department of ordnance:

Resolved, That the commanding officer of artillery of the United States for the time being, shall, under the general orders and with the concurrence of the commander in chief, arrange and direct all business of the ordnance department necessary to be done in the field. The ordnance, arms and military stores in the fixed magazines to be drawn out only by the orders of the board of war and ordnance; unless in the course of the service, circumstances should occur, in which the procuring such orders from the board would, in the opinion of the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery, occasion improper delays; and in such cases the commanding officer of artillery shall have the power to draw from the nearest magazines the supplies wanted for the army: and the different commissaries and directors of the magazines and laboratories shall, in such cases, immediately obey the orders of the commanding officer of artillery, informing the board of war and ordnance of the same. And that the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery may know, in such cases, where to send for necessary supplies, the

board

board of war and ordnance shall cause monthly returns of all ordnance, arms and military stores at the magazines and arsenals of the United States, to be made to the commander in chief, who will communicate to the commanding officer of artillery the whole or any part of them, as he shall judge the good of the service requires. And as it may frequently happen that parts of the army may be detached to such distances as to render their obtaining supplies, in the circumstances above mentioned, by the immediate orders of the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery, inconvenient; in such cases, the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery, shall give to the commanding officers of the detachment, and of the artillery annexed to it, proper directions for furnishing the detachment with the necessary supplies of ordnance, arms and military stores; and the orders of the said commanding officers of the detachment, and of the artillery annexed to it, given pursuant to the said directions, shall be obeyed by the commissaries and directors at the magazines and laboratories, as if given immediately by the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery of the United States. Each commanding officer of artillery making these extraordinary draughts, shall immediately give information thereof, and of the occasion of them, to the board of war and ordnance.

II. That there shall be a field commissary of military stores, to be appointed by the board of war and ordnance, who shall receive and issue all ordnance, arms and military stores in the field, pursuant to the orders of the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery; all orders for this purpose from the commander in chief, to be directed to the commanding officer of artillery. The field commissary shall have so many deputies, conductors and clerks, to be likewise appointed by the board of war and ordnance, as in the opinion of the board, the commander in chief, and commanding officer of artillery, the service shall from time to time require.

III. That the commanding officer of artillery, with the concurrence of the commander in chief, shall from time to time lay before the board of war and ordnance proper estimates (which are by the board to be transmitted to Congress) of all ordnance, arms and military stores, necessary to be made and provided for the use of the army of the United States, that the necessary orders may be given concerning them.

IV. That

IV. That whenever the said commanding officer of artillery shall judge any particular directions necessary for, or alterations and improvements to be made in, the construction or preparation of ordnance, arms, and military stores of any kind, he shall communicate the same to the board of war and ordnance for their consideration; who shall thereupon give such orders for the artificers and laboratory men, as they shall judge the good of the service requires.

V. That the field commissary of military stores, his deputies, conductors and clerks, shall be independent of the commissary general of military stores; and the said field commissary shall make monthly returns of all ordnance, arms, and military stores received, issued, and remaining on hand, to the board of war and ordnance, the commander in chief, and the commanding officer of artillery. His deputies and conductors also having the chief care of the military stores with any detached parts of the army, shall make the like returns to the board of war and ordnance, the respective officers commanding those detachments, their commanding officers of artillery, and the field commissary; and the latter shall draw the whole into one general return monthly, one copy whereof he shall transmit to the board of war and ordnance, one to the commander in chief, one to the commanding officer of artillery, and a fourth to the commissary general of military stores.

VI. That all monies necessary for the department of the field commissary of military stores, shall be drawn out of the military chests by warrants from the commander in chief, and officers commanding detached parts of the army respectively; and the accounts of expenditures adjusted and settled by the auditors of accounts, once in every three months, and finally transmitted to the treasury board.

VII. That when it shall be thought necessary, the commanding officer of artillery shall send officers of artillery to visit the laboratories, foundaries and manufactories, to the intent that they may thereby gain an insight into the mechanical branches of their profession. And such number of artillery officers as, in the opinion of the commanding officer of artillery, with the concurrence of the commander in chief, can be spared from their duty in the field, shall at every convenient season, be stationed at all or any of the principal laboratories, to be instructed in the

the laboratory art, that a knowledge thereof may be diſſeminated through the corps.

VIII. That the deputy field commiſſaries and conductors ſhall apply for and receive all ordnance, arms, and ſtores iſſued from the fixed arſenals and magazines. And to prevent any that are inſufficient being carried into the field, the ſaid commiſſaries and conductors ſhall receive none apparently unfit for ſervice. And whenever any articles in the ordnance department in the field ſhall be ſo damaged that they cannot be there repaired, and are by order of the commanding officer of artillery with the army, or with any detachment of it, ſent to the commiſſary general of military ſtores, or any of his deputies, he and they ſhall receive the ſame, at ſuch place as ſhall be moſt convenient; and either immediately cauſe them to be repaired, or replace them with others fit for ſervice, as ſhall be moſt conducive to the public intereſt.

IX. That the appointments of the ſaid field commiſſary and his ſubordinate officers, be as follows, viz.

	Pay per month.	Subſiſt. per month.	Rations per day.
Of the field commiſſary,	75 dolls.	40 dolls.	1
Deputy field commiſſary,	60	30	1
Conductor, -	40	10	1
Clerk, - -	40	10	1

X. That there ſhall be one ſurveyor of ordnance, to be appointed annually from the colonels, the appointment to be made by the board of war and ordnance, until Congreſs ſhall direct otherwiſe. The officer thus appointed ſhall retain his rank in the artillery, and all the benefits ariſing from it; but during the time of his ſurveyorſhip, he ſhall not, except in extraordinary caſes, or when called for by the commander in chief, perform any duty in the line. His duty as ſurveyor ſhall be to examine into the conſtruction, qualities, and condition of all cannon, carriages, arms and the materials for, and preparation of every ſpecies of warlike ſtores, and to viſit all the different arſenals, foundaries, laboratories and workſhops belonging to the ordnance department of the United States, carefully noting every error and defect he ſhall diſcover; which, together with a general ſtate of the department, he ſhall report immediately to the board of war and ordnance, as well as the commanding officer of the artillery, with his ideas of any alterations and improvements

ments proper to be made thereon. He ſhall alſo examine all ordnance and military ſtores in the field, and report the ſtate of them to the commanding officer of artillery, and the board of war and ordnance; and for the purpoſes aforeſaid, the commiſſaries of military ſtores, as well in the field as elſewhere, ſhall make returns to the ſaid ſurveyor, and ſhall expoſe to his view all the ordnance, arms, and ſtores, and all materials for the ordnance department in their cuſtody. And the ſurveyor ſhall examine the ſaid ſtores, to aſcertain whether the quality, quantity and numbers agree with the return, and make report to the board only. He ſhall likewiſe examine into the number of workmen employed in each branch of the ordnance department; and the principal in each branch ſhall make monthly returns of all work done within the month, one to the ſaid ſurveyor of ordnance, and one to the commiſſary general of military ſtores; and each of the latter ſhall tranſmit copies thereof monthly to the board of war and ordnance.

XI. For executing the duties before mentioned, and any others relating to the ordnance department, which the good of the ſervice may, from time to time, require, the board of war and ordnance ſhall give to the ſaid ſurveyor ſuch inſtructions as they ſhall think proper.

XII. For defraying the expences of the ſaid ſurveyor in the exerciſe of his office, he ſhall be allowed ſeventy dollars per month, beſides his appointments as a field officer of artillery.

XIII. That the commanding officer of artillery of the United States, for the performance of his duties therein before preſcribed, ſhall be allowed ſeventy-five dollars per month; and the commanding officer of artillery with any detached part of the army ſhall have a like allowance, in proportion to his pay in the line.

FRIDAY, February 19, 1779.

A petition from major Des Iſnard and captain de Truiſſon was read, praying, as they cannot find an immediate paſſage to France, to be admitted to ſerve the enſuing campaign in count Pulaſki's corps, the former with the pay of captain and the latter of lieutenant:

Reſolved, That they be informed that the preſent arrangement and ſtate of the army do not admit the granting the prayer of their petition.

A letter

A letter from J. Reed, president of the council of Pennsylvania, was read, requesting that Congress would favour the council of Pennsylvania with copies of their proceedings against captain Nicholson, on the complaint of governor Johnson of Maryland; upon a like complaint made by governor Henry of Virginia, against an officer of the United States; and lately on a complaint made by New-Jersey or the governor thereof, against general Maxwell:

Resolved, That the president be furnished with the copies desired.

A motion was made that the president be informed, that the several states have a right to copies of public resolutions of Congress, upon applications being made to the secretary therefor by their delegates:

On this the previous question was moved, and the yeas and nays being required thereon by Mr. M. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	
	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	ay
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Ellsworth	ay	
	Mr. Root	ay	ay
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	ay
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Clingan	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	ay
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay	
	Mr. M. Smith	no	ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Nelson	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	
	Mr. Hill	no	ay
	Mr. Burke	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	ay	
	Mr. Hutson	ay	ay
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	ay

So

So it passed in the affirmative, and the main question was set aside.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That five millions one hundred and sixty dollars in bills of credit of the United States, be emitted under the direction of the board of treasury, and on the faith of the United States:

That the bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emission directed on the 3d of February instant, and be numbered from the last number in each denomination progressively, and consist of the following denominations, viz.

22,728	bills of	60	dollars each.
22,728	do.	50	do.
22,728	do.	40	do.
22,728	do.	30	do.
22,728	do.	20	do.
22,728	do.	8	do.
22,728	do.	7	do.
22,728	do.	5	do.

Whereas by the depositions of Samuel Inglis, it appears to the committee of the treasury, that the facts set forth in his petition to Congress of the 9th of December last, are truly stated; and that about the 9th of October last, having in his possession five setts of bills of exchange, dated the 21st of September last, and issued by Thomas Smith, esquire, commissioner of the continental loan-office in Pennsylvania, on the commissioner or commissioners of the United States in Paris, in favour of Robert Bridges, to the amount of five thousand one hundred and thirty livres tournois, for payment of interest due on loan-office certificates, he the said Samuel Inglis, to prevent the enemy from getting possession of the said bills, did destroy them, and that they consisted of the following denominations, viz.

No. 53	1	set,	for 600	dollars.
112	1	do.	for 300	do.
216	1	do.	for 60	do.
646	1	do.	for 36	do.
679	1	do.	for 30	do.

One thousand twenty-six dollars at five livres tournois per dollars is five thousand one hundred and thirty livres tournois:

Resolved,

Resolved, That the treasurer of loans be directed to sign and deliver to the said Thomas Smith, esquire, to be by him issued to the said Robert Bridges, five sets of exchange, amounting to five thousand one hundred and thirty livres tournois, of the tenor and date aforesaid, excepting that each set is to consist of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, bills, and to specify in the body of each bill that one only of the eight is to be paid: provided that the said Samuel Inglis shall, previous to the issuing of the said bills, give to the said treasurer of loans a bond in the penalty of twenty thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties, payable to the president of Congress or his successor in office, for the benefit of the United States, for indemnifying the public or any person or persons who may be interested therein, from the payment of any of the original bills of exchange aforesaid:

Resolved, That the treasurer of loans furnish the said Robert Bridges, with quadruplicate letters of advice, each containing an attested copy of the preceding resolution to the commissioner or commissioners of the United States at Paris.

Ordered, That Mr. Ellsworth have leave of absence.

Ordered, That the marine committee give directions to have one of the continental frigates prepared for sea with all expedition.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1779.

Mr. R. H. Lee, a delegate from Virginia, attended and took his seat in Congress.

Whereas brigadier M'Intosh, commanding a detachment of the army at Fort Pitt, hath requested leave to retire from that command:

Resolved, That the commander in chief be directed to appoint a proper officer to succeed to the said command; and that brigadier general M'Intosh, on being relieved, repair to the main army or to such post as shall be assigned to him by the commander in chief.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the portmanteaus and valeses furnished to the officers of the army by the quartermaster general, pursuant to the orders of the commander in chief, be charged to the United States, and the officers permitted to retain them for their own use: provided that no officer

ſhall be more than once furniſhed at the public expence with the articles aforeſaid, unleſs unavoidably loſt or taken by the enemy in time of action.

Reſolved, That in conſideration of the loſſes of captain Lewis Celeron, one thouſand dollars be granted him to enable him to equip himſelf for further ſervice.

Reſolved, That no brevet commiſſion be granted to any officer, except with the conſent of nine ſtates.

The commtitee, conſiſting of the delegates of Virginia, to whom were referred letters of governor Henry, and William Finnie, deputy quartermaſter general, reſpecting the convention troops ſtationed near Charlotte Ville in Virginia, report,

That having conferred with the board of war, they are informed that orders were given in due time to the commiſſary and quartermaſter general, for providing every thing neceſſary in their reſpective departments for the uſe of the ſaid convention troops: that no complaints have been received reſpecting a deficiency of proviſions: that the barracks were not compleated for the reception of the troops at the time of their arrival, but that they would ſoon be in good order after that time: that many Britiſh officers had been permitted to go to the neighbouring towns for quarters, until they could be better accommodated at or near the barracks; that as no preparation hath been made at any other place for the accommodation and ſubſiſtance of the ſaid troops, it will be inconvenient at preſent to remove them: that as ſome complaints have been received reſpecting the negligence of the quartermaſter in that department, the diſorders which are apprehended and at preſent ſubſiſt, may probably be prevented and remedied by the perſonal attendance of the ſaid quartermaſter at the barracks; whereupon,

Reſolved, That orders iſſue from the board of war to the quartermaſter in the ſaid department, directing him to reſide at or near the ſaid barracks, and that the governor and council of the ſtate of Virginia, be authoriſed and requeſted to ſuperintend the conduct of thoſe who ſhall have the direction of the ſaid troops, and, if they ſhall think it proper, to take ſuch order for the accommodation and diſtribution of the ſaid troops within the ſaid ſtate as the neceſſity of the caſe may require.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of two auditors in the army; and, the ballots being taken,

Felix

Felix Varley and Alexander Fowler were elected.

Resolved, That the president of Congress from time to time transmit to the executive powers of the several states blank commissions for officers in the line to be appointed by them, and that they be requested regularly to send the names of such officers to the board of war.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1779.

A letter of the 19th from general Washington was read, enclosing unsealed letters from New-York to major general Lee:

Ordered, That the president forward to major general Lee the letters directed to him, and inform him that Congress have no doubt but he will explain the transaction therein mentioned.

In pursuance of the powers vested in him, Mr. M'Kean, a delegate of the state of Delaware, signed and ratified the articles of confederation in behalf of that state.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1779.

The delegate of Delaware laid before Congress sundry resolutions passed by the council of that state, January the 23d, 1779, respecting the articles of confederation and perpetual union, and concurred in by the house of assembly, January the 28th, 1779, previous to their passing a law to empower their delegates to sign and ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union.

On which it was moved that the same be filed: to which it was moved as an amendment to add, "provided that it shall never be considered as admitting any claim by the same set up or intended to be set up."

On this amendment the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Ellery,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Frost	*ay*	
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	*ay*	*

New-York,

New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Frelinghauſen	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Clingan	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	*ay*

So it paſſed in the affirmative.

On the queſtion,

Reſolved, That the paper laid before Congreſs by the delegate from Delaware and read, be filed; provided that it ſhall never be conſidered as admitting any claim by the ſame ſet up or intended to be ſet up.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the following perſons, nominated by the board of treaſury, be appointed ſigners of bills of credit of the United States, namely,

Nathaniel Donell, Robert Roberts, ſon of John Roberts, ſurveyor, Jedidiah Snowden, Samuel Lyon, Joſeph Carleton, Joſhua Coit, John Nicholſon, Cornelius Comegys, Moſes Young, Belcher P. Smith, George Bond, Thomas Ediſon, William Gamble, Joſeph Watkins, Iſaac Gray, Lodowick Sprogell, Robert Mullen, John Lawrence, John Leacock, Samuel Wetherill, jun. Joſeph Kerr, Luſon Simmons, William Stretch, Thomas Nevill, Paul Cox, James Dundas, and Robert Cather.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the board of war of January 22d; whereupon,

Reſolved,

Resolved, That Monſ. Vernie be appointed major in brigadier general Pulaſki's legion.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1779.

A letter of November 7th, 1778, from B. Franklin, A. Lee, and J. Adams, commiſſioners of the United States at Paris, was read, enclosing copies of letters that paſſed between the ſaid commiſſioners and Monſ. de Sartine, miniſter of the marine in France, relative to the recapture of a French veſſel by the general Mifflin privateer, captain Daniel M'Niel; copies of letters between them the ſaid commiſſioners and Monſ the count de Vergennes, relative to a negotiation to be made with the Barbary States; and alſo, copy of a letter from the ambaſſador of Naples to the commiſſioners, informing that the king his maſter has opened his ports to the flag of the United States of America, and deſiring at theſe times when the ſea is covered with privateers of different nations, and alſo with pirates, to know the colours of the flag and form of the ſea papers; together with a copy of the commiſſioner's anſwer:

Ordered, That ſo much of the ſaid letter and papers enclosed, as relates to the recapture of the French veſſel by captain M'Neil, be referred to the committee on appeals.

Ordered, That the marine committee be directed to deliver to the court of appeals the report of the ſub-committee, appointed by them to reviſe the articles reſpecting the legality of captures, &c.

Ordered, That the papers relative to a negotiation with the ſtates of Barbary, be referred to a committee of three:

The members choſen, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Nelſon and Mr. Burke.

Ordered, That the letter from the miniſter of Naples and the commiſſioners anſwer be referred to the marine committee, and that the committee be inſtructed to report forms of proper commiſſions, ſhip papers and the like, with the means of authenticating them and of notifying the ſame to the ſeveral powers who ſhall be diſpoſed to open their ports to the ſubjects of the United States.

On the inſtruction, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampſhire, Mr. Whipple, *no* | *no*

Maſſachuſetts-Bay,

Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	*ay*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	
	Mr. G. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	
	Mr. Freelinghauſen	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Clingan	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	
	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee, excuſed		*ay*
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Hill	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*no*	
	Mr. Hutſon	*no*	*no*
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*no*	*no*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Mr. M. Smith, a member of the marine committee for the ſtate of Virginia, deſiring to be excuſed from that ſervice:

Reſolved, That he be excuſed.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of members for the marine committee:

Mr.

Mr. R. H. Lee, was elected for the ſtate of Virginia,
Mr. Fell, - - for the ſtate of New-Jerſey,
Mr. Searle, - - for the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Reſolved, That a member be elected for the board of treaſury;

The member choſen, Mr. Frelinghauſen.

A letter of the 31ſt of January from colonel Hartley, preſident, and others, members of a court-martial, recommending to mercy a certain Patrick Roach, a ſoldier of colonel Hartley's regiment, condemned by the ſaid court to ſuffer death for the crime of deſertion:

Reſolved, That the ſaid Patrick Roach be pardoned.

Congreſs took into conſideration a letter of January the 29th from the ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania, and the papers therein encloſed; whereupon it was moved,

"That in the opinion of Congreſs major Clarkſon ought to have attended the executive council upon their requeſt of January the 25th, 1779, unleſs prevented by his military duties or ſome other good and ſufficient reaſon, in which caſe he ought to have aſſigned his reaſons to the ſaid council."

A motion was made that the words "unleſs prevented, etc." to the end, be ſtruck out.

And on the queſtion that thoſe words ſtand as part of the reſolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. G. Morris,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. G. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Frelinghauſen	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Clingan	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	

Virginia,

Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Hutſon	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	*ay*

So it paſſed in the negative, and the words were ſtruck out.

On the queſtion put to agree to the reſolution as amended, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke and Mr. Searle,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	*ay*	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Frelinghauſen	*ay*	
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Clingan	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	

South-Carolina,

South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Hutſon	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*no*	*no*

So the ſtates being equally divided the queſtion was loſt.

Reſolved, That the letter of January 27th, 1779, from major M. Clarkſon, to the ſaid council, contains indecent and improper expreſſions, which Congreſs do highly diſapprove of.

Reſolved, That Congreſs will not countenance any military officer in diſreſpectful conduct to the civil magiſtracy.

A doubt being raiſed, whether one member can repreſent and give the vote of the ſtate of Connecticut, the credentials of the delegates of that ſtate, dated October 21ſt, 1778, were called for and read; and on the queſtion put,

Reſolved, That by the ſaid credentials not leſs than two can repreſent the ſtate of Connecticut in Congreſs.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1779.

On motion Congreſs proceeded to reconſider the reſolution reſpecting the powers of the delegates of Connecticut; and on the queſtion, Whether a leſs number than two can repreſent the ſtate of Connecticut, agreeable to the credentials of the delegates of ſaid ſtate?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Froſt	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Frelinghauſen	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	

Pennſylvania,	Mr. Clingan	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Nelſon	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	
	Mr. Hill	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hutſon	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*no*	*no*

So it paſſed in the negative.

A letter of the 25th, from T. Mifflin, was read, informing that he has not heard what reſolution Congreſs have been pleaſed to make in conſequence of his reſignation of his commiſſion of major general in the ſervice of the United States in Auguſt laſt, and requeſting Congreſs to accept his reſignation: whereupon,

Reſolved, That his reſignation be accepted.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Root, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Hutſon, to whom were referred inſtructions from the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania to their delegates, and other papers reſpecting the defence of the weſtern frontiers, report,

That they have, according to order, met and conferred with a committee of the ſaid general aſſembly on the ſubject of the ſaid inſtructions, and received from them a repreſentation of the circumſtances of the weſtern frontiers: whereupon,

Reſolved, That the repreſentation of the circumſtances of the weſtern frontiers, communicated by a committee of the general aſſembly of Pennſylvania, and alſo copies of the memorials and of the letters from the governors of Connecticut and New-York, reſpecting the depredations on the ſaid frontiers, be tranſmitted to the commander in chief, who is directed to take effectual meaſures for the protection

protection of the inhabitants and chastisement of the savages.

Resolved, That five companies of rangers be immediately raised on the said western frontiers, to protect the same and annoy the enemy: each company to consist of a captain, two lieutenants, four serjeants, four corporals, a drummer, a fifer, and sixty privates, and that one paymaster and one deputy commissary of musters be appointed for the whole of the said corps:

That the supreme executive council of the state of Pennsylvania, be authorised to appoint the said officers, and to give the necessary orders for raising and keeping up the said companies to their full complement; and that they be requested, if they deem it necessary, to apply to the legislature for a law to enable them to make draughts from the militia for these purposes:

That the companies shall be raised and inlisted for nine months, unless the service shall sooner admit of their discharge:

That every volunteer, on passing muster, shall receive a bounty of one hundred dollars, and be entitled to continental pay and rations, providing himself at his own expence with arms and cloathing.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1779.

Mr. J. Armstrong, a delegate for Pennsylvania, attended and took his seat in Congress.

A letter from major general Lee was read, explaining the transaction referred to in the unsealed letters from New-York, which were ordered to be forwarded to him:

Resolved, That his explanation is satisfactory to Congress.

A motion was made, "that general Lee be informed that Congress disapprove of his negotiating his bills in New York:"

On which the previous question was moved, and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Frost	*no*	
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	

New-York

New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Frelinghausen	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Clingan	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. J. Armstrong	*no*	
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Nelson	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hill	*no*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	
	Mr. Hutson	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	*ay*

So it passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the main question, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Frost	*ay*	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Freelinghausen	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Clingan	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	

Maryland,

Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelson	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Hill	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Hutson	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*no*	*no*

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On a report from the committee on the treasury;

Whereas it is required by a resolution of Congress of the 2d of January last, "that bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, be crossed and struck through with a circular punch of one inch diameter;" and whereas much time is required in executing this business, and delays may from thence ensue injurious to the public:

Resolved, That that part of the resolution which respects crossing the said bills be dispensed with.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Ellery, Mr. Paca, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Dyer, and Mr. Floyd, to whom was referred an application from the state of Massachusetts-Bay, &c. respecting a supply of provisions, brought in a report; whereupon Congress came to the following resolutions:

Whereas it is represented to Congress that the inhabitants of the states of Massachusetts-Bay and Rhode Island and Providence Plantations are distressed for want of bread, and cannot obtain supplies except from Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina: and whereas a private trade for grain and flour between the said states might be injurious and ineffectual:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the executive powers of Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, at their discretion to permit the executive powers of Massachusetts-Bay and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, to purchase and export under proper regulations,

tions, such quantities of grain or flour as they may judge expedient, and may be able to spare respectively.

A motion having been made to strike out the word "North-Carolina;" and on the question that it stand part of the report, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	ay
	Mr. Frost	ay	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	ay	*
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	ay
	Mr. Root	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Frelinghausen	ay	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Clingan	ay	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	ay
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	ay
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay	
	Mr. M. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Nelson	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	no
	Mr. Hill	no	
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	
	Mr. Hutson	ay	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the governor of the state of Maryland to permit the schooner Hannah, Joseph Malcom, master, to load in said state with flour and bar-iron, it appearing to Congress that the said vessel was fitted out by the board of war of Massachusetts-Bay for the purpose of supplying the public magazines in the said state.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1779.

Whereas the ſtate of Maryland have granted to the officers of their troops a gratuity to enable them to equip themſelves for the field the enſuing campaign; and whereas a conſiderable quantity of the money ſo granted is of the emiſſions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778:

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be empowered to exchange a ſum not exceeding forty thouſand dollars of the money now in the hands of brigadier general Smallwood, advanced by the ſtate of Maryland to their commiſſioned officers.

A letter of the 24th from general Waſhington was read, encloſing a letter from brigadier Glover, and one from colonel Wiggleſworth, praying leave to reſign their reſpective commiſſions:

Ordered, That the letter from colonel Wiggleſworth be referred to the delegates of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Reſolved, That Congreſs ſenſible of brigadier general Glover's paſt merit, and in expectation of his future ſervices, direct the commander in chief to indulge him with a furlough for ſuch time as may be neceſſary to ſettle his private affairs.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1779.

Mr. Jay, preſident, laid before Congreſs a continuation of his powers as delegate for the ſtate of New-York, which was read.

Reſolved, That the committee, to whom were referred the letters and papers from Mr. preſident Reed, reſpecting public waggons employed by major general Arnold, be empowered to ſend for perſons and papers, and to examine witneſſes on oath.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of a report of the board of war of February 6th, and thereupon,

Reſolved, That Monſ. Oneuil, be appointed captain of infantry in brigadier general count Pulaſki's legion:

That Monſ. Verdiu, Monſ. Beaulieu, Monſ. Kerlevan, and Monſ. La Cloſe, be appointed lieutenants in the ſaid legion.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1779.

The board of war having repreſented that application has been made to the board for arrearages of cloathing due to two regiments for the year 1777, and that other regiments in the ſervice have ſimilar demands, which ought to be adjuſted and paid with all the diſpatch compatible with the prevention of frauds to the United States:

Reſolved, That a proper perſon be forthwith appointed and commiſſioned to ſettle and pay all accounts of arrearages of cloathing due to the troops of theſe ſtates for the year 1777:

That this commiſſioner be authoriſed to call on the cloathier general and his deputies, for immediate and exact returns of all cloathing by them iſſued for the year 1777, ſhewing at what times, to whom, and for whoſe uſe the ſame was iſſued; which returns the cloathier general and his deputies are directed to make accordingly. The cloathiers in the ſeveral ſtates are alſo deſired to make to the ſaid commiſſioner ſimilar returns of all the cloathing by them iſſued for that year, on account of the United States; and the governments of the ſtates reſpectively are requeſted to give the orders and aſſiſtance neceſſary for this end. And all officers of the army who have received cloathing for the troops, either of any continental or ſtate cloathier, or by purchaſe or impreſſment, are directed to render to the commiſſioner aforeſaid a return of the ſame, and account with him for their due application:

That the commander in chief, and officers commanding at any ſeparate poſts, do forthwith cauſe the captains and officers commanding companies, in the troops under their immediate commands, to make out the accounts of their reſpective companies, ſpecifying the names of the claimants ſtill in the ſervice, where they are, what they have received, and what is ſtill due; theſe points in caſes of doubt to be aſcertained by a particular enquiry of the officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates of each company. The accounts thus formed and aſcertained, ſhall be delivered to the regimental paymaſters, who ſhall draw them into a general one, and ſettle the ſame with the commiſſioner aforeſaid, and the commiſſioner ſhall certify the ſums due on ſuch accounts, and to whom; whereupon warrants ſhall be iſſued for payment, in like manner as for the monthly pay of the troops:

That

That the said regimental paymasters pay the arrearages aforesaid to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers themselves, or their representatives, to whom they are due; and account with the commissioner aforesaid for the monies they received for that use, producing the receipts of the non commissioned officers and soldiers, or their representatives, as vouchers. And if upon such accounting, there shall appear to be monies in any paymaster's hands, received for non-commissioned officers and soldiers who afterwards died or deserted, the said commissioner shall certify the same to the paymaster general, or his deputy at the post where the regiment of such paymaster is stationed, to whom he shall pay over all such monies remaining in his hands:

That all non-commissioned officers and soldiers entitled to the continental bounty of cloathing, who served in the year 1777, but are not now in the service, and their representatives in case of death, shall also receive the arrearages due for such cloathing: provided they produce or transmit to the commissioner aforesaid accounts thereof, properly authenticated by the certificates of the officers under whom they immediately served or other sufficient evidence. And the said commissioner, being satisfied therewith, shall certify the sums due on those accounts; whereupon warrants shall issue as aforesaid for payment:

That as in the course of this enquiry it may appear, that the cloathing issued to divers non-commissioned officers and soldiers for the year 1777, exceeds the bounty allowed by Congress, the regimental paymasters shall enter the names of such in two separate rolls, for the inspection of the commissioner aforesaid, who shall transmit one of them to the paymaster general, or his deputy at the post where the regiments may happen to be, and the other to the commanding officers of the regiments to which such non-commissioned officers and soldiers belong, who shall thereupon be put under stoppages by order of such commanding officers, to the amount of the surplusages of the allowed bounty; for which the regimental paymasters shall account with the paymaster general or his deputy aforesaid, upon every application for the regiment's monthly pay:

That the said commissioner be permitted to employ one or more clerk or clerks, to assist him in executing the commission aforesaid, as the business shall require:

That the said commissioner be allowed, while in actual

ſervice, the ſame pay and ſubſiſtance as an auditor of the army; and that he be appointed by and accountable to the board of war, and continue in office ſo long only as they ſhall think proper; and that his clerk, if the board of war ſhall deem it to be neceſſary he ſhould be allowed one, have the ſame pay and ſubſiſtance as is granted to a clerk of an auditor of accounts in the army.

Whereas the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations is invaded, and hath repreſented to Congreſs, that by reaſon thereof it is unable to levy the proportion of the continental tax aſſigned them for the preſent year:

Reſolved, That fifty thouſand dollars be taken from the apportionment of the tax for the preſent year to the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations; and that the ſame, by the conſent of the delegates of the ſtate of South-Carolina, be added to the apportionment of that ſtate.

The board of war, to whom was referred the memorial of Mr. D'Ugglaa, repreſent, that general Pulaſki has expreſſed his wiſh that Mr. D'Ugglaa ſhould be appointed adjutant to his corps; and therefore beg leave to report,

That George Guſtave D'Ugglaa, be appointed a lieutenant in the legion commanded by general count Pulaſki:

On the queſtion to agree to the ſaid report, the ſtates were equally divided and the queſtion loſt.

WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1779.

Mr. Muhlenberg, a delegate for Pennſylvania, attended and produced credentials, by which it appears that Frederick Muhlenberg, Henry Wynkoop and James M'Clene, eſquires, were on the 2d of this month elected delegates to repreſent the ſtate in Congreſs, in the room of Edward Biddle, Daniel Roberdeau, and William Clingan, eſquires.

THURSDAY, March 4, 1779.

Mr. J. M'Clene, a delegate for Pennſylvania, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

A letter of the 2d from the board of war was read, deſiring to know the ſenſe of Congreſs, whether the ſupernumerary officers are entitled to one year's ſubſiſtance as well as pay by virtue of the reſolution of the 24th of November laſt; whereupon,

Reſolved,

Resolved, That the supernumerary officers, under the resolution of Congress of the 24th of November last, are not entitled to subsistance from Congress.

A memorial from Robert Jewell, was read; whereupon Congress took into consideration a report of the board of war, on a former memorial of R. Jewell; and, thereupon,

Resolved, That eight dollars a day be allowed to Robert Jewell, keeper of the new jail in Philadelphia, for himself, his door keeper and occasional clerk:

That his two assistants be allowed four dollars each per day:

That the pay of these allowances commence the 20th day of June, 1778, when the said R. Jewell and his assistants resumed the charge of the said jail

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1779.

A letter of the 2d from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be authorised and directed to provide such supplies and articles of cloathing for the use of the army, as the board of war shall from time desire them to procure.

A letter of February 25th was read, from H. Pawling, major of colonel Malcom's regiment, desiring leave to resign his commission:

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

A letter of February the 12th from brigadier Varnum was read, desiring a dismission from the army:

Resolved, That the resignation of brigadier Varnum be accepted.

A letter of February the 9th from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the quartermaster general, commissary of purchases, and cloathier general, and such of their deputies as they shall appoint for that purpose, be and they are hereby authorised and directed to pay all certificates (of the authenticity whereof they are or shall be satisfied) for provisions, forage, cloathing, or other articles within the line of their respective departments, furnished by the inhabitants to the troops on detachments, or in cases of necessity, where supplies could not be obtained in a regular course; for which sums so to be paid, they shall be allowed

lowed for their trouble one half per cent. and no more. The evidence of such supplies being furnished shall, so far as regards the party of whom received, be the certificates of the officers receiving them. But the officers in the said departments, the cloathiers excepted, paying the same, shall notify the officers who gave such certificates to render an account of the application of the articles so received, and the said officers are hereby directed to render such account accordingly; and the said quartermaster and commissary general, and their deputies, so paying the said certificates, are hereby authorised and empowered to examine and settle the said accounts. And whensoever any misconduct shall appear in any officer signing a certificate, the same shall be reported to the commander in chief, if the said officer be with the main army, and if not, to the commanding general or officer of the detachment of the army wherein such officer shall serve, that a trial and examination be had by a court martial. And if there shall be any injustice done to the public, or the articles received by the officers were unnecessary, or did not come to the use of the troops, the officer found delinquent shall be obliged to refund to the United States the whole of the monies paid on the certificate in pursuance hereof, or such part thereof as shall be adjudged reasonable, and be cashiered, or otherwise dealt with, as a court-martial shall determine.

The cloathier general, or his deputies, shall transmit to the commissioner appointed for settling the accounts of the arrearages of cloathing due to the soldiers in the army, copies of such certificates as shall be paid by him, that the officers signing the certificates may be called on by the said commissioner to render an account of the distribution of the articles, which shall be duly charged to the men who have received them. In case of misconduct of any officer signing a certificate, the like proceedings shall be had, on the application and report of the commissioner of cloathing, as are herein before directed.

No certificate given before this date shall be paid, unless the same be presented for payment within six months from this day; and no certificate hereafter given shall be paid, unless presented to the proper officer within three months after the date thereof.

And whereas it will be necessary that in future certificates be more formally authenticated, to prevent many inconveniences

conveniences which may arise similar to those already experienced:

Resolved, That certificates hereafter given by commissioned officers, for articles received for the use of the army, be signed with their names at full length, and the rank they hold; and if under a general officer, that the regiment to which they belong be added:

That the particular articles received be inserted in the body of the certificate, their value, the time when, and place where received, in letters, and not in figures:

That the certificates be directed to the principal of the department, whose duty it is to provide the articles so received, or his nearest deputy; separate certificates to be given whensoever the articles appertain to several departments:

That officers keep exact copies of the certificates they give, and transmit other copies to the nearest deputy or agent in the department, giving him the necessary information respecting the business:

That the deputies transmit copies of all the certificates they pay to their principals, that enquiry may be made whether the giving the certificates was necessary for the public service, and whether the things received have been properly applied:

The committee, consisting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Paca, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Root, Mr. M. Smith, to whom was referred the memorial of brigadier Thompson and other officers in the service of the United States, now prisoners of war on Long Island; and also a letter from the president of the council of the state of Massachusetts-Bay, with sundry papers enclosed respecting prisoners of war on the said island, brought in a report; whereupon Congress came to the following resolutions:

Whereas Congress have on all occasions manifested an earnest desire to alleviate the calamities of war, and more especially to relieve the distresses of those brave and virtuous men, who with inflexible fortitude have sustained the rigours of a long captivity; but all overtures have from a variety of obstacles hitherto proved ineffectual:

Resolved, therefore, That general Washington, commander in chief of the armies of the United States, be and he hereby is fully authorised and empowered, at his discretion, to negotiate and establish with the commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's forces, a cartel or agreement

ment for a general exchange of prisoners, comprehending the convention troops, or a more partial agreement for any particular or definite number of prisoners; and to fix and conclude upon the terms of the said exchange, ascertaining and allowing an equivalent of inferior for superior officers, and an equivalent of privates for officers, according to such proportion as has been customary or shall appear to him to be just and equitable; and to appoint commissioners and the time and place of their meeting, to treat and confer with the commissioners to be authorised by the commander in chief of the British forces, on the form and manner of such exchange; and it is hereby declared that the acts and stipulations of the said commissioners, being notified and confirmed by the respective commanders in chief aforesaid, shall be final and conclusive.

SATURDAY, March 6, 1779.

A memorial from the chevalier de la Colombe was read, desiring to obtain the commission of major in the service of the United States, and to serve as supernumerary aid de camp to major general baron de Kalb, who has expressed a desire to have him as such for the ensuing campaign; whereupon,

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorial be not complied with.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Floyd, Mr. Ellery, and Mr. Burke, to whom was referred the report of the committee on appeals of January 19th, 1779, having in pursuance of the instructions to them given, examined into the causes of the refusal of the judge of the court of admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, to carry into execution the decree of the court or committee of appeals, report,

"That on a libel in the court of admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, in the case of the sloop Active, the jury found a verdict in the following words, viz. "one fourth of the net proceeds of the sloop Active and her cargo to the first claimants, three fourths of the net proceeds of the said sloop and her cargo to the libellant and the second claimant, as per agreement between them;" which verdict was confirmed by the judge of the court, and sentence passed thereon. From this sentence or judgment and verdict, an appeal was lodged with the secretary of

Congress

Congreſs, and referred to the committee appointed by Congreſs "to hear and determine finally upon all appeals brought to Congreſs" from the courts of admiralty of the ſeveral ſtates:

That the ſaid committee, after ſolemn argument and full hearing of the parties by their advocates, and taking time to conſider thereof, proceeded to the publication of their definitive ſentence or decree, thereby reverſing the ſentence of the court of admiralty, making a new decree, and ordering proceſs to iſſue out of the court of admiralty for the ſtate of Pennſylvania to carry this their decree into execution:

That the judge of the court of admiralty refuſed to carry into execution the decree of the ſaid committee on appeals, and has aſſigned as the reaſon of his refuſal, that an act of the legiſlature of the ſaid ſtate has declared that the finding of a jury ſhall eſtabliſh the facts in all trials in the courts of admiralty, without re-examination or appeal, and that an appeal is permitted only from the decree of the judge:

That having examined the ſaid act, which is entitled, "an act for eſtabliſhing a court of admiralty," paſſed at a ſeſſion which commenced on the 4th of Auguſt, 1778, the committee find the following words, viz. "the finding of the jury ſhall eſtabliſh the facts, without re-examination or appeal," and in the ſeventh ſection of the ſame act the following words, viz. "in all caſes of captures an appeal from the decree of the judge of admiralty of this ſtate, ſhall be allowed to the continental Congreſs or ſuch perſon or perſons as they may from time to time appoint for hearing and trying appeals."

That although Congreſs, by their reſolution of November 25th, 1775, recommended it to the ſeveral legiſlatures to erect courts for the purpoſe of determining concerning captures, and to provide that all trials in ſuch caſes be had by a jury, yet it is provided that in all caſes an appeal ſhall be allowed to Congreſs or to ſuch perſon or perſons as they ſhall appoint for the trial of appeals:" whereupon,

Reſolved, That Congreſs, or ſuch perſon or perſons as they appoint to hear and determine appeals from the courts of admiralty have neceſſarily the power to examine as well into deciſions on facts as deciſions on the law, and to decree finally thereon, and that no finding of a jury in any court of admiralty or court for determining the legali-

ty

ty of captures on the high ſeas can or ought to deſtroy the right of appeal and the re-examination of the facts reſerved to Congreſs:

That no act of any one ſtate can or ought to deſtroy the right of appeals to Congreſs in the ſenſe above declared:

That Congreſs is by theſe United States inveſted with the ſupreme ſovereign power of war and peace:

That the power of executing the law of nations is eſſential to the ſovereign ſupreme power of war and peace:

That the legality of all captures on the high ſeas muſt be determined by the law of nations:

That the authority ultimately and finally to decide on all matters and queſtions touching the law of nations, does reſide and is veſted in the ſovereign ſupreme power of war and peace:

That a controul by appeal is neceſſary, in order to compel a juſt and uniform execution of the law of nations:

That the ſaid controul muſt extend as well over the deciſions of juries as judges in courts for determining the legality of captures on the ſea; otherwiſe the juries would be poſſeſſed of the ultimate ſupreme power of executing the law of nations in all caſes of captures, and might at any time exerciſe the ſame in ſuch manner as to prevent a poſſibility of being controuled; a conſtruction which involves many inconveniencies and abſurdities, deſtroys an eſſential part of the power of war and peace entruſted to Congreſs, and would diſable the Congreſs of the United States from giving ſatisfaction to foreign nations complaining of a violation of neutralities, of treaties or other breaches of the law of nations, and would enable a jury in any one ſtate to involve the United States in hoſtilities; a conſtruction which for theſe and many other reaſons is inadmiſſible:

That this power of controuling by appeal the ſeveral admiralty juriſdictions of the ſtates, has hitherto been exerciſed by Congreſs by the medium of a committee of their own members:

Reſolved, That the committee before whom was determined the appeal from the court of admiralty for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in the caſe of the ſloop Active, was duly conſtituted and authoriſed to determine the ſame:

On paſſing this reſolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Searle,

New-Hampſhire,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Froſt	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*no*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hill	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That the ſaid committee had competent juriſdiction to make thereon a final decree, and therefore their decree ought to be carried into execution.

On this the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Searle,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Froſt	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*

Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Athee	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Hill	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	*ay*
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania be requeſted to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of Congreſs on the ſubject of the proceedings relative to the ſloop Active, and the objections made to the execution of the decree of the committee on appeals, to the end that proper meaſures may be adopted for removing the ſaid obſtacles; and that a committee of three be appointed to hold the ſaid conference with the committee of the general aſſembly of Pennſylvania:

The members choſen, Mr. Paca, Mr. Burke, and Mr. R. H. Lee.

The marine committee, to whom was referred the gratification to be allowed to captain Peter Landais, for his ſervices in tranſporting military ſtores to America, report,

"That in conſideration of the danger captain Landais was expoſed to whilſt he was engaged in that ſervice, and the propriety with which he executed it, he be allowed the ſum of twelve thouſand livres, and that a bill be drawn on France for that ſum:"

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Floyd, Mr. Ellery, and Mr. Burke, to whom was referred the memorial of Robert Temple, report, that they have examined the ſeveral charges in the account exhibited in his memorial, and are of opinion,

"That

"That the locuſt trees, locuſt nurſery, elm, walnut and oak trees, apple trees, poſts and rails and ſtones, framed fences, ſheep houſe, oak plank, and the building on his wharf, being taken by the orders of the officers of the continental army, and applied to the public uſe, the ſaid Robert Temple ought to be paid for the ſame as follows, viz.

For locuſt trees -	4800 l. lawful.
Apple trees - -	140
Nurſery - - -	500
Elm and walnut trees, &c.	100
Four hundred rods poſt and rail fence and ſtone wall	400
For another four hundred rods poſt and rail fence	100
Framed fence	200
Sheep houſes	200
Plank	62
A building on the wharf	200
	6702 l. lawful money.

That the deſtruction of the young fruit trees, and the injuries done to his barns and dwelling houſe, ſtables, dairy, and offices ought to be conſidered as damages occaſioned by the war; and that the ſaid Robert Temple in reſpect to the ſaid damages ought to be in the ſame ſituation as all other citizens of the United States who have ſuffered in the common calamity:

That a ſum of two thouſand five hundred pounds lawful money of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay hath been paid to the ſaid Robert Temple, which, deducted from ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and two pounds like money, to which the articles for which he ought to be paid amount, leave a balance of four thouſand two hundred and two pounds like money, equal to fourteen thouſand and ſix dollars and two thirds;" whereupon,

Reſolved, That the late quartermaſter general pay to the ſaid Robert Temple the ſaid balance of four thouſand two hundred and two pounds lawful money, equal to fourteen thouſand and ſix dollars and two-thirds; and that on the ſettlement of his public accounts he be allowed the ſame, as well as the two thouſand five hundred pounds before paid to the ſaid Robert Temple.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1779.

A letter of the 6th from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That all military commissions be filled up at the war office, and attested by their secretary, and then presented for signing to the president of Congress, who shall sign the same: after signature by the president they shall be sent back to the war-office, and there registered verbatim in a book to be kept for that purpose: after having been examined by the board the seal of the board of war and ordnance, which the said board are hereby authorised and directed to provide, shall be affixed to the certificates or attestations of the entries of all such commissions.

Resolved, That all appointments of officers in the continental service by the respective states, be in the first instance by warrant certified, in such manner as they shall severally direct, to the board of war, whereupon proper commissions shall be made out in the manner above mentioned.

The board of war, to whom were referred the memorials of Messrs James Elliot and Thomas M'Intire, report,

"That it appears Mr. Elliot received a commission or appointment in February last from captain James Willing and Mr. Oliver Pollock, continental agent at New-Orleans, to act as lieutenant of engineers; and that Mr. M'Intire, being an ensign returned from captivity, but having no vacancy in his regiment in which to serve, went from York-Town with captain Willing in the character of his lieutenant, in which capacity he acted with much reputation, and acquired considerable property for the United States by captures from the enemy: that it appears Mr. Elliot behaved irreproachably, and raised a number of men for the service: that whatever might be the authority of captain Willing or Mr. Pollock to make these appointments, the gentlemen acted under presumption that their appointments were valid:" whereupon,

Resolved, That Mr. James Elliot, late of New-Orleans, be appointed a captain in the army of the United States:

That he receive the pay of a lieutenant from the 27th day of February, 1778, to the time of his present appointment:

That Mr. Thomas M'Intire, in consideration of his merit and services, be promoted to the rank of captain in the army of the United States:

That

That he receive the pay of lieutenant from the 30th day of December, 1777, to the time of his preſent appointment:

That captain Elliot and captain M'Intire be ordered to the weſtern department, to be employed there as the commanding officer of the department ſhall think proper.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1779.

The board of treaſury report,

That conſidering the ſervices and ſufferings of ſuch of the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of the third Pennſylvania regiment, as were taken priſoners at New-York in the fall of the year 1776, there be no other ſtoppages than ſuch as are already made for cloathing ſupplied previous and ſubſequent to their captivity:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

The committee on the treaſury, to whom was referred the memorial of lieutenant colonel Eleazer Oſwald and captain John Brown, in behalf of themſelves and twenty-ſeven other perſons, praying a compenſation for the capture of two veſſels on lake Champlain in May, 1775, with braſs cannon, ammunition, ſtores, proviſions, &c. report,

That in their opinion the memorialiſts have no claim of juſtice to the compenſation referred to, but that conſidering the utility of the enterpriſe, and the ſpirit with which it was conducted, a gratuity ought to be made to them; whereupon,

Reſolved, That a warrant iſſue on the treaſurer in favour of lieutenant colonel E. Oſwald, for four thouſand dollars, to be by him diſtributed to the officers and ſoldiers concerned in the ſaid enterpriſe, agreeably to the proportions eſtabliſhed in the caſe of captures of veſſels made by lieutenant colonel Brown in the year aforeſaid; and that lieutenant colonel Oſwald be charged with the ſaid ſum, and produce receipts from the perſons concerned for payment of their proportions of the ſaid allowance.

A memorial from Samuel Enſign, a ſoldier in captain Spaulding's independent company, was read, praying on account of his peculiar circumſtances, to be diſcharged from the ſervice:

Reſolved, That the prayer of the memorial be granted.

On motion,

Reſolved, That John Brown, of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, who is under ſentence of death by judgment of a court-martial, and

and who is recommended to Congreſs for mercy, be pardoned.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That colonel Francis de Malmedy have leave to join the ſouthern army, there to be employed agreeably to his rank, either in the command of a regiment of light infantry, if light corps are formed out of the battalions, or in ſuch other way as major general Lincoln ſhall deem moſt conducive to the public intereſt.

Reſolved, That two members be elected for the ſtanding committee for hearing and finally determining on appeals brought to Congreſs, to be added to Mr. Drayton, Mr. Eilery, and Mr. Henry, the preſent members of the ſaid committee:

The members choſen, Mr. Root and Mr. Paca.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the infantry of theſe United States for the next campaign be compoſed of eighty battalions, viz.

3 of New-Hampſhire,
15 of Maſſachuſetts-Bay,
2 of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations,
8 of Connecticut,
5 of New-York,
3 of New-Jerſey,
11 of Pennſylvania,
1 of Delaware,
8 of Maryland,
11 of Virginia,
6 of North-Carolina,
6 of South-Carolina,
1 of Georgia.

That each of the ſaid battalions conſiſt of the number of commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers and privates eſtabliſhed by an act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 27th day of May laſt.

Whereas Congreſs by an act of January 23d laſt, did among other things authoriſe the commander in chief to take the moſt effectual meaſures to inliſt for the continuance of the war new recruits in the United States, to compleat the battalions to their proper complement; and for this pupoſe to grant to each new recruit who ſhould inliſt in any of the continental battalions during the war, ſuch a bounty

a bounty as the commander in chief ſhould think fit, but not to exceed two hundred dollars; and it being apprehended that the ſaid proviſion will not anſwer the good purpoſes thereby intended:

Reſolved, That the above recited clauſe of the ſaid act of Congreſs be repealed; and that it be earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to make up and compleat their reſpective battalions to their full complement by drafts, or in any other manner they ſhall think proper; and that they have their quotas of deficiencies ready to take the field and to march to ſuch place as the commander in chief ſhall direct without delay:

That a bounty of two hundred dollars out of the continental treaſury ſhall be granted to each recruit, who, after the 23d day of January laſt, hath inliſted or ſhall inliſt during the war; or in caſe the ſtate ſhall have granted as great or greater bounty, the ſaid two hundred dollars for every ſuch recruit ſhall be paſſed to the credit of the ſtate reſpectively for whoſe quota he ſhall be raiſed.

The committee on the treaſury report,

That they have conſidered a petition of Joſeph Philbuck, of the 24th of July, 1777; a letter from the honourable Meſheck Weare, preſident of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, dated November 6th, 1778, enclоſing affidavits of Samuel Davis and Ephraim Whitney; a memorial of John Hagerman and Matthew Hollenback, of the 10th of November laſt; a petition of William Gettes, of January 20th; and another from Thomas Newark, of 22d of February laſt, relative to their reſpective loſſes of continental money by fire and water; and are of opinion,

That the facts ſet forth in ſeveral of the petitions are not well ſupported: that it appears to the committee unneceſſary to ſtate the evidence adduced in ſupport thereof, ſince admitting the facts reſpecting the deſtruction of the bills, there is not evidence to prove them not to have been counterfeit: that if this be not required the public muſt be expoſed to the greateſt impoſitions and frauds, particularly from perſons employed in making and paſſing counterfeit bills, and that for theſe and many other reaſons the committee are clearly of opinion the prayers of the ſaid memorials and petitions and letter be not granted:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1779.

The committee, conſiſting of the delegates of Maſſachuſetts, to whom were referred the letters from colonel Edward Wiggleſworth, to the commander in chief, brought in a report: whereupon,

Reſolved, That colonel Wiggleſworth's reſignation be accepted, and that general Waſhington give him ſuch certificate of his paſt ſervices as he ſhall have merited.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1779.

A letter from lieutenant William Ritter, of colonel Proctor's regiment, was read, deſiring leave to reſign his commiſſion:

Reſolved, That his reſignation be accepted.

The board of war brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the engineers in the ſervice of the United States ſhall be formed into a corps, and ſtiled the "corps of engineers;" and ſhall take rank and enjoy the ſame rights, honours and privileges with the other troops on the continental eſtabliſhment:

That a commandant of the corps of engineers ſhall be appointed by Congreſs, to whom their orders or thoſe of the commander in chief ſhall be addreſſed; and ſuch commandant ſhall render to the commander in chief and to the board of war an account of every matter relative to his department:

That the engineers ſhall take rank in their own corps according to the dates of their reſpective commiſſions:

That every year, previous to the opening of the campaign, the commandant of the corps ſhall propoſe to the commander in chief and to the board of war, ſuch a diſpoſition of the engineers as he ſhall judge moſt advantageous, according to the knowledge which he is ſuppoſed to have of their talents and capacity.

Reſolved, That the board of war be empowered and directed to form ſuch regulations for the corps of engineers and companies of ſappers and miners as they judge moſt conducive to the public ſervice; and that the board report ſuch allowances as they judge adequate and reaſonable to be made to the officers of the corps of engineers for travelling charges, and when on command at a diſtance from camp or in places where they cannot draw rations.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1779.

The marine committee brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That as there are private persons who claim an interest in the armed cutter Revenge, the said vessel be sold at public auction; and that the marine committee be directed to make such sale and to bid as much for her as she has been appraised at.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Harvey, Mr. Holten, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Witherspoon, to whom was referred the memorial of sundry merchants of Philadelphia, respecting goods taken from them for the public service immediately after the evacuation of the city by the enemy, and other papers relative to the said goods, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the cloathier general be and hereby is ordered, if there be any of the goods on hand by him taken from the merchants of Philadelphia, at the time of the evacuation of the city by the enemy, and not fit for the use of the army, to return such goods to the persons from whom they were taken without delay; that for all such goods as he has sold to private persons he pay to the persons from whom they were taken, the sums for which they were sold:

With regard to the residue, a motion was made, that the memorialists receive from the quartermaster and cloathier general twelve hundred per cent. upon the sterling cost of the goods seized by them for the use of the army of these states; to which an amendment and substitute was moved, as follows:

That the cloathier general and quartermaster general pay to the memorialists from whom goods were taken for public use, the current price of the same at the time when the said goods were taken.

On this the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	

N New-York,

New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	
	Mr. Frelinghauſen	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. J. Armſtrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	
	Mr. Paca	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	
	Mr. Hill	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

SATURDAY, March 13, 1779.

Reſolved, That the cloathier general and quartermaſter general be directed to lay before Congreſs without delay, a full account of the ſales and diſtribution of the goods taken from the inhabitants of Philadelphia, when that city was evacuated by the enemy.

A repreſentation of the committee of the general aſſembly of Pennſylvania, reſpecting the five companies ordered to be raiſed for the defence of the weſtern frontiers, was read; whereupon, on motion,

Reſolved, That the reſolution of the 25th of February laſt, for raiſing five companies for the defence of the weſtern frontiers, be reconſidered.

A motion was then made, that the reſolution with the repreſentation be referred to a committee:

Paſſed in the negative.

A queſtion

A queſtion of order was then taken,

Whether a determination to reconſider a reſolution involves a repeal of the ſaid reſolution.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*no*	
	Mr. Root	*no*	*no*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*no*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	*no*
	Mr. M'Clene	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	
	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Smith	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*ay*	
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Hill	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was made to repeal the reſolution for raiſing the five ranging companies; whereupon, a queſtion of order was taken,

Whether, if the queſtion on the motion for repealing paſs in the negative, the reſolution under conſideration will then be open to amendment.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. G. Morris,

New-Hampſhire,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Ellery	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. G. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. Nelson	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hill	*no*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative,
The question put for repealing:
Passed in the negative.

MONDAY, March 15, 1779.

Resolved, That whenever any motion or resolution shall be entered upon the journals of Congress, the names of the persons moving and seconding the same shall also be entered thereon.

The board of war brought in a report, which was taken into consideration; whereupon,

Resolved, That all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, now belonging to the corps of light dragoons, and artillery and infantry, and the corps of artillery artificers, commissioned and inlisted since the 16th of September, 1776,

1776, for three years or during the war, or which ſhall hereafter be ſo commiſſioned and inliſted, not being part of the eighty-eight battalions originally apportioned on the ſtates, be conſidered as parts of the quotas of the ſeveral ſtates to which they did or ſhall reſpectively belong when ſo commiſſioned or inliſted. And that where it has happened or ſhall happen, that any non-commiſſioned officers or ſoldiers of thoſe corps ſhall not have gained a ſettlement in any part of the United States, they ſhall be conſidered as belonging to the ſtate in which they were or ſhall be inliſted, and credited accordingly as part of the quota of ſuch ſtate:

That for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the ſtates to which the officers and ſoldiers now in the corps aforeſaid ſhall be deemed to belong, the commander in chief be directed to cauſe returns to be made to him without delay, of the names of all the officers, non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers in the ſaid corps, and the ſtates, counties and towns to which they belonged, or in which they were inliſted as aforeſaid; which returns ſhall be tranſmitted to the board of war, who ſhall ſend to the reſpective ſtates liſts of the names and ranks of all officers and ſoldiers to be credited to them as aforeſaid. The like returns to be made afterwards, once every three months, of all officers, non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, who ſhall have entered into theſe corps after making the firſt ſaid returns.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1779.

The committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief brought in a report, which was taken into conſideration; and, thereupon, Congreſs came to the following reſolutions:

Whereas diſcontent, loſs of diſcipline, and diminution of the ſtrength of the line, have ariſen by employing the continental troops as waggoners; and it will be of public advantage to inliſt proper perſons for that ſervice during the war:

Reſolved, therefore, That the commander in chief be authoriſed and directed, to take proper meaſures for cauſing to be inliſted ſuch a number of waggoners as he ſhall judge neceſſary for the ſervice, to continue therein to the end of the war: that each waggoner voluntarily engaging for that period, ſhall be entitled, in addition to the preſent monthly pay, cloathing and ſubſiſtance allowed to waggoners,

goners, to the ſame bounties in all reſpects, as are granted to volunteers who ſhall inliſt in the continental battalions for the term of the war: that the quartermaſter general ſhall eſtabliſh ſuch regulations for the conduct of the ſaid corps of waggoners as ſhall be judged expedient, and approved of by the commander in chief; in which care ſhall be taken that regular returns be made to the board of war of the number of waggoners ordered to be raiſed, as well as of thoſe who ſhall actually engage in the ſervice: that the ſame form, as near as may be, ſhall be purſued in muſtering and paying the ſaid corps of waggoners as is practiſed with reſpect to the troops of the line: that the quartermaſter general be authoriſed to appoint a paymaſter and muſtermaſter for the ſaid corps of waggoners, and tranſmit their names and the regulations hereby authoriſed to be made to the board of war, to be reſpectively regiſtered.

Reſolved, That all warrant officers on the civil ſtaff of the army, be put on the ſame footing with commiſſioned officers, in reſpect to arreſts, trials and puniſhments.

Whereas the iſſuing commiſſaries of proviſions are by their appointments attached to particular departments, which from a change of circumſtances and the poſition of the army is become inconvenient:

Reſolved, therefore, That all iſſuing commiſſaries ſhall for the future attend and perform the duties of their office, at ſuch places and with ſuch detachments of the army, as ſhall be directed by the commander in chief or commiſſary general of iſſues.

WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1779.

On motion by Mr. S. Adams, ſeconded by Mr. Duane,

Reſolved, That a bill be drawn in favour of captain Landais, on the miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the court of France, and that the bill be drawn at ninety days ſight.

THURSDAY, March 18, 1779.

A letter of the 5th from major general Schuyler was read, deſiring a compliance with his requeſt for leave to reſign, and alſo giving information that a part of the Onondagas have ſeparated from the enemies and joined the Oneidas, &c.

A motion

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, and ſeconded by Mr. Dyer, that the reſignation of general Schuyler be accepted.

To which an amendment was moved by Mr. Burke, and ſeconded by Mr. Gerry,

That the preſident be directed to inform general Schuyler, that Congreſs are very deſirous of retaining him in the ſervice, eſpecially in the preſent ſituation of affairs; but if the ſtate of his health is ſuch as that he judges it abſolutely neceſſary to retire, Congreſs, though reluctantly, will acquieſce and admit his reſignation.

On the queſtion that this be received as a ſubſtitute, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Lovell,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Froſt	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Frelinghauſen	*no*	
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hill	*no*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	

South-Carolina,

South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	no
	Mr. Drayton	no	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	no	no

So it paſſed in the negative.

Another amendment was moved by Mr. Smith, and ſeconded by Mr. Langworthy,

That the preſident be directed to acquaint major general Schuyler, that the ſituation of the army renders it inconvenient to accept his reſignation, and therefore Congreſs cannot comply with his requeſt.

On the queſtion that this be received as a ſubſtitute, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Lovell,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
	Mr. Froſt	no	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	no	no
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	no	no
	Mr. Root	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	no	ay
	Mr. Frelinghauſen	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	no	no
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. M'Clene	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater,	ay	ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	ay
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Nelſon	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	ay
	Mr. Hill	ay	
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	ay

So it was accepted.

Upon

Upon the queſtion to agree to the amendment as a reſolution.

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Dyer,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
	Mr. Froſt	no	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	no
	Mr. Holten	no	
	Mr. Lovell	no	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	no	no
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	no	no
	Mr. Root	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	no	ay
	Mr. Frelinghauſen	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	ay	no
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. M'Clene	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	ay
	Mr. M. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Nelſon	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	ay
	Mr. Hill	ay	
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	ay

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1779.

Whereas captain Green was made priſoner at the Cedars in Canada in 1776, and remained a hoſtage for the capitulation entered into by general Arnold, and was afterwards permitted to return to theſe ſtates on parole:

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be directed to

take such measures as shall appear to him to be proper for the exchange or release of the said captain Green, in the cartel which he is authorised to settle with the commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's forces; and that a copy of the paragraph of general Schuyler's letter of January 12th respecting captain Green, be transmitted to the commander in chief.

SATURDAY, March 20, 1779.

A petition from Rufus Lawrence, a soldier in captain Spaulding's independent company, was read, praying for sundry reasons therein set forth to be discharged:

Ordered, That the prayer of the petition be granted.

A report from the board of treasury was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the clerks of the treasury, marine committee, board of war, and secretary's office, be allowed each six dollars per day.

The committee, consisting of Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Paca, appointed to prepare a recommendation to the several states to set apart a day of fasting and prayer, brought in a draught, which was taken into consideration, and agreed to as follows:

Whereas, in just punishment of our manifold transgressions, it hath pleased the supreme disposer of all events to visit these United States with a calamitous war, through which his divine providence hath hitherto in a wonderful manner conducted us, so that we might acknowledge that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong: and whereas, notwithstanding the chastisements received and benefits bestowed, too few have been sufficiently awakened to a sense of their guilt, or warmed with gratitude, or taught to amend their lives and turn from their sins, that so he might turn from his wrath: and whereas, from a consciousness of what we have merited at his hands, and an apprehension that the malevolence of our disappointed enemies, like the incredulity of Pharaoh, may be used as the scourge of omnipotence to vindicate his slighted majesty, there is reason to fear that he may permit much of our land to become the prey of the spoiler, our borders to be ravaged, and our habitations destroyed:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several states to appoint the first Thursday in May next to be a day of fasting,

ing, humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, that he will be pleaſed to avert thoſe impending calamities which we have but too well deſerved: that he will grant us his grace to repent of our ſins, and amend our lives according to his holy word: that he will continue that wonderful protection which hath led us through the paths of danger and diſtreſs: that he will be a huſband to the widow and a father to the fatherleſs children, who weep over the barbarities of a ſavage enemy: that he will grant us patience in ſuffering, and fortitude in adverſity: that he will inſpire us with humility, moderation, and gratitude in proſperous circumſtances: that he will give wiſdom to our councils, firmneſs to our reſolutions, and victory to our arms: that he will bleſs the labours of the huſbandman, and pour forth abundance, ſo that we may enjoy the fruits of the earth in due ſeaſon: that he will cauſe union, harmony, and mutual confidence to prevail throughout theſe ſtates: that he will beſtow on our great ally all thoſe bleſſings which may enable him to be glorioufly inſtrumental in protecting the rights of mankind, and promoting the happineſs of his ſubjects: that he will bountifully continue his paternal care to the commander in chief, and the officers and ſoldiers of the United States; that he will grant the bleſſings of peace to all contending nations, freedom to thoſe who are in bondage, and comfort to the afflicted: that he will diffuſe uſeful knowledge, extend the influence of true religion, and give us that peace of mind which the world cannot give: that he will be our ſhield in the day of battle, our comforter in the hour of death, and our kind parent and merciful judge through time and through eternity.

Done in Congreſs, this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, and in the third year of our independence.

JOHN JAY, preſident.

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

On a report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Plater, Mr. Dyer, and Mr. Nelſon, to whom was referred an application from the general aſſembly of Pennſylvania:

Reſolved, That a ſum not exceeding two millions of dollars be granted on loan to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, at ſix per cent. per annum, agreeable to the requeſt of the ſaid ſtate

ſtate; and that the board of treaſury prepare and report a proper reſolution on the ſubject.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a ſecretary and paymaſter to the navy board in the middle diſtrict; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. Joſeph Pennel was elected.

MONDAY, March 22, 1779.

Reſolved, That the commiſſioners of claims be directed to adjuſt the accounts of captain William Peery, and make him a reaſonable allowance for his expences in applying from time to time to Congreſs for money to pay the officers and ſoldiers of his independent company.

The committee on the treaſury, to whom was referred a memorial of Jeſſe Brown, reſpecting his account as paſſed by the commiſſioners, report, that the balance of four thouſand ſeven hundred and forty dollars, reported by the commiſſioners to be due to Jeſſe Brown, for riding expreſs between November 16th, 1777, and March the 3d, 1779, incluſive, be paid.

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Root, and ſeconded by Mr. Dyer, to ſtrike out the ſum of four thouſand ſeven hundred and forty, and inſert five thouſand one hundred and ſeventy-one.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Froſt	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Holten	*no*	1 *
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*no*	1 *no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Frelinghauſen	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater,	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	

Virginia,

Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	
	Mr. Hill	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*no*	1 *no*
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	1 *ay*

So it paſſed in the negative.

On the queſtion,

Ordered, That the ſum of four thouſand ſeven hundred and forty dollars, reported by the commiſſioners to be due to Jeſſe Brown for riding expreſs between November 16th, 1777, and March 3d, 1779, incluſive, be paid.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1779.

Mr. N. Vandyke, a delegate from the ſtate of Delaware, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

Congreſs took into conſideration a report of the committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief; and, thereupon, paſſed the following

Ordinance for regulating the cloathing department for the armies of the United States.

There ſhall be a cloathier general, a ſub or ſtate cloathier for each ſtate, and a regimental cloathier.

The cloathier general is to be ſubject to the orders of the board of war and commander in chief. He is to furniſh eſtimates of the ſupplies wanted for the army; to apply to the commander in chief and board of war for aſſiſtance therein; to make returns of ſuch eſtimates to them reſpectively; to receive all ſupplies imported from abroad, and purchaſed in the country by continental agents; to ſuperintend the diſtribution thereof to the ſtate cloathiers; to ſettle accounts with them at leaſt every ſix months; to keep regular accounts of all the cloathing he ſhall receive, as well as of the diſtribution thereof among the ſtate cloathiers; and to tranſmit his accounts twice in every year to the board of treaſury, and ſettle them in the chambers of accounts when required; and generally to take care, on the one hand, that juſtice is done to the public, on the other, that the army receive whatever ſhall be allowed

to

to them in a regular, direct and ſeaſonable manner; and at the ſame time ſo to act between the continent and each particular ſtate, that equal and impartial juſtice may be done on all ſides.

The Sub or State Cloathier.

A ſub or ſtate cloathier is to be appointed by each ſtate reſpectively, to reſide with or near the army, or ſuch detachment thereof in which the troops of the ſaid ſtate may be, as the commander in chief ſhall direct the better to know and ſupply their wants. The ſtate appointing him is to be anſwerable for his conduct. In caſe of neglect or miſbehaviour, he is to be diſplaced by the commander in chief, and his ſucceſſor to be appointed by the ſtate to which he belonged. He is to receive from the cloathier general the proportion of cloathing aſſigned for the troops of his ſtate, out of the public cloathing imported or purchaſed by continental agents; and from the ſtate for which he is appointed, all the cloathing which may at continental expence be purchaſed in ſuch ſtate; of the latter, their quality and price, he ſhall tranſmit exact accounts to the cloathier general, and, when required, ſubmit the ſeveral articles to the inſpection of the cloathier general, or any perſon for that purpoſe deputed by him; he is to iſſue all cloathing ſupplied as aforeſaid to the regimental cloathiers, on returns ſigned by the commanding officers of regiments. He is to keep exact returns with each regiment, inſpect thoſe of the regimental cloathiers, ſee that the articles delivered them are duly iſſued to the troops; and that all the cloathing procured at continental expence, above the allowance made by Congreſs, drawn by non-commiſſioned officers and privates is charged to them and credited to the pay-roll; and that the commiſſioned officers receive what is credited to them and no more. He is to keep exact accounts with the cloathier general in behalf of the public, charging the United States only with what is allowed to the officers and men. Whenever the troops of any ſtate ſhall have received their proportion of cloathing from the continental ſtores, the ſupplies purchaſed at continental expence by the ſtate to which they belong, or from both, and there ſhall remain a ſurplus which may be wanted for other troops not fully ſupplied, the ſub cloathier poſſeſſed thereof is to deliver over the ſurplus to ſuch other ſtate cloathier as the cloathier general ſhall direct, taking duplicate invoices and receipts from the ſtate cloathier to

whom

whom they ſhall be transferred, one ſet of which he is to depoſit with the cloathier general, and the other to retain as his own voucher: the cloathier general on his part making proper entries in his accounts, to do juſtice to all concerned.

When from a deficiency in the public ſtores, the troops of any ſtate ſhall not have received their allowance of cloathing, the ſtate cloathier is without delay to repreſent their wants, particularly enumerated in a return for that purpoſe, to the executive authority of the ſtate to which he belongs, requeſting a ſpeedy and adequate ſupply.

And in caſe a ſtate at its own expence, ſhall give and depoſit with him any cloathing, for the more comfortable ſubſiſtance of its quota of troops, in addition to the allowance made by Congreſs, he is ſtrictly to purſue the directions of ſuch ſtate, as well with reſpect to the diſtribution, as the vouchers for the delivery, and the manner and time of ſettling his accounts; tranſmitting once in every ſix months a copy of ſuch accounts to the cloathier general, and as often, and whenever required, to the ſtate to which he belongs.

The Regimental Cloathier.

The office of regimental cloathier ſhall always be executed by the regimental paymaſter. He is to be furniſhed by captains or officers commanding companies with returns, ſpecifying the men's names, and the particular wants of each; theſe he is to digeſt into a regimental return; which, being ſigned by the officer commanding the regiment, and counter-ſigned by himſelf, with a receipt upon it of the ſupplies delivered to the regiment, is to be lodged with the ſtate cloathier, and become to him a voucher for the delivery in his ſettlement with the cloathier general. He is to keep an account with each officer and ſoldier for every article delivered, taking a receipt from them, as his voucher for the delivery: he is to credit them for the continental allowance, and to charge them for every thing they receive, making ſtoppages in the monthly pay rolls for whatever they may fall in debt to the public beyond the allowance. And to prevent in future unequal diſtribution of cloathing either to the officers or ſoldiers, and the confuſion and complaints which have heretofore been occaſioned by irregular applications from commanding officers of regiments to public agents in different poſts, it is hereby ſtrictly enjoined on thoſe agents, the

cloathier

cloathier general, and the ſub or ſtate cloathiers to iſſue no cloathing on any pretence whatſoever, but in the manner before preſcribed: nor ſhall any article be credited to either of them on ſettlement of their accounts, which is not ſo iſſued and vouched.

And whereas diſcretionary changes of the uniforms of regiments have proved inconvenient and expenſive: the commander in chief is therefore hereby authoriſed and directed, according to the circumſtances of ſupplies of cloathing, to fix and preſcribe the uniform, as well with regard to the colour and facings, as the cut or faſhion of the cloaths to be worn by the troops of the reſpective ſtates and regiments, which ſhall, as far as poſſible, be complied with by all purchaſing agents employed by Congreſs, as well as particular ſtates, by the cloathier general, ſub or ſtate cloathiers and regimental cloathiers, and all officers and ſoldiers in the armies of the United States. And where materials can be purchaſed inſtead of ready made cloaths, it ſhall always be preferred, in order that they may be made up by the taylors of the ſeveral regiments, to ſave expence and prevent the diſadvantages which the ſoldiers frequently ſuffer from their unfitneſs; and inſtead of breeches, woollen overalls for the winter, and linen for the ſummer, are to be ſubſtituted.

That the board of war prepare and tranſmit inſtructions and forms, according to which the ſeveral cloathiers, are to conduct the buſineſs and ſettle their accounts; and that the board of war report to Congreſs the proper ſalaries or allowances to be made to the ſeveral cloathiers for their ſervices.

A letter of the 23d from M. Clarkſon was read, repreſenting that as general Arnold has reſigned his command in this city, his ſervice is no longer required as one of his aids; and as he is deſirous of ſerving his country in the army to the ſouthward, which he propoſes joining as a volunteer, therefore ſoliciting Congreſs that they would free him from the injunctions laid on him by their order of the 1ſt of February laſt:

Whereupon a motion was made by Mr. Searle, and ſeconded by Mr. Langworthy, that the requeſt of major Clarkſon in the ſaid letter be complied with.

After ſome debate thereon, a motion was made by Mr. Laurens, and ſeconded by Mr. S. Adams, that the further conſideration

consideration of the said motion be postponed; and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode Island,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. G. Morris	*no*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Nelson	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hill	*no*	
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*no*	*no*

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, and seconded by Mr. Drayton, that major Clarkson attend at the bar of the house to-morrow at twelve o'clock; and that he be reprimanded from the chair, for the indecent language contained his letter of the 27th of January last, to the president and council of Pennsylvania.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*

Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	ay
	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	ay
	Mr. Root	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Frelinghausen	ay	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. J. Armstrong	ay	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	ay	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	divided
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no	
	Mr. M. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Nelson	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	no
	Mr. Hill	no	
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	no	no

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter of the 5th from major general Schuyler, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the commissioners for Indian affairs in the northern department, be empowered to order supplies of provisions to our faithful friends the Oneidas and other friendly Indians, as their necessities shall in the opinion of the

the said commissioners from time to time require; and the commissaries of provisions in that department, are hereby required to obey the orders of the said commissioners for that purpose.

Major M. Clarkson attending, was called in, and according to order being reprimanded from the chair, withdrew.

On motion by Mr. Drayton, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

Resolved, That major Clarkson be permitted to join the southern army agreeably to his request.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1779.

A letter of the 25th, signed Joseph Reed, president, in behalf of council, John Harris, chairman of committee of assembly, was read; enclosing extracts from the minutes of the general assembly and council of Pennsylvania, desiring "a free conference with a committee of Congress upon divers transactions of that honourable body, which may have a tendency to interrupt the harmony and confidence so necessary for the common interest of this and the United States;" and appointing committees of their respective bodies to hold such conference.

On motion by Mr. G. Morris, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the same be referred to a committee.

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Searle,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Frost	*no*	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New Jersey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*no*	
Delaware,			

Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelson	*ay*	
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Hill	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	*ay*

So the ſtates were equally divided.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Drayton, in the following words:

"Whereas it appears from an extract of the minutes of the general aſſembly of Pennſylvania of the 25th inſtant, encloſed in the letter read this morning, that

'The honourable the ſpeaker, agreeable to the direction of the houſe laſt evening, made the following report of 'the conference with the ſupreme executive council: that 'the preſident on the part of the council, had repreſented 'that the harmony and confidence ſo neceſſary for the 'common intereſt of this and the United States, was in a 'great danger of being interrupted by ſome late tranſactions of the honourable the continental Congreſs, reſpecting the executive authority of the ſtate: that ſeveral inſtances were enumerated, ſhewing that reaſonable complaints made to Congreſs on former and late occaſions 'had been either wholly neglected, or ſo treated that it 'would have been more honourable and advantageous to 'the ſtate to have ſubmitted ſilently to the injuries complained of, while other ſtates on complaints of a ſimilar 'nature have received ſpeedy and ample ſatisfaction: that 'it was neceſſary that the true intereſts of the ſtate of 'Pennſylvania, its importance and ſervices in the common 'cauſe, ſhould be better known and underſtood by that 'honourable body than they hitherto ſeem to have been: 'as a happy means of removing all diſcontents, and

'promoting

'promoting a perfect reſtoration of that union and harmony ſo eſſential to the intereſts and happineſs of all, 'that it was propoſed as an advance to thoſe deſirable objects, to requeſt the honourable the Congreſs to appoint 'a committee to meet a joint committee of the council and 'this houſe, in a free conference on the ſubject matter of 'the ſaid repreſentation.'

And whereas it appears by the ſaid extract, that 'the 'houſe taking the ſaid report into conſideration, reſolved, 'that the houſe do approve of the ſaid propoſal contained 'in the above report, as highly neceſſary and proper to 'effect the deſirable purpoſes above mentioned, at leaſt to 'demonſtrate their moſt earneſt wiſhes to avoid every 'ground of controverſy.'

Reſolved, That although Congreſs by no means admit the juſtneſs of the repreſentation made againſt them by the ſaid preſident, yet from an earneſt deſire to remove from the minds of the ſaid aſſembly all ground of diſcontent, a committee be appointed to confer with the joint committees of the ſaid aſſembly and council; and that the ſaid committee be directed to report the matters and things which may be adduced in ſupport of the ſaid repreſentation."

A motion was made by Mr. Smith, and ſeconded by Mr. Penn, to ſtrike out the words, "with the joint committees of the ſaid aſſembly and council; and inſert the words, "with the committee of the ſaid aſſembly."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Froſt	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*no*	*

Pennſylvania,

Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	
	Mr. Paca	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Hill	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	*ay*

So the ſtates were equally divided.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1779.

Mr. Joſeph Spencer, a delegate from Connecticut, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment which were read.

A motion was made by Mr. M. Smith, and ſeconded by Mr. Burke, in the following words:

"Whereas it is of the utmoſt importance that Congreſs ſhould be well informed of the ſituation of the ſeveral courts of Europe, and particularly of the views and deſigns of the Britiſh miniſtry: and whereas the ſervants of the United States at foreign courts have not in their public letters given ſatisfactory information on that ſubject, and have written private letters to individuals, members of this houſe, which have lately arrived: therefore,

Reſolved, That the members of Congreſs be called on from the chair to declare upon their honour whether they have received any and what intelligence relative to the views and deſigns of any of the European courts, and particularly of the court of Great-Britain."

on

On the question to agree to the resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Nelson	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	*ay*

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Holten, and seconded by Mr. R. H. Lee, to strike out the words in the preamble, "and whereas the servants of the United States at foreign courts have not in their public letters given satisfactory information on that subject, and have written private letters to individuals, members of this house, which have lately arrived:" the words moved to be struck out containing two parts, the same were divided, and on the question that the first part as far as the words "on that subject," inclusive, stand

ſtand part of the preamble, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*no*	
	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	*no*	
	Mr. Dyer	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	*ay*
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	
	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	*ay*
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	*divided*
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	*ay*

So it paſſed in the negative.

Leave was then requeſted to withdraw the latter part, which being objected to, a queſtion was then put, that the latter part, viz, " and have written private letters," &c. ſtand part of the preamble; on which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Ellery, paſſed in the negative, every member anſwering no.

On the queſtion to agree to the firſt part of the preamble,

Reſolved

Reſolved in the affirmative.

The committee for publiſhing the journals deſired the ſenſe of the houſe on the queſtion, ſhall the yeas and nays be printed in the journals now publiſhing?

And on the queſtion the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens.

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	
	Mr. Root	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*no*	*no*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it was paſſed in the affirmative.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1779.

A letter of the 16th from Martin Eichelberger, a lieutenant in the regiment late commanded by colonel Hartley, was read, deſiring leave to reſign: *Reſolved*,

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

A letter of the 25th from baron Steuben was read, accompanied with a system of regulations for the infantry of the United States; also a letter from the board of war, representing that baron Steuben, inspector general, has formed a system of exercise and discipline for the infantry of the United States: that the same has been submitted to the inspection of the commander in chief, and his remarks thereon and amendments incorporated in the work: that it has been examined with attention by the board, and is highly approved, as being calculated to produce important advantages to the states; and therefore praying "that it may receive the sanction of Congress and be committed to the press:" whereupon,

Congress passed the following order, to be prefixed to the said regulations for the order and discipline of the troops of the United States:

Congress judging it of the greatest importance to prescribe some invariable rules for the order and discipline of the troops, especially for the purpose of introducing an uniform in their formation and manœuvres, and in the service of the camp:

Ordered, That the following regulations be observed by all the troops of the United States, and that all general and other officers cause the same to be executed with all possible exactness.

Ordered, That the board of war cause as many copies thereof to be printed as they shall deem requisite for the use of the troops

On the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Dyer, appointed to take into consideration the circumstances of the southern states, and the ways and means for their safety and defence:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the states of Virginia and North-Carolina respectively, to raise as many battalions of regular troops, for the particular defence of the southern states, as their respective circumstances will admit; such troops to be engaged only for one year, not to be compelled to serve on any enterprise, or on the defence of any part to the northward of Virginia; to be entitled to continental pay, cloathing and subsistance, and a bounty not exceeding two hundred dollars for every non-commissioned officer and soldier.

Whereas

Whereas the Bahama Iſlands are now garriſoned by and under the military government of the king of Great-Britain, and the inhabitants of the ſaid Iſlands have of late fitted out many privateers and armed veſſels for cruizing on the coaſts of theſe United States; and ſuch privateers and armed veſſels have actually captured divers veſſels, the property of the citizens of theſe ſtates, on the coaſt of South-Carolina:

Reſolved, That the reſolution of Congreſs of the 24th of July, 1776, ſo far as it relates to the ſaid Bahama Iſlands, be repealed, and from and after the date of this reſolution held void.

Whereas John Laurens, eſquire, who has heretofore acted as aid de camp to the commander in chief, is deſirous of repairing to South-Corolina, with a deſign to aſſiſt in defence of the ſouthern ſtates:

Reſolved, That a commiſſion of lieutenant colonel be granted to the ſaid John Laurens, eſquire.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the motion under debate on Friday laſt, and doubts ariſing as to the effect of the equal diviſion of the houſe on the amendment propoſed:

Reſolved, That the motion remains open to amendments, as if no queſtion had been taken.

On motion by Mr. Smith, ſeconded by Mr. Burke,

Reſolved, That whenever an amendment is moved to any matter or thing before the houſe, and any words are propoſed to be ſtruck out, the queſtion ſhall firſt be put, Shall the words moved to be ſtruck out ſtand?

A motion was made by Mr. Smith, ſeconded by Mr. Drayton, to ſtrike out the words "joint" and "council;" and on the queſtion, ſhall they ſtand?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Searle,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Froſt	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	

New-Jerſey,

New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	1 *
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	1 *ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*ay*	
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	
	Mr. Hill	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

On the queſtion to agree to the motion,

Reſolved in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That the committee conſiſt of five:

The members choſen, Mr. Paca, Mr. Root, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Laurens, and Mr. R. H. Lee.

TUESDAY, March 30, 1779.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Morris, Mr. Whipple, Mr. F. L. Lee, appointed to ſuperintend the commiſſary's and quartermaſter's departments, to whom was referred the memorial of James Mather, brought in a report; whereupon,

Ordered, That a copy of the ſaid memorial of James Mather be tranſmitted to William Buchanan, late commiſſary general of purchaſes, and that he be directed to cauſe juſtice to be done in the premiſes.

On information, and at the requeſt of the committee appointed on the 6th to confer with a committee of the general aſſembly of Pennſylvania, on the ſubject of the proceedings relative to the ſloop Active:

Reſolved,

Resolved, That the said committee be discharged, and that the subject be referred to the committee appointed yesterday to confer with the joint committee of the general assembly and council of Pennsylvania.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1779.

On motion by Mr. Drayton, seconded by Mr. M. Smith, Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas it is essential to the interest and security of every free state that the conduct of the public servants should be known to their constituents:

Resolved, That from the first of January last the journals of this house, except such parts as have been or shall be ordered to be kept secret, be printed immediately; and that for the future the journal, except as above, be printed weekly and sent to the executive powers of the several states, to be by them laid before their respective legislatures; and that a printer be engaged to print for Congress; and also a printer or printers be employed to bring up the journals from the time of their present publication to the said first of January.

Resolved, That three members be added to the committee appointed to superintend the publication of the journals:

The members chosen, Mr. Hill, Mr. Floyd, and Mr. Muhlenberg.

A letter of the 30th from Jonathan Trumbull, junior, was read, respecting the settlement of the accounts of his brother Joseph Trumbull, late commissary general:

Whereupon the committee, consisting of Mr. R. H. Lee, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. S. Adams, to whom was recommitted the report on the letter of governor Trumbull of the 8th of October, and the memorial of William Hoskins, reported,

"That it appears to your committee, that the late commissary general Joseph Trumbull, coming into office in the earliest stage of the American contest, found himself without a system by which to trace the plan of his duty: that with great care, industry, labour and attention, he instituted a plan by which the army, during his continuance in office, was amply supplied with much oeconomy and to general satisfaction: that during his commissariate, he was obliged to act not only in capacity of commissary general

general of purchaſes, but to direct all the iſſues of proviſions, and for near two campaigns had the additional duty of purveyor of the hoſpitals and quartermaſter general, the three laſt of which employments greatly encreaſed his care and trouble, but not ſo much his expenditure of monies: it appears alſo to your committee, that the ſaid commiſſary general made great ſavings to the public by his large and ſeaſonable purchaſes and contracts, out-running and anticipating in many inſtances the orders of Congreſs, by which means he kept up large ſupplies, thereby moderating the demands of the ſeller, intercepting monopolies, and keeping down prices, which are now greatly augmented: that your committee have been ſhewn a ſtate of the commiſſary general's caſh accounts for monies received and iſſued by him, from which it appears that little, if any, public monies have been taken to his private uſe: and that a compenſation for ſervices done by the ſaid commiſſary general ſtill remains to be made, at a time too when the value of our currency is greatly altered from what it was when the ſervices were performed; whereupon your committee report the following reſolutions:

That for the ſervices of the late commiſſary general Trumbull, executed with great fidelity, prudence, care and oeconomy, the following allowances be made for the benefit of the legal repreſentatives of the deceaſed, viz. A commiſſion of one half per cent. on the groſs ſum of all monies received and iſſued by him for public ſervice; alſo a commiſſion of two and an half per cent. on ſuch ſums as appear to have been laid out in purchaſes made by himſelf; and alſo a further commiſſion of one half per cent. on the groſs ſum received as a compenſation for his extra ſervices in iſſuing, purveying, quartermaſter's duties, and various contingencies of office, extra expences, &c. &c.

That the amount ariſing from ſuch allowances be immediately paid into the hands of the adminiſtrator on the deceaſed's eſtate, upon ſettlement of the caſh account for monies received and iſſued by the late commiſſary general Trumbull:

That the adminiſtrator be directed as ſoon as may be, to exhibit for final ſettlement before the treaſury, the caſh accounts above mentioned; and that ſaid accounts being cloſed, the adminiſtrator be thereupon exonerated from further burthens of ſettlements, holding himſelf accountable however for any balance which upon ſettlement made

with

with the ſeveral purchaſers employed by commiſſary Trumbull, may hereafter appear to be juſtly due to the public from the ſaid commiſſary general Trumbull's eſtate:

That William Hoſkins be appointed and empowered to call to account and make ſettlements with all perſons who have been employed under the late commiſſary Trumbull as purchaſers of ſtores and proviſions, whoſe accounts are ſtill uncloſed, and prepare as ſoon as poſſible all the accounts of the ſaid commiſſary general remaining unſettled, and lay them before the treaſury for final ſettlement, the ſaid William Hoſkins being authoriſed to receive and pay balances which appear to be due, and to account:

That for his ſervices he be allowed

Congreſs took into conſideration the ſaid report; and on the queſtion to agree to the firſt commiſſion of one half per cent. the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*no*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. J. Armſtrong	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*no*	

North-Carolina,

North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	
	Mr. Hill	no	no
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	no	divided
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the commission of two and half per cent. the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	ay
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	
	Mr. Collins	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	ay
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	
	Mr. Morris	no	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	divided
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	no	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	ay
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
Delaware	Mr. Vandyke	ay	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	
	Mr. Paca	no	no
	Mr. Henry	no	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay	
	Mr. M. Smith	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Nelson	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	
	Mr. Hill	no	no
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	no	divided
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On

On the queſtion to agree to the laſt commiſſion of half per cent. the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*no*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hill	*no*	
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*no*	*no*

So the ſtates were equally divided and the queſtion loſt.

On the ſecond reſolution propoſed, a motion was made by Mr. Burke, ſeconded by Mr. Penn, to ſtrike out the word "caſh;" and on the queſtion ſhall the word "caſh" ſtand: the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	

R Rhode-Iſland,

Rhode Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hill	*no*	
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

On the queſtion to agree to the reſolution as reported by the committee, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	*ay*

Maryland,

Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	
	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Nelson	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	
	Mr. Hill	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1779.

A letter of the 13th of March from the legislature of New-York to their delegates was laid before Congress and read; whereupon Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas the delegates of the state of New-York have represented to Congress, that the legislature of that state, taking into consideration the ravages committed by the Indians last fall, and the distresses occasioned thereby to a great number of families as well as the state at large; and that the said legislature considering the extreme difficulty and expence of covering an extensive frontier by posts against future incursions, have turned their attention to a western expedition against the Senecas, &c. as the cheapest and more eligible mode of securing the frontiers, and that they have empowered their governor to raise one thousand men by drafts from the militia for the defence of the frontiers:

Resolved, That Congress do approve of the spirited exertions of the said legislature, and the measures by them adopted to facilitate such enterprise: that the militia so to be raised shall be allowed continental pay and rations during their continuance in the said service; and that the commander in chief be immediately informed of the said levy, and be directed to give orders for their pay and subsistance accordingly.

The

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter from lieutenant colonel W. Bradford, &c. brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the resignation of lieutenant colonel W. Bradford, deputy commissary general of musters, be accepted:

That the resignation of lieutenant colonel Noarth, deputy commissary general of musters, be accepted.

The board of war recommended Henry Rutgers, junior, esquire, to be elected deputy commissary general of musters, in the room of lieutenant colonel Bradford; and Azariah Horton, esquire, to be elected in the room of lieutenant colonel Noarth.

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter of governor Trumbull respecting the Salisbury furnace, reported specially the state of that furnace, being the result of a conference with Mr. Whiting; whereupon,

Resolved, That governor Trumbull be informed that Congress do not judge it proper to put the Salisbury furnace in blast at the continental expence.

The board of war report, That major la Neuville is a major by brevet, and that no pay or subsistance is allowed to officers in his situation; that the major is content to serve in his present rank in the southern army and to make the journey at his own expence; and that the board are of opinion,

That monsr. Noirmont de la Neuville be permitted to repair to the southern army, to serve under the orders of major general Lincoln, or the officer commanding there, in his present rank of major; and that he receive the pay and subsistance of a major during the ensuing campaign.

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That five millions one hundred and sixty dollars in bills of credit of the United States be emitted under the direction of the board of treasury and on the faith of the United States:

That the bills shall, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emission directed on the 19th of February last, and be numbered from the last number in each denomination progressively, and consist of the following denominations:

22728	bills of 60 dollars,	1,363,680
22728	50	1,136,400
22728	40	909,120
22728	30	681,840
22728	20	454,560
22728	8	181,824
22728	7	159,096
22728	5	113,640
		5,000,160

On motion of Mr. Dyer, and seconded by Mr. Nelson,

Resolved, That the board of treasury allow Mr. Whiting his reasonable expences on his journey to Congress, to know their pleasure with respect to their improving the Salisbury furnace for the purpose of casting cannon

Mr. Paca, chairman of the committee appointed to confer with the joint committee of the general assembly and council of Pennsylvania, related verbally the substance of a speech made yesterday by the president of Pennsylvania in the committee of conference, and desired farther instructions.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred an extract of a letter from major general Schuyler to Mr. Duane, respecting commissions for the chiefs of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, brought in a report which was taken into consideration; whereupon

Resolved, That twelve blank commissions be transmitted to the commissioners of Indian affairs for the northern department; and that they, or any two of them, be empowered to fill them up with the names of faithful chiefs of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, giving them such ranks as the said commissioners shall judge they merit; the names and ranks to be by the commissioners reported to the board of war.

The board of war report, that the committee appointed at York-Town to confer with baron Steuben, having promised to report that monsr. l'Enfant should have the commission of captain of engineers, and no report having been made on that subject, the board are of opinion,

That monsr. l'Enfant be appointed a captain in the corps of engineers in the service of the United States, to have rank from the eighteenth day of February 1778.

Resolved

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

The committee, appointed to confer with the joint committee of the general assembly and council of Pennsylvania, reported, that they have had a further conference, and that they, with the said joint committee, have agreed to two sets of resolutions, the one to be reported to Congress, and the other to the general assembly and council of Pennsylvania by the committees of those several bodies respectively:

The resolutions laid before Congress for consideration are as follow:

Resolved, That unanimity and harmony between the representatives of the United States in Congress assembled and each state individually has been, under God, the happy means of our past success and the only sure foundation whereon to rest our future hopes of terminating the contest with Great-Britain with honour and advantage.

Resolved, That Congress is highly sensible of the importance and services of the state of Pennsylvania in the present contest, and regard with sincere concern and regret every event which may tend to lessen the mutual confidence and affection which has hitherto subsisted.

Resolved, That it is the full intention of Congress on all occasions, to manifest the same just and equal attention to the said state and authority of Pennsylvania as to any other state in the union.

Resolved, That any disrespectful and indecent behaviour of any officers of any rank, under the appointment of Congress, to the civil authority of any state in the union, will be discountenanced and discouraged; and that a contrary behaviour will be considered as one of the surest means to recommend any officer to the favour and notice of Congress.

Resolved, That the complaints against general Arnold be transmitted to his excellency the commander in chief, in order for trial; and that the same be duly notified to the executive council; and that they be requested to furnish the commander in chief with the evidence thereupon in their possession; and that all farther proceedings elsewhere cease, save the collecting and transmitting any further evidence thereupon to the commander in chief.

Congress took into consideration the resolutions submitted to them:

On

On the queſtion to agree to the firſt reſolution,
Reſolved in the affirmative.
On the queſtion to agree to the ſecond reſolution,
Reſolved in the affirmative.
On the queſtion to agree to the third reſolution,
Reſolved in the affirmative.
On the queſtion to agree to the fourth reſolution,
Reſolved in the affirmative.
The fifth reſolution being read,
A motion was made by Mr. Penn, and ſeconded by Mr. Burke,

That the conſideration of the fifth reſolution be poſtponed till Congreſs conſider the report of the committee, on the letter of the 25th of January from the preſident of the ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania, and the letters of the 8th and 12th of February from major general Arnold.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. R. H. Lee,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Froſt	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. J. Armſtrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	

Virginia,

Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Hill	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	*ay*	*ay*

So it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Paca, and ſeconded by Mr. S. Adams, in lieu of the firſt part as far as "poſſeſſion," inclusive, to ſubſtitute as follows:

"*Reſolved*, That his excellency Joſeph Reed's letter to Congreſs of the 25th of January, 1779, and general Arnold's letters of the 8th and 12th of February; and the reſolves therein contained of the executive council of Pennſylvania, be, with the evidence which hath been collected and reported by the committee on thoſe letters, tranſmitted to the commander in chief; and that he be directed to appoint a court-martial on the firſt, ſecond, third and fifth articles contained in the ſaid reſolves of the ſaid executive council, the ſaid articles only being cognizable by a court-martial; and that the reference be notified to the ſupreme executive council, and they be requeſted to furniſh the evidence to the court-martial."

A motion was made by Mr. Ellery, and ſeconded by Mr. Burke, to amend the ſubſtitute propoſed ſo as to read, "to appoint a court-martial on ſuch articles contained in the ſaid reſolves of the ſaid executive council, as Congreſs ſhall judge to be cognizable by a court-martial."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Ellery,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Froſt	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	

Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	no	
	Mr. Root	no	no
	Mr. Spencer	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	
	Mr. Duane	no	no
	Mr. Lewis	no	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	no	
	Mr. Fell	no	no
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	no	
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	no
	Mr. M'Clene	no	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	no	no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	
	Mr. Paca	no	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	no
	Mr. Henry	no	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no	
	Mr. M. Smith	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	no
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Nelſon	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	
	Mr. Hill	no	ay
	Mr. Burke	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Drayton	ay	divided
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	ay

So it paſſed in the negative.

On the queſtion to agree to the ſubſtitute,

Reſolved in the affirmative.

A motion was then made to ſtrike out the words, "and that all proceedings," &c. to the end; and the queſtion, ſhall theſe words ſtand?

Paſſed in the negative.

On the queſtion to agree to the reſolution as amended,

Reſolved in the affirmative.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1779.

On motion by Mr. F. L. Lee, ſeconded Mr. by Dyer,

Reſolved, That baron Steuben, inſpector general, be informed by the preſident, that Congreſs entertain a high

ſenſe of his merit, diſplayed in a variety of inſtances, but eſpecially in the ſyſtem of military order and diſcipline formed and preſented by him to Congreſs.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the board of war on the ſalaries of officers in the cloathing department; whereupon,

Reſolved, That until the further order of Congreſs the cloathier general have a ſalary of five thouſand dollars per annum.

Whereas the duties of the ſub or ſtate cloathiers who are to be appointed according to the late regulations of the cloathier's department will be very unequal, the quota of battalions of the ſeveral ſtates differing:

Reſolved, That each ſtate determine and pay the ſalary proper for its cloathier, and that each ſtate cloathier ſhall be allowed two rations and forage for one horſe per day during the time he is in actual ſervice with the army, and going to and returning from the ſame:

That the regimental cloathiers have an allowance of thirty dollars per month in addition to their preſent appointment:

That the cloathier general be authoriſed to employ one clerk, who ſhall receive the ſame allowance as the clerks of the auditors of the army.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee, on the letter of the 8th of October from governor Trumbull and the memorial of William Hoſkins; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the adminiſtrator of the eſtate of Joſeph Trumbull, late commiſſary general, be directed, as ſoon as may be, to exhibit for final ſettlement before the treaſury the caſh accounts of the ſaid commiſſary general.

TUESDAY, April 6, 1779.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of deputy commiſſaries general of muſters, in the room of Meſſ. Bradford and Noarth, reſigned; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. Henry Rutgers, junior, and Mr. Azariah Horton were elected.

The board of war, to whom was referred the memorial of lieutenant W. Macpherſon, report,

"That being apprehenſive the bringing Mr. Macpherſon into the line would cauſe much diſquietude among the officers,

officers, and be detrimental to the service, they consulted the commander in chief, who coincided with them in sentiment as to the impropriety of it; but that as by the captivity of colonel Ward, the commissary general of musters, his duty will devolve on colonel Varick, the next senior officer in the department, and consequently a post of deputy commissary general of musters will be vacant till the release of the commissary general of musters; and as the commander in chief has expressed his opinion that no bad consequences will arise from the nomination of Mr. W. Macpherson to that post: they therefore nominate the said William Macpherson to be elected a deputy commissary general of musters in the service of the United States."

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be postponed.

Mr. Henry Wynkoop, a delegate for Pennsylvania, attended and took his seat in Congress.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1779.

Congress resumed the consideration of the petition of G. Pierce, representing that on the first of March, 1778, he lent to Mr. Matthew Boyd, commissioner of cloathing for Chester county, one thousand pounds without interest, to assist him in his department, which remained in his hands till within three weeks of the time when the emission of April 11, 1778, was called out of circulation: that at that time he was repaid in bills of that emission: that he is in want of money by reason of losses occasioned by the enemy; and praying that the said money may be exchanged for good bills in circulation:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be granted.

A memorial from the undertakers of the continental manufactory of arms was read, representing that the success of their undertaking depends on the presence, care and superintendance of Mr. Windel, one of the copartners; and that Mr. Windel having long been a captain of artillery, and for fifteen years past first director of the royal manufactory of Charleville, and being much esteemed in his own country and a man of fortune, declines to leave his country and come to this unless he is invited by the honourable Congress, and have a promise of a rank superior to what he now enjoys, but without any pretensions to service or pay; and therefore praying such invitation and promise may be given agreeably to what they were encouraged

couraged to expect when they entered into the contract with the board of war; whereupon,

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorial be granted.

The board of war, to whom was referred the memorial of captain Sumner; report, "that it appears that the service of the armed vessels on Lake Champlain, in 1776, was disagreeable, and that officers reluctantly quitted the line to take command of them: that as an inducement to officers possessing the requisite talents to engage in that service, general Schuyler offered to lieutenants the commission of captains, and gave them hopes of permanent provision in the navy: that influenced by these motives and a regard to the public good, captain Sumner, among others, quitted his station in the line and took the command of one of the armed vessels above mentioned: that it further appears that by virtue of general Schuyler's orders, general Arnold, on the 1st day of July, 1776, appointed Mr. Sumner captain to the said command, in which capacity he in several actions behaved with great spirit and good conduct; and that in the opinion of the board captain Sumner's resignation of his lieutenantcy in the line to take the above command, should not prejudice his claim to rank on account of prior services;" whereupon,

Resolved, That captain Job Sumner, of colonel Greaton's regiment, have a commission of captain in the army of the United States, to rank as such from the 1st day of July 1776.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1779.

A letter of the 7th from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the board of war and ordnance be authorised to appoint persons to purchase necessaries for the army until the further orders of Congress.

Resolved, That two members of Congress be elected to attend at the board of war in the room of Mr. F. L. Lee and Mr. Root;

The members chosen, Mr. Spencer and Mr. Atlee.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Laurens, Mr. M. Smith, to whom was referred the letter of the 12th of February from major general Lincoln brought in a report:

Resolved, That, until a cartel for a general exchange is established between the commanders in chief of the forces

of

of the United States and Great-Britain, in order to relieve as much as poſſible the difficulties preſſing upon the priſoners taken during the operations of the forces under the command of general Lincoln, and the Britiſh forces who have invaded Georgia; the commanding officer of the ſouthern army for the time being, be authoriſed to exchange the ſame to the extent of their relative numbers, on the terms propoſed by major Pinkney to lieutenant colonel Provoſt on the firſt day of February laſt, as far as the ſame will apply to the ſaid priſoners:

That the ſaid commanding officer for the time being, be authoriſed to diſpenſe with the ſaid terms where he ſhall judge that humanity or very preſſing expediency may require it, and it ſhall not contravene general utility:

That effectual proviſion be made by a commiſſary of priſoners for ſupplying ſuch of our people as remain unexchanged:

That a deputy commiſſary of priſoners be appointed for the ſouthern army by the commanding officer thereof.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1779.

The board of war having recommended the following gentlemen to be appointed ſecond lieutenants in the regiment of artillery commanded by colonel Harriſon,

Robert Burton,	commiſſion to be dated	October 18th, 1778,
Robert Jouit,	ditto - -	January 1ſt, 1779,
Henry Vowles,	ditto - -	ditto
John Moſely,	ditto - - -	ditto

Reſolved, That the ſaid gentlemen be appointed, and commiſſions granted to them eſtabliſhing their ranks from the times above ſpecified.

The board of war report,

That monſ. de Bois having had the brevet rank of major in the American army ſince the 5th of November, 1776, and received pay and rations agreeably thereto, without having been enabled to render any ſervice to the ſtates, is now deſirous of returning to Europe if he can obtain a ſupply of money to proſecute his voyage; whereupon,

Reſolved, That twelve months pay as major be advanced to monſ. de Bois, to defray the expence of his voyage to France; and that he be no longer conſidered as an officer in the ſervice of the United States.

The

The commitee on the treaſury, to whom was recommitted their report of the 19th of December on the memorial of captain John Sutton, having reconſidered the ſaid memorial, and been attended by captain Sutton with his proofs, report,

That the committee are fully ſatisfied of the truth of the ſaid memorial, and that the money mentioned in the ſaid memorial, viz. 956 dollars and 75 90 of a dollar, due to the commiſſary's department, being a balance in his hands for the time he acted in that department for the 1ſt Virginia regiment; and 3844 11-90 dollars in his hands as paymaſter to the ſaid regiment, was ſtolen from his tent without any negligence or default on his part: that on the contrary it appears that he uſed all the precaution in his power for its ſafe cuſtody: that he took pains and offered to ſettle his accounts: that he applied for a guard to watch his tent, which was not granted: that he removed the money with him when he went abroad in the day into the tents of officers of the army who were his friends: that he entreated the deputy paymaſter general to ſuffer it to be lodged in the military cheſt, which was refuſed becauſe there was no room for it; and, laſtly, that the proof of the theft is clear and ſatisfactory; whereupon,

Reſolved, That two certain ſums of 956 75-90 dollars, and 3844 11-90 dollars, ſtolen from captain John Sutton, paymaſter of the 1ſt Virginia regiment, be allowed and paſſed to his credit on the ſettlement of his public accounts.

On motion by the committee appointed to ſuperintend the publication of the journals:

Reſolved, That David C. Claypoole be appointed to print for Congreſs.

SATURDAY, April 10, 1779.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the proceedings of the court-martial held at Fort Pitt on colonel Steel, deputy quartermaſter general, be returned to the commander in chief; and that he be informed that the intention of Congreſs, by their order of the 20th of February laſt, referring the ſaid proceedings to him, was that he ſhould finally determine thereon, or direct ſuch farther proceedings as he ſhould think neceſſary.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1779.

Congreſs took into conſideration a report from the committee on the treaſury of the 5th; and, thereupon,

Reſolved, That the three commiſſioners for deſtroying bills of credit to be taken out of circulation by order of Congreſs, be allowed on every hundred dollars ſo deſtroyed two-ninetieth parts of a dollar, to be equally divided between them.

The following gentlemen are nominated as proper perſons to be appointed commiſſioners for deſtroying the bills to be taken out of circulation, viz.

Andrew Doz, by Mr. Paca,
John Shee by Mr. Atlee,
Hugh Montgomery, by Mr. Witherſpoon.

Congreſs by general conſent proceeded to an election; and, the ballots being taken,

Andrew Doz, John Shee, and Hugh Montgomery were elected.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the loan-office certificates which may iſſue for prizes of the third claſs of the lottery of the United States, ſhall bear an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, any reſolution to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Reſolved, That the treaſurer of loans be allowed three quarters of one ninetieth of a dollar for every hundred dollars which he may receive to be deſtroyed, in full compenſation of all charges for a clerk, office rent, fire-wood, ſtationary and other contingent expences.

On the queſtion to agree to this reſolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	

Delaware,

Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
North Carolina,	Mr. Hill	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	*ay*

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

TUESDAY, April 13, 1779.

A letter of this day from general Lee was read, representing that in a publication of this day, there is a paragraph respecting general Moultrie's having defended Fort Sullivan against his (general Lee's) judgment, which throws him into the disagreeable alternative of either silently sitting down under a charge which may make an impression on the minds of the people unfavourable to his conduct and capacity, or of justifying himself by a publication which at this juncture may be inexpedient: that if Congress will condescend to appoint a committee to hear what he has to say on that subject, he has no doubt of making his conduct appear satisfactory; but if that measure should be thought improper, then requesting that they will order the letter of thanks with which they honoured him on the occasion, to be republished; whereupon,

Resolved, That the vote of thanks to major general Lee, on account of his conduct on the 28th of June, 1776, be republished; and that Congress have no reason to alter their opinion of his conduct on that occasion.

On motion by Mr. R. H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

Resolved, That the marine committee take such order, respecting retaining the continental shipyard and workmen now in their employ, as they shall think most conducive to the public good.

The committee, consisting of Mr Armstrong, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Paca, and Mr. Morris, appointed to consider what farther measures are necessary for the defence of South Carolina and Georgia, report,

"That the subjects of the Most Christian King residing in South-Carolina have offered to form a corps of volunteers for the defence of the said state, to be commanded by

by officers of their own nation: that the ſaid offer is approved by the miniſter of France, and that the marquis of Bretigny requeſts to be appointed to the command;" whereupon,

Reſolved, That Congreſs have a high ſenſe of the offer made by the ſubjects of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty reſiding in South-Carolina, to incorporate themſelves for the defence of the ſaid ſtate, and that the ſame be accepted.

Reſolved, That the marquis of Bretigny who from his generous ſacrifices, from his great ſufferings, and from his military abilities is entitled to the regard of the United States, appears from his military talents, rank and abilities, to be a proper perſon to command the ſaid corps, and that he be accordingly recommended to the governor of South-Carolina.

Reſolved, That the ſaid corps while embodied in actual ſervice, be upon continental eſtabliſhment of pay and rations.

Reſolved, That the ſtate of Virginia be requeſted to lend to the United States 1000 ſtand of arms, for the purpoſe of arming the forces deſtined for the defence of South Carolina and Georgia; and that the board of war be ordered to replace the ſame without delay.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1779.

The committee appointed to confer with the joint committee of the legiſlature and ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania, reported that the following reſolution was offered by the ſaid joint committee, in order that the ſenſe of Congreſs might be taken thereon, viz.

Reſolved, That the power granted to the executive authority of the ſtates in the union by the reſolve of the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1778, was an excluſive authority; and that the official or authoritative exerciſe thereof by any officer of the United States or other perſon, is derogatory and dangerous to the intereſts of the ſtates:

The ſame being taken into conſideration, a ſubſtitute was moved by Mr. G. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. S. Adams, as follows:

Whereas Congreſs on the 21ſt day of Auguſt laſt did reſolve, that when any perſons are deſirous of going within the enemy's lines, they ſhall apply to the executive powers of the ſtate to which they belong, and if the ſaid execu-

tive powers approve the motives and characters of the persons applying, and shall be of opinion, especially at so critical conjunctures as the present, that no danger will ensue by granting such permission, that they recommend them to the officer commanding the troops next to the enemy, who upon such recommendation may at his discretion permit the persons to go in.

For the better execution of the said resolution,

Resolved, That any officer who shall permit a person to go within the enemy's lines, without such recommendation or the orders of the commander in chief or the commander of a separate department, and shall thereof be duly convicted before a court-martial, shall thereby forfeit his commission.

On the question to agree to this as a substitute, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

Resolved in the affirmative, every member answering ay.

A motion was then made by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, after "or the orders," to insert the words "or authority."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
	Mr. Frost	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	no
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	no	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	no
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	no	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	no	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. J. Armstrong	ay	no
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Atlee	no	
	Mr. Searle,	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. Wynkoop	no	
Delaware	Mr. Vandyke	no	no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	no
	Mr. Henry	no	

Virginia,

Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*no*	*no*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*

So it paſſed in the negative.

On the queſtion to agree to the ſubſtitute as a reſolution,

Reſolved in the affirmative.

A letter of the 12th from general Waſhington was read enclofing a letter to him from major Harnage in behalf of himſelf and captain Hawker, both of the 62d Britiſh regiment, requeſting permiſſion for himſelf and his family, with captain Hawker, to go by way of Rhode Iſland to New-York, and from thence by water to Frederickſburg, or any town neareſt to Charlotteville, to join the troops of the convention; alſo enclofing the proceedings of the court martial held by order of Congreſs, upon the officers of the elaboratory and deputy quartermaſter at Springfield; whereupon,

Reſolved, That general Waſhington be informed that Congreſs cannot agree to major Harnage and captain Hawker's going to Virginia in the way propoſed and requeſted, but have no objection to their remaining where they are.

Ordered, That the proceedings of the court-martial be returned to the commander in chief, and that he take ſuch order thereon as he ſhall judge proper.

It being repreſented to Congreſs that the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts Bay, have authoriſed and directed the board of war of the ſaid ſtate to purchaſe flour and grain for the uſe of the inhabitants thereof, who are greatly diſtreſſed by the want of bread:

Reſolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the executive powers of the ſtates of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and New-York, to permit the exportation of ſuch flour and grain as has been or may be purchaſed within the ſaid ſtates reſpectively, under the direction of the ſaid board of war if authoriſed as aforeſaid.

A motion was made by Mr. G. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Burke, in the words following:

"Whereas,

Whereas the subsistance money allowed to the officers of the United States, by a resolution of the second day of June last, hath become insufficient for their support by the rapid increase of the prices of the necessaries of life; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the several legislatures, to make provision for supplying the officers of their states respectively, with the articles at the rates following, viz. West-India rum two-thirds of a dollar per gallon, Muscovado sugar at half a dollar per pound, coffee at half a dollar per pound, tea at one dollar and two-thirds per pound, and chocolate at half a dollar per pound; and that an agent be appointed to supply the officers not belonging to any particular state at and after the same rates, at the expence of the United States, according to such rules and regulations as the commander in chief shall frame and direct."

On motion of Mr. Ellery, seconded by Mr. S. Adams, that the consideration thereof be postponed till to-morrow.

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. G. Morris,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	1 *no*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	1 *
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Morris	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*no*	1 *no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	
	Mr. Paca	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,			

Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	*av*	
	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

After debate,

On motion by Mr. Holten, ſeconded by Mr. S. Adams,

Reſolved, That it be referred to the committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief.

Reſolved, That doctor Joſeph Gardner be appointed a ſigner of the continental bills of credit.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1779.

Mr. William Sharpe, a delegate from North-Carolina, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Whipple, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. Duane, Mr. Fell, Mr. Searle, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Paca, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Burke, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Langworthy, being a member from each ſtate, appointed to take into conſideration the foreign affairs of theſe United States, and alſo the conduct of the late and preſent commiſſioners of theſe ſtates, wherein the committee report,

"1ſt, That it appears to them that doctor Franklin is plenipotentiary for theſe ſtates at the court of France, doctor A. Lee commiſſioner for the court of Spain, Mr. William Lee commiſſioner for the courts of Vienna and Berlin, Mr. R. Izard commiſſioner for the court of Tuſcany: that Mr. J. Adams was appointed one of the commiſſioners at the court of France in the place of Mr. Deane, who had been appointed a joint commiſſioner with doctor Franklin and doctor A. Lee, but that the ſaid commiſſion of Mr. Adams is ſuperſeded by the plenipotentiary commiſſion to doctor Franklin.

2d, That

2d, That it is the opinion of the committee that miniſters plenipotentiary for theſe ſtates are only neceſſary for the preſent at the courts of Verſailles and Madrid.

3d, That in the courſe of their examination and enquiry they find many complaints againſt the ſaid commiſſioners, and the political and commercial agency of Mr. Deane, which complaints, with the evidence in ſupport thereof, are herewith delivered, and to which the committee beg leave to refer.

4th, That ſuſpicions and animoſities have ariſen among the ſaid commiſſioners, which may be highly prejudicial to the honour and intereſts of theſe United States.

5th, That the appointments of the ſaid commiſſioners be vacated, and that new appointments be made.

6th, That there be but one plenipotentiary miniſter or commiſſioner for theſe United States at a foreign court.

7th, That no plenipotentiary miniſter or commiſſioner for theſe United States, while he acts as ſuch, ſhall exerciſe any other public office.

8th, That no perſon be appointed plenipotentiary miniſter or commiſſioner for theſe United States who is not a citizen thereof, and who has not a fixed and permanent intereſt therein.

9th, That fit and proper perſons be appointed to ſettle and adjuſt Mr. Deane's public accounts, and the public accounts of all other perſons who have tranſacted the commercial affairs of theſe ſtates in France.

10th, That each of the plenipotentiaries, miniſters and commiſſioners who now is, or has been, or may be appointed, be allowed at the rate of per annum."

The houſe having on former days, when the report was under debate, agreed to the firſt and ſecond articles thereof; and having alſo read the third article and the papers therein referred to, a motion was this day made by Mr. G. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Drayton,

"That the members of this houſe who may have any papers or evidence in their poſſeſſion relative to the ſaid report, do lay the ſame upon the table.

On the queſtion put,

Reſolved in the affirmative.

Congreſs proceeded to conſider the fourth article in the report, when a motion was made by Mr. Smith, and ſeconded by Mr. Carmichael, to ſtrike out the words "which may be."

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1779.

The committee on the poſt-office having confered with the poſt-maſter and other principal officers of that department, report,

That it will be proper to ſupply the poſtmaſter general immediately with 6967 dollars and one third of a dollar, to pay the debts due from the poſt-office for the quarter ending the 5th of this month:

That it will be proper to advance to the poſtmaſter on account, the further ſum of 5000 dollars, for the accruing expences of his department, to the end that, dealing with ready money he may be enabled to make the beſt bargains for the public:

That the preſent rate of poſtage be doubled:

That the annual ſalary of the poſtmaſter general for the future be 2000 dollars per annum:

That the ſurveyor's pay be encreaſed from 6 dollars to 12 dollars per day each:

That the comptroller's ſalary be encreaſed from 340 dollars to 680 dollars per annum:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1779.

The delegates of South-Carolina, to whom was referred the letter of the 7th of March from major general Lincoln, brought in a report, which was taken into conſideration, and thereupon Congreſs came to the following reſolution:

Whereas it appears from the report of the committee appointed to confer with major Mead, aid de camp to major general Lincoln, commanding officer in the ſouthern department, that he is in ſuch an ill ſtate of health as that his continuing longer in that warm climate may endanger his life:

Reſolved, That the ſaid major general Lincoln be permitted to retire from the command of the ſouthern army, and join the army under general Waſhington, that the public may avail itſelf of his ſervices in a climate more ſuitable to his conſtitution when his health will admit of it.

Reſolved, That ſo much of the ſaid report as relates to the promotion of brigadiers to the rank of major general be referred to the board of war.

The

The board of war, to whom was recommitted their report of the 12th, brought in a farther report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the commander in chief be authorised and directed to take such measures for enlisting a competent number of waggoners, to continue in service for nine months or during the ensuing campaign, as shall by him be deemed most efficacious and proper:

That the waggoners so enlisted shall receive a sum not exceeding forty dollars per month, and a suit of cloaths as a bounty:

That such regulations shall be established by the quartermaster general for the conduct, mustering and paying of the said corps of waggoners as shall be judged expedient and approved of by the commander in chief:

That all regulations made in virtue hereof, and the numbers of waggoners enlisted, be from time to time returned and reported by the quartermaster general to the board of war.

Resolved, That the act of Congress of the 16th of March on the subject of enlisting waggoners be, and the same is hereby repealed.

The following motion was made by the delegates of the state of Rhode-Island:

"Whereas the delegates of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations have, in pursuance of a direction from said state, represented to Congress that the legislature thereof have found it absolutely necessary to endeavour to raise a brigade of fifteen hundred men, officers included, for one year, for the common defence of that and the United States, and have accordingly offered a bounty of forty-five pounds, the same cloathing allowed continental troops, and an addition of six pounds per month to their wages, for their better subsistance: and have requested that the same should be furnished and defrayed by the continent.

Resolved, That Congress approve the raising of a brigade of fifteen hundred men by the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, for the common defence of that and the United States, for the space of one year, upon the conditions set forth in the said representation; and that the bounty, pay, cloathing and subsistance of said brigade, shall be supplied and furnished at continental expence."

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Henry, that the same be committed.

Question

Queſtion put, paſſed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Henry, that the conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

After debate it was moved by Mr. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Smith, to add to the motion for poſtponing the following words, "until the ſenſe of the commander in chief can be had thereon."

On which the yeas and nays being required by M. Ellery,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	no	no
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	no	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Morris	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	no	divided
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Shippen	no	no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	no	no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	divided
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
Virginia,	Mr. M. Smith	ay	no
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	
	Mr. Griffin	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	no
	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	no
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it paſſed in the negative.

On the queſtion for poſtponing, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Ellery,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	no	no
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	no	*

New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Shippen	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. M. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. R H. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Burke, and ſeconded by Mr. S. Adams, to ſtrike out the words, "upon the conditions ſet forth in the ſaid repreſentation, and that the bounty, pay, cloathing and ſubſiſtance of the ſaid brigade ſhall be ſupplied and furniſhed at continental expence;" and in lieu thereof to inſert, "to be entitled to continental pay, cloathing and ſubſiſtance, and a bounty not exceeding two hundred dollars for every non commiſſioned officer and ſoldier."

When the queſtion was about to be put, ſhall the words moved to be ſtruck out ſtand?

The determination thereof was poſtponed by the ſtate of New-York.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1779.

A letter of the 16th from captain Stoddard was read, deſiring leave to reſign his commiſſion:

Reſolved, That his reſignation be accepted.

A memorial from the chevalier Sureau du Vivier was read, repreſenting that he had been nominated by the general aſſembly of North-Carolina, major of a French regiment propoſed to be raiſed in that ſtate and commanded by colonel Chariol: that the impoſſibility of procuring men

men to inlist induced the said assembly to dissolve the regiment: that the governor, well satisfied with his conduct, gave him a recommendation to the honourable Congress to be employed as major in the continental army: that having expended his money he returned to Guadaloupe for a fresh supply, and is now returned, and praying that he be continued a major in the continental army, or have an allowance for his expences, and a brevet of lieutenant colonel:

On motion by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Burke,

Resolved, That the chevalier Sureau du Vivier be informed that Congress cannot agree to his request.

A letter of the second from major general Schuyler was read, renewing his request for leave to resign:

On motion of Mr. S. Adams, seconded by Mr. Witherspoon,

Resolved, That his request be complied with.

A letter of the 15th from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That whensoever a colonel in the army of the United States, shall command a brigade of the troops of these States in the absence of a brigadier, he shall be permitted to draw six rations in addition to the one he draws as colonel, in consideration of the extra expence he is subjected to by such command.

The determination of the question which was on Saturday postponed in right of a state, was called for:

On motion of Mr. G. Morris, seconded by Mr. S. Adams,

Resolved, That when a question is postponed in right of a state, it shall be put at the next meeting of the house immediately after going through the public dispatches, without debate, provided such meeting shall not be on the same day.

The question being put, shall the words moved to be struck out stand?

Passed in the negative.

A motion was made to amend the amendment proposed to be inserted, by striking out the words "two hundred."

Question put, shall these words stand?

Passed in the negative.

On motion of Mr. S. Adams, seconded by Mr. Whipple, to insert "one hundred and fifty dollars;" the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. G. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

On the queſtion to agree to the amendment as amended,

Reſolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Smith, to amend the main queſtion farther, by ſtriking out the words, "that Congreſs approve the raiſing of a brigade of 1500 men by the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations;" and in lieu thereof to inſert, "that the men who may be raiſed by the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, in addition to their quota of continental troops, to ſerve."

On the queſtion, ſhall the words moved to be ſtruck out ſtand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	

Rhode-Iſland,

Rhode Mand,	Mr. Ellery	ay	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	ay *
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	no
	Mr. Duane	no	
	Mr. Morris	no	
	Mr. Lewis	no	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	no	no
	Mr. Fell	no	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	ay	divided
	Mr. Atlee	no	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	divided
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	no
	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Nelſon	no	
North Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	ay

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Another amendment was moved by Mr. G. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Duane, to add to the main queſtion as amended, the following words:

"Upon condition that no farther or other wages be allowed to the ſaid men by the ſaid ſtate than what is paid to other the continental troops."

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1779.

A motion was made by Mr. Drayton, ſeconded by Mr. G. Morris,

That the houſe proceed to the order of the day upon the report of the committee of thirteen upon foreign affairs:

And upon the queſtion, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

Reſolved in the affirmative.

Thereupon Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the amendment moved on the 4th article of the report; and on the queſtion, ſhall the words "which may be," ſtand part of the report?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampſhire,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	
	Mr. Gerry	no	no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	divided
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	
	Mr. Duane	no	
	Mr. Morris	no	no
	Mr. Floyd	no	
	Mr. Lewis	no	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	no	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. J. Armstrong	no	
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Atlee	no	no
	Mr. Searle,	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. Wynkoop	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	
	Mr. Paca	no	no
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	
	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	no
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Nelson	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	
	Mr. Hill	no	no
	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	no
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it passed in the negative and the words were struck out.

A division was then called for by Mr. Gerry, and that the first question be to agree to the first part of the fourth article, viz "that suspicions and animosities have arisen among the said commissioners."

A motion was then made by Mr. Duane, seconded by Mr. Gerry, to amend the clause by striking out the word, "said;" and in lieu thereof inserting "late and present."

On the question put,

Resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Muhlenberg,

lenberg, before the words "late and preſent," to inſert "ſome of."

On the queſtion put, the ſtates were equally divided, and the amendment was loſt.

A motion was made by Mr. R. H. Lee, ſeconded by Mr. Ellery, that the conſideration of the 4th article be poſtponed until the 5th article is conſidered and determined on:

Queſtion put, the ſtates were equally divided.

A motion was made by Mr. Duane, ſeconded by Mr. Morris, to add the names of the commiſſioners, taking the ſenſe of the houſe on each name to be added:

On the queſtion ſhall the names be added,

Reſolved in the affirmative.

On the queſtion, ſhall doctor B. Franklin's name be inſerted?

Reſolved in the affirmative.

On the queſtion, ſhall Mr. Silas Deane's name be added?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*ay*	

North-Carolina,

North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	ay
	Mr. Hill	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question, shall Mr. Arthur Lee's name be added?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	ay
	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	divided
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	ay
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	ay
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Nelson	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	ay
	Mr. Hill	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question, shall Mr. Ralph Izard's name be added?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	1 *
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelson	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hill	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question, shall Mr. William Lee's name be added? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	1 *

New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hill	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

On the queſtion, ſhall Mr. John Adams's name be added? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. G. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	

Maryland,

Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Nelson	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hill	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

The firſt clauſe being amended ſo as to read,

That ſuſpicious and animoſities have ariſen among the late and preſent commiſſioners, namely, doctor Benjamin Franklin, Mr. Silas Deane, Mr. Arthur Lee, Mr. Ralph Izard, and Mr. William Lee: and the queſtion being ready to be put, the previous queſtion was moved by Mr. S. Adams, and ſeconded by Mr. Lovell,

That the queſtion be not now put; on which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	1 *ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	1 *
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. J. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Searle,	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	

Virginia,

Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	
	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	no
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Nelson	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	
	Mr. Hill	no	
	Mr. Burke	no	no
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	no	divided

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put to agree to the first clause as amended, and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	
	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	ay
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	
	Mr. Collins	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	ay
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	
	Mr. Paca	ay	ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Nelson	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	
	Mr. Hill	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay	ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	

South-Carolina,

South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put to agree to the second clause, on which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	divided
	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	divided
	Mr. Collins	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	no
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	ay
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	ay
	Mr. M. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Nelson	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	ay
	Mr. Hill	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved,

That suspicions and animosities have arisen among the late and present commissioners, namely, doctor B. Franklin, Mr. Silas Deane, Mr. Arthur Lee, Mr. Ralph Izard, and Mr. William Lee, highly prejudicial to the honour and interest of these United States.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1779.

Congreſs proceeded to conſider the 5th article of the report of thirteen on foreign affairs.

On motion of Mr. Ellery, and ſeconded by Mr. Henry,

Reſolved, That the names of the miniſters therein referred to be repeated, and the queſtion taken on each individually.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1779.

The committee on the treaſury reported, that according to the order of the houſe, they have had the reports of the board relative to finance printed for the uſe of the members; and that in the opinion of the board the public buſineſs cannot be conducted under the preſent arrangement of the treaſury, and that it is neceſſary the reports now ſubmitted be taken into conſideration as ſoon as poſſible.

On motion of Mr. Smith, ſeconded by Mr. Drayton,

Reſolved, That Congreſs proceed in the order of the day on the report of the committee of thirteen upon foreign affairs.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the 5th article in the report of thirteen on foreign affairs, and according to the order of yeſterday, the firſt queſtion debated was, ſhall doctor B. Franklin, miniſter plenipotentiary at the court of France, be recalled? when the queſtion was about to be put, the previous queſtion was moved by Mr. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Drayton.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*no*	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,			

New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	
	Mr. Paca	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So the previous queſtion being loſt, the main queſtion was put; on which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*no*	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*no*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	

Delaware,

Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Nelſon	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1779.

Mr. Dickinſon, a delegate for Delaware, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Ellery, Mr. Fell, and Mr. Laurens, to whom a memorial of ſundry inhabitants of Bermudas was referred, report as follows:

"That they have examined the ſaid memorial, and converſed with captain Albouy, the bearer thereof:

That it appears to your committee that the inhabitants of Bermuda are in deep diſtreſs for want of proviſions: that the Virginia and Galatea ſhips of war are ſtationed at Bermuda: that it is garriſoned by Britiſh ſoldiers; and that it is not altogether certain that any proviſions captain Albouy may be permitted to export will go to the relief of the Bermudians; therefore the committee are of opinion,

That ſo long as Bermuda ſhall continue to be guarded by Britiſh ſhips and garriſoned by Britiſh ſoldiers, how powerfully ſoever humanity may plead in their behalf, and the diſpoſition of Congreſs incline them to relieve the diſtreſſes of Bermuda, yet ſound policy and the duty they owe to their conſtituents, will conſtrain them to refuſe a compliance with the requeſt of the memorialiſts."

On the queſtion to agree to the report of the committee, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New Hampſhire,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
Rhode Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	
	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	*ay*
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	*no*

So the ſtates were equally divided.

Ordered, That the report, with the memorial, be recommitted.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Whipple, Mr. Armſtrong, appointed to ſuperintend the commiſſary's and quartermaſter's departments, to whom was referred the letter of the 22d from general Greene, quartermaſter general, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the quartermaſter general be empowered and directed to employ ſo many waggoners as ſhall be neceſſary for the uſe of the army, upon the beſt terms on which they can be obtained, provided ſuch terms are approved by the commander in chief.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the reſolution moved by the delegates of Rhode Iſland, and in lieu of the

amendment moved by Mr. Morris and Mr. Duane, viz. "upon condition that no farther or other wages be allowed to the ſaid men by the ſaid ſtate, than what is paid to other the continental troops:"

A ſubſtitute was moved by Mr. Burke, and ſeconded by Mr. Whipple, in the following words:

"Provided that the ſaid ſtate ſhall not augment the pay of the officers and ſoldiers of the ſaid brigade, beyond the pay allowed to officers and ſoldiers in the continental army."

On the queſtion to adopt the ſubſtitute in lieu of the amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Morris	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Smith, to amend the amendment, by inſerting after "ſtate," theſe words, "whether by the name of pay, wages or ſubſiſtance, or in any other manner."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,			

Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*no*	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. G. Morris	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
So it paſſed in the negative.	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

On the queſtion to agree to the amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*no*	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. J. Armſtrong	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	

North Carolina,

North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Smith, to add "And provided that the continental battalions of the ſaid ſtate be firſt compleated."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*no*	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

MONDAY, April 26, 1779.

Mr. Scudder, a delegate from New-Jerſey, attended and took his ſeat.

On motion of Mr. G. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Searle,

Reſolved, That the marine committee be directed to purchaſe the veſſel called the Jaſon, lately captured and carried into Boſton.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1779.

Mr. Sherman, a delegate from Connecticut, attended and delivered a reſolution of the general aſſembly of that ſtate, reſpecting the powers of their delegates, which was read as follows:

"At a general aſſembly of the governor and company of the ſtate of Connecticut, holden at Hartford by ſpecial order of his excellency the governor, on the 7th day of April, 1779. Reſolved by this aſſembly, that any one of the delegates of this ſtate in Congreſs be and is hereby fully authoriſed, in the abſence of the others, to repreſent this ſtate until the articles of confederation are fully ratified, ſo as to be made the rule of proceeding in Congreſs.

"A true copy of record, examined by George Wyllys, ſecretary."

Mr. Jenifer, a delegate of Maryland, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

The board of treaſury having reported, that an additional auditor ſhould be appointed for the army, and recommended captain Joſeph Howell to that office; and that the pay of the ſeveral auditors of the army be encreaſed to eight dollars a day:

On the queſtion,

Reſolved, That an additional auditor be appointed for the army.

Congreſs proceeded to the election; and, the ballots being taken,

Captain Joſeph Howell was elected.

On the queſtion to agree, that the pay of the ſeveral auditors of the army be encreaſed to eight dollars a day, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*
Pennſylvania,			

Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	*divided*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Whereas many accounts of expenditures for the public ſervice in the ſtate of New-York remain unſettled:

Reſolved, That John Welles, Edward Chinn, and Eleazer Wales, eſquires, the commiſſioners of accounts for the northern department, be continued in their preſent office ſo long as the board of treaſury ſhall think it expedient, notwithſtanding the appointment of Mr. Welles as a commiſſioner of the chamber of accounts; and that all ſuch accounts as have ariſen or ſhall ariſe within the ſaid department, be adjuſted by the ſaid commiſſioners of accounts.

On motion of Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Burke,

Reſolved, That when a motion is made to bring on or poſtpone any particular buſineſs, no member be allowed to ſpeak more than once.

Reſolved, That 4000 loan-office certificates of 1000 dollars each, of the ſame tenor and date as the laſt emiſſion of ſuch certificates, be ſtruck and ſent to the ſeveral commiſſioners of the continental loan-office, under the direction of the board of treaſury; and that as many certificates of the lower denominations already ſtruck, as amount to 4,000,000 of dollars, be retained in the hands of the treaſurer of loans until further orders of Congreſs.

Ordered, That Mr. F. Lewis have leave of abſence.

Reſolved, That captain John Helm be appointed one of the ſigners of the continental bills of credit.

The

The committee on the treaſury report,

"That information has been given to the board of treaſury that Alexander M'Kalliſter, the deputy commiſſary of the hoſpital at the Yellow-Springs, has made a practice of exchanging the hoſpital ſtores, ſuch as ſugar, molaſſes, &c. for butter, poultry and eggs, &c. for his own and the doctor's table: that he keeps a blooded horſe in the guard-houſe, and a mare and colt; and a hoſtler at his quarters, and another at the hoſpital: that he entertains all people who come to the hoſpital with wine and toddy, alledging that he is allowed to do ſo by Congreſs or doctor Shippen, the informant is not certain which: that thoſe circumſtances have given occaſion to great clamours among the inhabitants in the neighbourhood: that it is a convaleſcent hoſpital: that they have repaired the farmers houſes in the neighbourhood for their own convenience at the public expence;" whereupon,

Ordered, That the information from the committee on the treaſury, relative to Alexander M'Kalliſter, be referred to the medical committee; and that they take ſuch meaſures for aſcertaining the facts, and if properly ſupported, for bringing him to a trial, as they ſhall judge expedient.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1779.

Mr. William Fleming, a delegate from Virginia, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

A letter of the 27th from J. Reed, preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, was read; whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. Drayton, ſeconded by Mr. Morris,

That the preſident make application to the preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to deſire that he will ſpecify thoſe "tranſactions reſpecting general Arnold, which "are likely again to become the ſubject of diſcuſſions between Congreſs and the authority of the ſtate," alluded to in his letter of the 27th, as information received through the delegates of that ſtate: Congreſs not being acquainted with any ſuch tranſactions on their part, and to aſſure the preſident that Congreſs, being diſpoſed to preſerve the moſt perfect harmony with the ſtate of Pennſylvania, wiſh to avoid every tranſaction likely to become the ſubject of diſcuſſion with the ſtate.

A motion

A motion was made by Mr. Paca, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, that the letter from Mr. president Reed be referred to the committee to whom was referred the letter from major general Arnold.

On the motion for commitment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	ay
	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	no
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	ay
	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	ay
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	ay	
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	ay
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	no
	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Drayton, seconded by Mr. Griffin,

That

That the committee be inſtructed to make application to the preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to deſire that he will ſpecify thoſe "tranſactions reſpecting general Arnold," which "arelikely again to become the ſubject of diſcuſſions between Congreſs and the authority of the ſtate," alluded to in the preſident's letter of the 27th, as information received through the delegates of this ſtate, Congreſs not being acquainted with any ſuch tranſactions on their part, and to aſſure the preſident that Congreſs, being diſpoſed to preſerve the moſt perfect harmony with the ſtate of Pennſylvania, wiſh to avoid every tranſaction likely to become the ſubject of diſcuſſion with the ſtate.

When the queſtion was about to be put, the previous queſtion was moved by Mr. R. H. Lee, ſeconded by Mr. Sherman; and on the previous queſtion, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	

Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the motion set aside.

On motion of Mr. Gerry,

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be directed to instruct the continental agent at Boston to obtain a division of the prize goods lately taken by the ships Warren, Queen of France and Ranger, and to retain such part as belongs to the United States for the disposition of the said committee.

FRIDAY, April 30, 1779.

The order of the day being read for proceeding to the consideration of the report of the committee on foreign affairs; and the question under debate being stated, shall Arthur Lee, esquire, commissioner of the United States at the court of Madrid, be recalled?

Mr. Paca arose and informed the house that he had important information on the subject of the said report, which he would communicate agreeable to the order of the house: he then proceeded to lay on the table a paper signed by himself and Mr. W. H. Drayton, containing intelligence respecting Arthur Lee, esquire, which was read.

SATURDAY, May 1, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, seconded by Mr. Witherspoon,

Resolved, That the reasonable expences of major general Heath's table, during his separate command at Boston, be discharged by the public; and that the board of treasury take measures for liquidating and settling those accounts.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1779.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on foreign affairs; and the queſtion under debate being ſtated, viz. ſhall Mr. Arthur Lee be recalled?

Mr. Carmichael aroſe, and informed the houſe, "that as the committee appointed by Congreſs to examine into the ſtate of their foreign affairs, have thought proper to refer to him for information on the charges reported by them againſt ſome of the public ſervants abroad, and as ſome gentlemen have expreſſed a deſire he ſhould reduce to writing the information he gave the houſe in his place when thoſe charges were read, he was induced to indulge their wiſhes, as well to ſhew more explicitly the reaſons which determine his voice on the deciſion of a queſtion on which he thinks the honour and intereſt of the United States highly depend:" he then proceeded to lay on the table a paper ſigned by him, which, with ſundry papers therein referred to, was read.

On the queſtion, ſhall Mr. Arthur Lee be recalled?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	*divided*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*no*	
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	*no*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*no*	
	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	

Delaware,

Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Vandyke	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Jeniſer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. M. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. R H. Lee, excuſed		
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So the ſtates were equally divided.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1779.

A letter from His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, underſigned de Vergennes, was read, informing Congreſs of the birth of a princeſs; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the preſident, with a committee conſiſting of a member from each ſtate, wait on the miniſter plenipotentiary of France and congratulate him on this event.

Congreſs took into conſideration a report of the marine committe on a memorial of captain J. Wynkoop; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the memorialiſt be paid ſixty dollars per month during the time he was in actual ſervice.

Reſolved, That a committee for Indian affairs be appointed, to conſiſt of five;

The members choſen, Mr. Duane, Mr. Armſtrong, Mr. Burke, Mr. Laurens and Mr. Sherman.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the reſolution moved by the delegates of Rhode-Iſland, reſpecting the raiſing a brigade by the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, and the amendment as amended being read, viz. "That Congreſs approve the raiſing of a brigade of 1500 men by the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, for the common defence of that and the United States, for the ſpace of one year, to be entitled to continental pay, cloathing and ſubſiſtance, and a bounty not exceeding 150 dollars for

for every non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier; upon condition that no farther or other wages be allowed to the ſaid men by the ſaid ſtate than what is paid to other continental troops."

A motion mas made by Mr. Ellery, ſeconded by Mr. Collins, to reconſider the latter part of the amendment, viz. "Upon condition," &c.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Scudder	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Vandyke	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

On

On the question to agree to the amendment, so as that it pass into a resolution; the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. J. Armstrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1779.

Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Vandyke, two of the delegates of the state of Delaware, pursuant to the powers and instructions to them given, signed the articles of confederation in behalf of the said state.

The

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That ten millions and one hundred dollars, in bills of credit of the United States, be emitted under the direction of the board of treaſury and on the faith of the United States: that the bills ſhall, excepting the numbers, be of the ſame tenor and date as the emiſſion directed on the firſt of April laſt, and be numbered from the laſt number in each denomination progreſſively, and conſiſt of the following denominations, viz.

45455	bills of 60	dollars each,	2,727,300
45455	50	do.	2,272,750
45455	40	do.	1,818,200
45455	30	do.	1,363,650
45455	20	do.	909,100
45455	8	do.	363,640
45455	7	do.	318,185
45455	5	do.	227,275
			10,000,100

The committee on the treaſury, to whom were referred the letters from Jonathan Trumbull, junior, adminiſtrator of the late commiſſary general Joſeph Trumbull, reſpecting the manner of ſettling the ſaid accounts, report,

"That during the life time of the ſaid commiſſary general Trumbull, the commiſſioners of accounts for the middle department of accounts had orders from the board of treaſury to ſettle all the accounts of the ſaid late commiſſary:

That it was repreſented by the commiſſioners that the ſaid accounts were not collected and ready for ſettlement:

That the commiſſary general's death put an end to the proſpect of ſuch ſettlement, and the ſaid commiſſioners of accounts have been directed to repair to the board of treaſury:

That there has been no want of care or attention in the board of treaſury to get the ſaid accounts ſettled, as appears by an official report of the commiſſioners of accounts for the middle department of accounts, a copy of which is annexed:

That the committee are of opinion, that under the preſent circumſtances it will be adviſeable to grant full power to Jonathan Trumbull, junior, to ſettle and adjuſt at the

the public expence all the accounts of the ſeveral deputy commiſſaries and purchaſers employed by or under the late commiſſary Trumbull;" whereupon,

Congreſs came to the following reſolutions:

Whereas the accounts of the deputy purchaſing and iſſuing commiſſaries, under the late commiſſary general Joſeph Trumbull, deceaſed, were unſettled at the time of his death, and ſtill remain to be adjuſted, and it is neceſſary that thoſe accounts ſhould be cloſed without delay:

Reſolved, That Jonathan Trumbull, junior, eſquire, be and he is hereby fully authoriſed and empowered to ſettle and adjuſt the ſaid accounts, under the direction of the board of treaſury.

On the queſtion to agree to this, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Reſolved,

Resolved, That the said Jonathan Trumbull be allowed a clerk to assist him, and be paid his expences and a reasonable compensation for his time and trouble, to be adjusted when the nature and extent of the services can be ascertained.

On this the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode Island,	Mr. Collins	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the said Jonathan Trumbull shall take an oath for the faithful execution of this duty, to be administered by the board of treasury:

And it is recommended to the legislatures of the several states whom it may concern, to enact proper laws for facilitating the settlement of the said accounts, and compelling accountants and defaulters within their respective jurisdiction to settle their accounts and do justice to the public.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1779.

A letter of the 26th of April from W. Greene, governor of Rhode-Island, was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That a copy of the said letter be transmitted to the commander in chief, and that he take such order thereon as the necessities of the state of Rhode Island may require and the good of the service admit.

Resolved, That it be and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, and Connecticut, to furnish and keep up constantly in the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, their several quotas of troops as adjusted by the resolution of a committee from the said states and the state of New-York, which met at Springfield in the state of Massachusetts Bay the 30th day of July, 1777.

A letter from William Adams, surgeon of the Pennsylvania artillery, was read, requesting leave to resign his commission on account of his ill state of health;

Ordered, That his resignation be accepted.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Fell, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Laurens, to whom the memorial of divers inhabitants of the islands of Bermudas, dated the 28th of March, 1779, was recommitted; wherein they represent, "that from a reconsideration of the deplorable circumstances of those unhappy persons, who are deprived, as it hath been represented to your committee, of the means of supplying themselves with bread, which are allowed to other inhabitants who openly profess their attachment to the enemies of these states, they are of opinion, that it be recommended to the executive powers of the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North-Carolina, respectively to permit 1000 bushels of Indian corn to be exported from each of the said states for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of those islands."

To which a substitute was moved by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Morris, in the following words:

That the memorialists be informed, that Congress deem it highly inexpedient to grant the prayer of their memorial.

On the question for adopting the substitute, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*
Massachusetts Bay,		1 *ay*

Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*ay*
	Mr Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. G. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North Carolina,	Mr. Burke	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So the ſubſtitute was adopted.

On the queſtion to agree to the ſubſtitute ſo as that it paſs into a reſolution;

Reſolved in the affirmative.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the claims of colonel Johnſon, for purchaſing arms and cloathing, ought to be ſettled agreeable to a reſolution of Congreſs of the 4th of September laſt, and if no allowance has been made in the adjuſtment of his account with the auditors of the main army for expences on buſineſs not incidental to his office, that they be directed to aſcertain the time in which he was ſo employed, and make him an allowance accordingly: that

no

no charges for expences and ſervices in recruiting his regiment other than what are authoriſed by reſolutions of Congreſs, nor the difference in value between gold advanced in the year 1776 and bills of credit received for the ſame in the year 1778, as ſet forth in his petition to the honourable the council of Pennſylvania, can be admitted or allowed.

Reſolved, That for the ſpeedy ſupply of the money for exchanging the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, bills of 70 and 80 dollars be ſtruck in lieu of the denominations of 7 and 8 dollars, ordered by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 14th of January 1779: that for this purpoſe, inſtead of 116280 bills of the denominations of 20, 8, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, reſpectively, there ſhall be emitted 31427 bills, each of the denominations of 80, 70, 20, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, which will reduce the ſum ordered to be ſtruck by the reſolution aforeſaid five dollars:

On the queſtion to agree to this reſolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	

South-Carolina,

South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	no
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The commissioners report,

That they have examined the account of major general Howe, for his travelling expences, with that of his suite, from Charlestown, South-Carolina, to Philadelphia, and find it amounts to 6063 dollars and 60-90ths, and that he has received of Benjamin Harrison, deputy paymaster general in Virginia, 1000 dollars, which leaves a balance of 5063 dollars and 60-90ths, due to the said major general Howe.

Ordered, That the same be paid.

On report of a committee, consisting of Mr. R. H. Lee, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Laurens, to whom was referred a letter from the lieutenant governor of South-Carolina:

Resolved, That the recruits lately raised and raising in Virginia, to compleat the said state's quota of troops for the continental army, be ordered with all possible expedition to join the southern army in South-Carolina:

That colonel Bland's regiment of light dragoons be ordered to join the southern army as expeditiously as possible:

That the commanding officer of colonel Baylor's regiment of light dragoons, be directed to order as many of the dismounted men of the said regiment as colonel Bland has spare horses for, to join colonel Bland without delay:

That the said commanding officer be directed to detach all the mounted and equipped men of the said regiment, under officers proportioned to the number of men, to join colonels Bland's regiment, and proceed therewith to reinforce the southern army:

That the president write a letter to the governor of Virginia, requesting in the name of Congress, that the new levies in Virginia may be furnished with the cloaths promised them by law, as speedily as possible, and if this cannot be immediately done, that the state use its influence to induce the men to proceed, with satisfactory assurances that the cloathing shall follow as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the state of North-Carolina be earnestly requested to compleat its quota of troops in the most expeditious mode; and that the third, fourth, fifth and sixth continental regiments raised in that state, be employed in the southern army.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1779.

A letter of the 7th from general Washington was read, enclosing an extract of a letter from general Schuyler, with an account of colonel Van Schaick's expedition against Onondaga; also a report by colonels Davies and Harrison of their conferences with the British commissioners on the subject of a cartel for the mutual exchange of prisoners:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be presented to colonel Van Schaick, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their activity and good conduct in the late expedition against the Onondagas.

Resolved, That Congress approve of the conduct of colonel Davies and Harrison, in the course of their conferences with the British commissioners on the subject of a cartel for the mutual exchange of prisoners.

Ordered, That the report of colonels Davies and Harrison to the commander in chief, of their conferences aforesaid, be published.

Resolved, That copies of the said report be transmitted to the American prisoners with the enemy; and that it be and hereby is earnestly recommended to them to persevere in enduring their captivity with the magnanimity and patience by which they have hitherto been distinguished, and that they be assured of the constant endeavours of Congress, to render their situation as convenient as the nature of things will admit.

A letter of the 8th from W. Livingston, governor of New-Jersey, was read, enclosing a representation of the legislative council and general assembly of the state of New-Jersey:

Resolved, That the president inform the governor of New-Jersey, that as soon as Congress shall have concluded their deliberations on certain affairs of great moment now before them, the circumstances of the army shall be duly considered, and due attention shall be paid to the subject matter of his letter and the paper therein enclosed.

Ordered, That the representation of the legislative council and general assembly of the state of New-Jersey be referred to the board of war.

Ordered, That a copy of the said letter be transmitted to the commander in chief, and that he consider himself at liberty so to direct the military operations of these states as shall appear to him most expedient.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1779.

A letter of this day from brigadier du Portail was read; whereupon,

Congreſs taking into conſideration a report from the board of war relative to the corps of ſappers and miners,

Reſolved, That the pay and ſubſiſtance of the engineers and of the officers and men of the companies of ſappers and miners, ſhall be the ſame with thoſe of officers of the like ranks and of the men in the artillery of theſe ſtates:

That brigadier general du Portail be appointed commandant of the corps of engineers and companies of ſappers and miners.

Congreſs taking into conſideration a report of the board of war relative to the deputy commiſſaries of iſſues, and a report relative to the officers in the department of the quartermaſter general:

Reſolved, That the pay of two hundred dollars per month be allowed to the deputy commiſſary general of iſſues, to commence from the 1ſt day of January laſt:

That the aſſiſtant commiſſaries of iſſues at every magazine, poſt or brigade of the army be allowed ninety dollars per month; and the clerks of the commiſſary general, and deputy commiſſary general of iſſues, the ſum of eighty dollars per month:

That the clerks of the brigade commiſſaries, and thoſe at poſts and magazines, be allowed fifty dollars per month; but no ſuch clerk to be employed where the daily iſſues do not equal four hundred rations:

That a clerk of the ſcales be allowed thirty-five dollars per month:

That every deputy commiſſary general of iſſues be intitled to forage for two horſes:

That every brigade commiſſary be intitled to forage for one horſe; and whenſoever the duty of the department requires the commiſſaries at poſts and magazines to travel, the quartermaſter at the poſt ſhall furniſh an horſe for the occaſion:

When the duty of an aſſiſtant commiſſary abſolutely requires that he ſhould travel, he ſhall be allowed three dollars for every day he ſhall ſo neceſſarily travel, for and towards his expences on the journey:

That the deputy commiſſaries general of iſſues ſhall once in ſix months viſit all the magazines, poſts and iſſuing

ing ſtores in their reſpective diſtricts, to examine the ſtate of the proviſions and ſtores, and ſee that their aſſiſtants are punctual in the diſcharge of their duty; and they ſhall be allowed three dollars per day for their travelling expences in making ſuch circuits:

That an accurate liſt of all the commiſſaries of iſſues be made out once in every three months and lodged with the board of war; and every ſuch commiſſary who ſhall have been in the department for one year, previous to this date, and now continues therein, ſhall be intitled to draw out of the cloathier general's ſtore one ſuit of cloaths for himſelf and one ſuit for his clerk, to be paid for at the ſame rate that officers in the line are charged for the ſame: and that they continue annually to do the ſame until Congreſs ſhall order otherwiſe.

Reſolved, That all deputy quartermaſters general who tranſact buſineſs upon commiſſions, ſhall not be entitled either to pay or rations; but where they act without receiving ſuch commiſſions, whether ſtationed at a poſt or with the army, they ſhall be allowed two hundred dollars per month, two rations per day, and forty dollars per month ſubſiſtance:

That the pay of an aſſiſtant quartermaſter be one hundred and forty dollars per month, and the uſual rations and ſubſiſtance:

That the pay of a deputy waggonmaſter general be one hundred dollars per month, and one ration per day, and twenty dollars per month ſubſiſtance, and that a waggonmaſter be allowed eighty dollars per month, one ration per day, and ten dollars per month ſubſiſtance:

That a deputy commiſſary general of forage attending the main army, or attached to an army in a ſeparate department, be allowed the ſame pay and rations as a deputy quartermaſter general acting without commiſſions:

That the aſſiſtant commiſſaries of forage either attending the army to collect forage on a march, or thoſe employed in purchaſing under the principal purchaſers in diſtricts, ſhall have the ſame allowance as the aſſiſtant deputy quartermaſters general: and the forage maſters who attend the receipt and iſſues of forage at poſts or magazines, and one with each brigade of the army, be allowed the ſame pay and rations as waggonmaſters:

That all ſtaff officers who ſerve with the army ſhall be be allowed cloathing on the ſame conditions as officers in the line, provided they engage for a year or longer.

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The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Root, Mr. Paca, and Mr. Henry, appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the Pennſylvania troops, and to report whether an additional brigadier is wanting for the troops of that ſtate, and to whom was referred a letter from Mr. preſident Reed to the delegates of the ſtate of Pennſylvania which was laid before Congreſs the 26th of January laſt, brought in a report, and the ſame being read:

Reſolved, That an additional brigadier be appointed for the Pennſylvania troops, and that to morrow be aſſigned for the appointment.

Colonel W. Irwine was nominated by the committee.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1779.

A letter of the 7th from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the reſignation of lieutenant Vallance and enſign Bruſh, of colonel Warner's regiment, be accepted.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a brigadier for the ſtate of Pennſylvania; and, the ballots being taken,

Colonel William Irwine was elected.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1779.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That a copy of the letter of September the 22d, 1778, from Meſſ. Franklin, Lee and Adams, late commiſſioners of the United States, together with a copy of the memorial from Jonathan Loring Auſtin, be tranſmitted to the honourable council of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, who are requeſted to make a proper allowance to Mr. Auſtin, for his time and expences in carrying to France the account of the ſurrender of general Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, and to tranſmit an account thereof to the board of treaſury with information of the mode in which they deſire a reimburſement of the ſaid allowance.

The board of war, to whom was referred the application of monſ. Compty, report,

"That monſ. Compty's authority from the marquis de Britigny is, to inliſt for ſuch a ſpace of time as the French volunteers ſhall be kept up and no longer, any number of effective Frenchmen: that it appears the corps to be com-

manded by the marquis is merely temporary: that the expence of inlisting, equipping and supporting the small number of Frenchmen that can be obtained here, and who must be sent to a considerable distance, will be great: that if the men should be inlisted for a length of time, Congress may be embarrassed after the dissolution of the temporary corps, which may happen on or before the arrival of the inlisted men at Carolina, either with applications for increasing the small number of inlisted men to a regiment, or in what manner to dispose of them;" whereupon,

Resolved, That considering the circumstances and distant situation of the corps, it is inexpedient to comply with mons. Compty's request.

The board of war, to whom was referred the petition of captain John Baptist Allen, report,

"That they have carefully examined the same, together with the papers therein referred to, and are of opinion that the petition of John Baptist Allen, who being a captain in colonel J. Livingston's regiment, was cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial, and now prays to be reinstated in his post, be dismissed, as there are no sufficient reasons for the interference of Congress in the case:"

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

On the recommendation of the board of treasury,

Resolved, That Hampton Round and Cornelius Comyges be appointed signers of bills of credit of the United States.

The board of war report,

"That they have taken into consideration the reference from Congress relative to a promotion of brigadier Moultrie, and are of opinion that it would be inexpedient to promote brigadier Moultrie, unless a more general promotion took place, as some other states think themselves entitled to a promotion of their general officers; but as it may excite uneasiness and difficulties unless a continental officer commands the army in the southern district, it will be best to make a special appointment of brigadier Moultrie, to be commandant of the southern army;" whereupon,

Resolved, That brigadier general Moultrie be commander, in the absence of major general Lincoln, of the southern army, during its continuance to the southward of North-Carolina, with the allowance of major general on a separate command, until the further orders of Congress.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1779.

After reading the journal Mr. M. Smith aroſe, and in his place informed the houſe, that he ſaw printed in a news paper, entitled Royal Gazette, publiſhed in New-York by James Rivington, a letter written by Henry Laurens, and directed to governor Houſton of Georgia, which contained matter derogatory to the honour of Congreſs, injurious to the intereſt of the United States, and tending to deſtroy that confidence which the ſtates ſhould repoſe in this body; and therefore he moved as a matter of privilege, that the ſaid letter be read, and that Mr. Laurens be called on to declare whether he wrote that letter:

Objections were made to the ſaid motion, as out of order, being contrary to the order of yeſterday, "that after reading the journal this morning, the report on finance ſhould be conſidered;" but Mr. Smith inſiſting on his motion as a matter of privilege, the debate was proceeding on the queſtion of order, when intelligence was communicated to the houſe in the words following—

"Extract of a letter from his excellency Thomas Johnſon, eſquire, dated Annapolis, 12th of May, 1779, to colonel Henry Hollingſworth.

"Sir, laſt night captain Hanſon, with whom captain Plunket was going as a ſupercargo, put back to this place; they inform they ſaw a frigate, a brig of about 14 or 16 guns, a ſmall armed veſſel or two, and two prizes in the bay. Hanſon narrowly eſcaped being taken: captain Jack Nicholſon was drove on ſhore on or near Gwin's Iſland. Yeſterday near the mouth of Patuxent they met with one Mr. Robinſon in a boat from Choptank bound down the bay. Robinſon told them that on Monday morning he ſpoke a ſchooner in the mouth of Puankatank bound to ſea, and chaſed in by a fleet of between 20 and 30 ſail, among them ſeveral large ſhips; that ſhe made this fleet off the Horſe-ſhoe on Saturday morning, but it being hazy they could not make out the exact number; that there were ſeveral ſloops and ſchooners amongſt them—we have yet heard nothing farther. I am, ſir, your obedient ſervant, Thomas Johnſon."

Whereupon a motion was made by Mr. R. H. Lee, ſeconded by Mr. S Adams,

That the conſideration of the queſtion of order be poſtponed, until order be taken on the intelligence aforeſaid.

On

On this queſtion, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. M. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee,	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

The intelligence being again read,

Reſolved, That the ſaid intelligence be committed to the board of war, and that they be directed, to take meaſures to prevent any ſtores from falling into the hands of the enemy, ſhould the fleet in the ſaid intelligence mentioned, attempt a deſcent any where in the bay of Cheſapeake or the rivers that empty therein; and that copies of the ſaid letter be tranſmitted to the commander

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in chief, the president of Pennsylvania, and the governor of Delaware.

Congress resumed the consideration of the question under debate, and a division being called for by Mr. Duane,

On the question, is the motion of Mr. Smith for reading the letter referred to in his information, in order?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	no
	Mr. Gerry	no	
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no	no
	Mr. Spencer	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	no
	Mr. Fell	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	no
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	divided
	Mr. Lee	no	
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	ay
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it passed in the negative.

On the question, is that part of Mr. Smith's motion, "that Mr. Laurens be called on to declare whether he wrote that letter," in order?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens.

It passed in the negative,

Every member present answering no.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1779.

After reading the journal, Mr. Laurens aroſe, and with the leave of the houſe read in his place a paper which he delivered in, and which being read at the table, was ordered to be entered on the journal, and is as follows:

"Mr. preſident, the motion which was made yeſterday by one of the honourable delegates from Virginia, for reading a preſumed copy of a letter ſaid to have been written by me, and printed in the garriſon of the enemy on New-York iſland, and for calling upon me to declare whether I had written ſuch a letter, appeared to me to be irregular, unprecedented, and full of dangerous conſequences, derogatory to the honour and dignity of Congreſs, and alarming to the free and independent citizens of theſe United States: thence aroſe thoſe cautions and admonitions which a ſenſe of duty prompted me to offer to the houſe while the ſubject was under debate, and I rejoice in that wiſdom which was diſplayed by the houſe in overruling the attempt.

"Sir, had the gentleman who made the motion called on me, and in proper terms enquired whether the printed letter was a copy of an original addreſs from me to governor Houſton, I would have given him all the ſatisfaction that could have been deſired by any man of true honour.

"And now, ſir, as, if I have been guilty of aught criminal, or have inadvertently expreſſed any thing amiſs in my correſpondence as a private citizen with Mr. Houſton, I would rather receive a cenſure or a reproof from Congreſs than be charged with a want of candour, or commit my conduct to the wiſpers of malice. I take the liberty of informing Congreſs that I did on the 27th of Auguſt laſt write a private letter to governor Houſton.

If the houſe ſhall judge it proper to determine by a vote that they may of right demand a copy of that private letter, and ſhall in conſequence of ſuch vote call on me, or if Congreſs ſhall be pleaſed by a vote to direct their preſident in writing to requeſt me to lay before them a copy of that letter, I will in either caſe produce a genuine and true copy, reſerving to myſelf in the mean time the privilege of voting, as I certainly ſhould vote if I were not a party concerned.

"I confide in the candour of the houſe to order this addreſs to be entered on the journal, and if the houſe ſhall

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be pleaſed to call for or requeſt a copy of my letter, I ſhall expect that will alſo be entered on the journal. May 15th, 1779"

On the queſtion for entering the above on the journal, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

It was reſolved in the affirmative; every member preſent anſwering ay.

Mr. Smith then moved, ſeconded by Mr. Penn,

That the ſenſe of the houſe be expreſſed, whether the motion he made yeſterday was an attempt irregular, unprecedented and full of dangerous conſequences, derogatory to the honour and dignity of Congreſs, and alarming to the free and independent citizens of theſe Uuited States.

A motion was made by Mr. Burke, ſeconded by Mr. Griffin, as a ſubſtitute to the foregoing, in the words following:

"That by the vote for entering on the journal the paper delivered in by Mr. Laurens, Congreſs did not mean to give any opinion on the ſuggeſtion therein contained, that the motion made by Mr. Smith was unprecedented and full of dangerous conſequences, derogatory to the honour and dignity of Congreſs. and alarming to the free and independent citizens of theſe United States."

On the queſtion, ſhall this be received as a ſubſtitute?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,			

Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

On the queſtion to agree to the ſubſtitute as a reſoluti. on;

Reſolved in the affirmative.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1779.

Reſolved, That on every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, immediately after the reading of the journal and diſpatches, the reports on finance be conſidered until a deciſion is obtained thereon, and that no other buſineſs ſhall on any of thoſe days be taken up, unleſs by unanimous conſent of the members.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the auditors of the main army be authoriſed to eſtabliſh a general rule for making allowances to recruiting officers for the incidental expences of drums, fifes and cockades, reporting the ſame to the board of treaſury.

The committee on the treaſury having reported,

"That in obedience to the order of Congreſs they have referred the accounts of general count Pulaſki's legion to the auditors of accounts for the main army: that for want of regularity in keeping thoſe accounts and of proper vouchers, agreeably to the directions of Congreſs and the board of treaſury, auditor Johnſton has reported to them that it is impracticable to ſettle the ſaid accounts, as appears from his report and remarks accompanying their report:"

Reſolved, That the commanding officer of the detachment of the army ſerving in South-Carolina and Georgia, be authoriſed to appoint a paymaſter for the ſaid legion; and that captain Baldeſqui, the preſent paymaſter, be detained until he ſhall have produced competent vouchers and ſettled the accounts of the ſaid legion.

The

The board of war having reported on ſundry matters referred to them:

Reſolved, That the commiſſioners for Indian affairs in the northern department be directed to conſult general Waſhington upon all treaties with the Indians, and to govern themſelves by ſuch inſtructions as he ſhall give them relative to any partial or general treaty of peace to be concluded with them.

Reſolved, That the adjutant general of the army of the United States, be allowed the ſame rations as a brigadier general:

That he be permitted to engage two aſſiſtants and one clerk; the aſſiſtants to be taken from the line, and both they and the clerk to be approved of by the commander in chief:

That each aſſiſtant be allowed ſuch an addition to his appointments as an officer in the line, as ſhall make the ſame equal to thoſe of a lieutenant colonel:

That the clerk be taken from the ſubalterns or volunteers in the army, and allowed pay and ſubſiſtance equal in the whole to thoſe of a captain.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1779.

A letter of the 11th from general Waſhington was read, informing that brigadier M'Intoſh is deſirous of ſerving in the ſouthern army, as the war is now in the ſtate to which he belongs; and therefore recommending him as a gentleman whoſe knowledge of ſervice and of the country promiſes to render him uſeful; whereupon,

Reſolved, That brigadier general M'Intoſh be permitted to repair to the ſouthern army, and there act under the orders of the commanding officer in that department until the farther orders of Congreſs or the commander in chief.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Scudder, Mr. Laurens and Mr. Paca, to whom were referred ſundry letters from Leonard Albouy and others, report,

"That being convinced from a variety of concurrent teſtimony and circumſtances, the diſtreſſes of the Bermudians are not exaggerated, and that any proviſions which may arrive at their iſlands, will be faithfully and entirely applied to their uſe: having alſo collected a number of important vouchers in proof of their warm attachment to theſe ſtates, and being moreover aſſured by the miniſter

of France that his court will cordially acquiesce in any measures which the policy of Congress may adopt in behalf of those suffering islanders, they are of opinion, that notwithstanding the resolution of inexpediency of the 7th instant, some mode of immediate relief to that distressed people ought to be adopted, and therefore do earnestly recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the executive powers of the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North-Carolina respectively, to permit one thousand bushels of Indian corn to be exported from each of the said states, for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of those islands; and that it be required of the captains of any vessels on board which the said corn shall be laden, to return to the respective executive powers aforesaid, certificates of the delivery and faithful appropriation of the said provision, under the signature of at least two of the principal inhabitants of the said islands:"

A motion was made by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Penn, to strike out the words, "and North-Carolina;" and on the question, shall those words stand?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	*divided*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	*ay*
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*ay*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	

North-Carolina,

North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	no
	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

On the queſtion to agree to the report; the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Penn,

Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	no
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode Iſland,	Mr. Collins	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Shippen	ay	ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	no
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. Jenifer	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	ay
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	no
	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith then aroſe, and with the leave of the houſe, read in his place a paper in anſwer to the paper delivered in by Mr. Laurens, in which he repeats his requeſt, "that Congreſs will explicitly declare whether it be their opinion that the motion which he made on Friday, was full of dangerous conſequences, derogatory to the honour and dignity of Congreſs, and alarming to the free and independent citizens of theſe United States; and hopes that Congreſs, having indulged Mr. Laurens with entering his addreſs

addreſs upon the journal, will do him equal juſtice and allow him the ſame indulgence, by entering his addreſs upon the journal of Congreſs:

The motion being ſeconded by Mr. Penn,

On the queſtion, ſhall Mr. Smith's addreſs be entered on the journal?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. G. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1779.

According to the order of the day, Congreſs proceeded to the conſideration of that part of the report of the board of treaſury, relative to the raiſing ſupplies and ſupporting the credit of the continental currency: On

On considering the resolution,

"That these United States be called upon, in addition to the sum required by a resolution of Congress of the 2d of January, for their respective quotas of million of dollars, to be paid into the continental treasury before the first day of January next, in the proportion following."

A motion was made by Mr. Dickinson, seconded by Mr. Morris, that the blank be filled with the word "sixty."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Scudder	*no*	
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,			

South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Penn, ſeconded by Mr. Armſtrong, that the blank be filled with the words "forty-five."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	no
	Mr. Gerry	no	
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	no	no
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	ay	ay
	Mr. Scudder	no	
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	ay	ay
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	ay	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	divided
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. Jenifer	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	no
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	ay
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1779.

The delegates of Virginia laid before Congreſs certain powers and inſtructions to them given by the general aſſembly of their ſtate, which were read, and are as follows:

"In general aſſembly, Saturday the 9th of December, 1778.

"*Reſolved, nemine contradicente,* That our delegates in Congreſs be inſtructed to propoſe to Congreſs, that they recommend to each of the ſtates named as parties in the articles of confederation, heretofore laid before and ratified by this aſſembly, that they authoriſe their delegates in Congreſs to ratify the ſaid articles, together with the delegates of ſo many other of the ſaid ſtates as ſhall be willing, ſo that the ſame ſhall be forever binding on the ſtates ſo ratifying, notwithſtanding that a part of thoſe named ſhall decline to ratify the ſame, allowing nevertheleſs to the ſaid ſtates ſo declining either a given or indefinite time, as to Congreſs ſhall ſeem beſt, for acceding to the ſaid confederation, and making themſelves thereby members of the union.

"*Reſolved, nemine contradicente,* That our ſaid delegates now in office, or hereafter to be appointed, be authoriſed and required, and are hereby authoriſed and required, to ratify the ſaid articles of confederation on the part of this commonwealth, with ſo many of the other ſtates named in them as parties as ſhall on their part ratify the ſame.

Teſt. A. Cary, S. S. B. Harriſon, S. H. D."

In purſuance of the above powers and inſtructions the ſaid delegates moved in the words following:

"Whereas it is of the greateſt importance to the ſafety, honour and intereſt of the United States that the confederation be cloſed as ſoon as may be, and rendered forever binding on the ſtates acceding thereto:

"*Reſolved,* That it be earneſtly recommended to each of the ſtates named as parties to the confederation, that they authoriſe their delegates in Congreſs to ratify the ſame on or before the day of next, in conjunction with the delegates of ſo many other of the ſaid ſtates as ſhall be willing; to the end that the ſame may be thenceforward forever binding on the ſtates ſo ratifying, notwithſtanding that a part of thoſe named ſhall decline to ratify the ſame."

The delegates of Virginia then delivered in a paper ſigned by them in the words following: "In

"In conſequence of the foregoing inſtructions and powers to us given, we do hereby declare, that we are ready and willing to ratify the confederation with any one or more ſtates named therein, ſo that the ſame ſhall be forever binding upon the ſtate of Virginia.

Signed,

Merewether Smith, Richard Henry Lee,
Cyrus Griffin, William Fleming."

Congreſs proceeded to the conſideration of the report of the committee of thirteen on foreign affairs:

After debate it was agreed by the houſe that the queſtion ſhall be ſtated,

Shall Mr. R. Izard be recalled?

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1779.

Mr. Huntington, a delegate from Connecticut, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

The delegates of Maryland informed Congreſs, that they have received inſtructions reſpecting the articles of confederation, which they are directed to lay before Congreſs and to have entered on their journals; the inſtructions being read are as follows:

"Inſtructions of the general aſſembly of Maryland, to George Plater, William Paca, William Carmichael, John Henry, James Forbes and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, eſquires.

Gentlemen, having conferred upon you a truſt of the higheſt nature, it is evident we place great confidence in your integrity, abilities and zeal to promote the general welfare of the United States, and the particular intereſt of this ſtate, where the latter is not incompatible with the former; but to add greater weight to your proceedings in Congreſs, and to take away all ſuſpicion that the opinions you there deliver, and the votes you give may be the mere opinions of individuals, and not reſulting from your knowledge of the ſenſe and deliberate judgment of the ſtate you repreſent, we think it our duty to inſtruct you as followeth on the ſubject of the confederation, a ſubject in which unfortunately a ſuppoſed difference of intereſt has produced an almoſt equal diviſion of ſentiments among the ſeveral ſtates compoſing the union: We ſay a ſuppoſed difference of intereſts; for if local attachments and prejudices, and the avarice and ambition of individuals,

would

would give way to the dictates of a ſound policy, founded on the principles of juſtice, (and no other policy but what is founded on thoſe immutable principles deſerves to be called ſound,) we flatter ourſelves this apparent diverſity of intereſts would ſoon vaniſh; and all the ſtates would confederate on terms mutually advantageous to all; for they would then perceive that no other confederation than one ſo formed can be laſting. Although the preſſure of immediate calamities, the dread of their continuance from the appearance of diſunion, and ſome other peculiar circumſtances, may have induced ſome ſtates to accede to the preſent confederation, contrary to their own intereſts and judgments, it requires no great ſhare of foreſight to predict, that when thoſe cauſes ceaſe to operate, the ſtates which have thus acceded to the confederation will conſider it as no longer binding, and will eagerly embrace the firſt occaſion of aſſerting their juſt rights and ſecuring their independence. Is it poſſible that thoſe ſtates, who are ambitiouſly graſping at territories, to which in our judgment they have not the leaſt ſhadow of excluſive right, will uſe with greater moderation the increaſe of wealth and power derived from thoſe territories, when acquired, than what they have diſplayed in their endeavours to acquire them? we think not; we are convinced the ſame ſpirit which hath prompted them to inſiſt on a claim ſo extravagant, ſo repugnant to every principle of juſtice, ſo incompatible with the general welfare of all the ſtates, will urge them on to add oppreſſion to injuſtice. If they ſhould not be incited by a ſuperiority of wealth and ſtrength to oppreſs by open force their leſs wealthy and leſs powerful neighbours, yet the depopulation, and conſequently the impoveriſhment of thoſe ſtates, will neceſſarily follow, which by an unfair conſtruction of the confederation may be ſtripped of a common intereſt in, and the common benefits derivable from the weſtern country. Suppoſe, for inſtance, Virginia indiſputably poſſeſſed of the extenſive and fertile country to which ſhe has ſet up a claim, what would be the probable conſequences to Maryland of ſuch an undiſturbed and undiſputed poſſeſſion? they cannot eſcape the leaſt diſcerning.

Virginia, by ſelling on the moſt moderate terms a ſmall proportion of the lands in queſtion, would draw into her treaſury vaſt ſums of money, and in proportion to the ſums ariſing from ſuch ſales, would be enabled to leſſen her taxes: lands comparatively cheap and taxes comparative-

ly low, with the lands and taxes of an adjacent ſtate, would quickly drain the ſtate thus diſadvantageouſly circumſtanced of its moſt uſeful inhabitants, its wealth; and its conſequence in the ſcale of the confederated ſtates would ſink of courſe. A claim ſo injurious to more than one half if not to the whole of the United States, ought to be ſupported by the cleareſt evidence of the right. Yet what evidences of that right have been produced? what arguments alledged in ſupport either of the evidence or the right; none that we have heard of deſerving a ſerious refutation.

It has been ſaid that ſome of the delegates of a neighbouring ſtate have declared their opinion of the impracticability of governing the extenſive dominion claimed by that ſtate; hence alſo the neceſſity was admitted of dividing its territory and erecting a new ſtate, under the auſpices and direction of the elder, from whom no doubt it would receive its form of goverment, to whom it would be bound by ſome alliance or confederacy, and by whoſe councils it would be influenced: ſuch a meaſure, if ever attempted, would certainly be oppoſed by the other ſtates, as inconſiſtent with the letter and ſpirit of the propoſed confederation. Should it take place, by eſtabliſhing a ſub confederacy, imperium in imperio, the ſtate poſſeſſed of this extenſive dominion muſt then either ſubmit to all the inconveniences of an overgrown and unwieldy government, or ſuffer the authority of Congreſs to interpoſe at a future time, and to lop off a part of its territory to be erected into a new and free ſtate, and admitted into the confederation on ſuch conditions as ſhall be ſettled by nine ſtates. If it is neceſſary for the happineſs and tranquility of a ſtate thus overgrown, that Congreſs ſhould hereafter interfere and divide its territory; why is the claim to that territory now made and ſo pertinaciouſly inſiſted on? we can ſuggeſt to ourſelves but two motives; either the declaration of relinquiſhing at ſome future period a portion of the country now contended for, was made to lull ſuſpicion aſleep, and to cover the deſigns of a ſecret ambition, or if the thought was ſeriouſly entertained, the lands are now claimed to reap an immediate profit from the ſale.—We are convinced policy and juſtice require that a country unſettled at the commencement of this war, claimed by the Britiſh crown, and ceded to it by the treaty of Paris, if wreſted from the common enemy by the blood and

treaſure

treaſure of the thirteen ſtates, ſhould be conſidered as a common property, ſubject to be parcelled out by Congreſs into free, convenient and independent governments, in ſuch manner and at ſuch times as the wiſdom of that aſſembly ſhall hereafter direct. Thus convinced we ſhould betray the truſt repoſed in us by our conſtituents, were we to authoriſe you to ratify on their behalf the confederation, unleſs it be farther explained: we have coolly and diſpaſſionately conſidered the ſubject; we have weighed probable inconveniences and hardſhips againſt the ſacrifice of juſt and eſſential rights; and do inſtruct you not to agree to the confederation, unleſs an article or articles be added thereto in conformity with our declaration: ſhould we ſucceed in obtaining ſuch article or articles, then you are hereby fully empowered to accede to the confederation.

That theſe our ſentiments reſpecting the confederation may be more publicly known and more explicitly and conciſely declared, we have drawn up the annexed declaration, which we inſtruct you to lay before Congreſs, to have it printed, and to deliver to each of the delegates of the other ſtates in Congreſs aſſembled copies thereof, ſigned by yourſelves or by ſuch of you as may be preſent at the time of the delivery; to the intent and purpoſe that the copies aforeſaid may be communicated to our brethren of the United States, and the contents of the ſaid declaration taken into their ſerious and candid conſideration.

Alſo we deſire and inſtruct you to move at a proper time that theſe inſtructions be read to Congreſs by their ſecretary, and entered on the journals of Congreſs.

We have ſpoken with freedom, as becomes freemen; and we ſincerely wiſh, that theſe our repreſentations may make ſuch an impreſſion on that aſſembly as to induce them to make ſuch addition to the articles of confederation as may bring about a permanent union.

A true copy from the proceedings of December 15, 1778.

Teſt. T. DUCKETT, C. H. D.

The delegates for the ſtate of Connecticut laid before Congreſs farther powers relative to the articles of confederation, which were read and are as follows:

"State of Connecticut, ſſ.

At a general aſſembly of the governor and company of the ſtate of Connecticut in America, holden at Hartford by

by special order of the governor of said state, on Wednesday the seventh day of April, anno domini 1779.

(L. S.)

It appearing to this assembly to be essentially necessary for the preservation, safety, independence and sovereignty of the United States of America, that the articles of confederation and perpetual union be acceded to, ratified and confirmed: and whereas all of the said states except Maryland have agreed to and confirmed said articles of confederation, and Maryland hath not acceded to said articles as drawn up, for reasons heretofore published: and whereas the confederation of thirteen states may not be considered as obligatory on twelve states only:

Resolved, That the delegates of this state in Congress be directed and empowered, and full power and authority is hereby given and granted to the said delegates, in the name and behalf of this state, to enter into, ratify and confirm said articles of confederation and perpetual union with the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, in the most full and ample manner; always provided, that the state of Maryland be not thereby excluded from acceding to said confederation at any time hereafter.

A true copy of record,
Examined by Geore Wyllys, secretary."

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the board of treasury on finance, and in considering the resolution under debate on Wednesday,

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Carmichael, to strike out "January," in the last line; and in the room thereof insert "April;" and on the question, shall the word "January" stand?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	

Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	ay *
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	ay	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	ay	ay
Maryland,	Mr Plater	no	no
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. Jenifer	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	ay
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	ay
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	ay	ay

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

On the queſtion to agree to the reſolution as amended,

Reſolved, That theſe United States be called upon, in addition to the ſum required by a reſolution of Congreſs of the ſecond of January laſt, for their reſpective quotas of forty five millions of dollars, to be paid into the continental treaſury before the firſt day of January next, in the proportion following:

New-Hampſhire,	1,300,000
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	6,000,000
Rhode-Iſland,	750,000
Connecticut,	5,100,000
New-York,	2,400,000
New-Jerſey,	2,400,000
Pennſylvania,	5,700,000
Delaware,	450,000
Maryland,	4,680,000

Virginia,

Virginia, - -	7,200,000
North-Carolina, -	3,270 000
South-Carolina, -	5,550,000
	45,000,000

Georgia being invaded is hereafter to raiſe her proportion.

Reſolved, That the ſaid ſeveral ſums, or any greater ſums, which ſhall be paid by any of the ſtates into the continental treaſury, ſhall be paſſed to their reſpective credits on intereſt, on the ſame terms as are preſcribed by the reſolution of Congreſs paſſed the 22d of November, 1777.

SATURDAY, May 22, 1779.

A letter of the 21ſt from W. Rogers, chaplain of the brigade late commanded by brigadier Conway, was read, requeſting that the ſtile of the brigade may be changed to that of "the third Pennſylvauia brigade," being the ſtile by which it is known in the army:

Reſolved, That his requeſt be granted, and that a new certificate be granted to him, referring to his appointment of the 11th of June, 1778.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report, which was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That upon application from the ſtate of Connecticut, a warrant iſſue on the treaſurer in favour of their delegates, for one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, the ſaid ſtate to be accountable, and to repay a like ſum to the commiſſioner of the continental loan-office thereof in the month of Auguſt next, with intereſt at ſix per cent. per annum, tranſmitting duplicate receipts to the board of treaſury:

That upon application from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, a warrant iſſue on the treaſurer in favour of Mr. John Lowell, for eight hundred thouſand dollars, the ſaid ſtate to be accountable, and to repay five hundred thouſand dollars thereof to the commiſſioner of the continental loan-office of the ſaid ſtate in the month of Auguſt next, with intereſt at ſix per cent. per annum, tranſmitting duplicate receipts to the board of treaſury:

That upon application from the ſtate of Virginia, a warrant iſſue on the treaſurer in favour of John Moſs, eſquire, for three hundred thouſand dollars, the ſaid ſtate

to

to be accountable, and to pay a like ſum to the commiſſioner of the continental loan-office thereof in the month of Auguſt next, with intereſt at ſix per cent. per annum, tranſmitting duplicate receipts to the board of treaſury.

Reſolved, That the auditors of the army be authoriſed to encreaſe the pay of ſuch of their clerks as may merit the ſame, to a ſum not exceeding one hundred and twenty dollars per month, according to their reſpective abilities.

Reſolved, That all continental officers who are or may be exchanged, and not continued in the ſervice be, after ſuch exchange, conſidered as ſupernumerary officers, and intitled to the pay provided by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 24th of November laſt.

Whereas the troops formerly ſerving in South Carolina and Georgia are united in one body under the ſame commanding officer; and diſorder may ariſe from having two military cheſts and paymaſters in the ſame detachment of the army; and Joſeph Clay, eſquire, deputy paymaſter for Georgia, having repreſented that the money remaining in his hands will be ſoon expended, and a ſupply having been lately forwarded to John Lewis Gervais, deputy paymaſter for South-Carolina:

Reſolved, That the general commanding in South-Carolina be authoriſed and directed to draw out of the hands of the ſaid John Lewis Gervais, the balance which may be due from him to the public, and transfer it to the care of the ſaid Joſeph Clay, who ſhall be conſidered as the ſole deputy paymaſter for the troops ſerving in South-Carolina and Georgia, until the further order of Congreſs; and that Mr. Gervais adjuſt and tranſmit his accounts to the board of treaſury for ſettlement.

In conſequence of a recommendation from the board of treaſury:

Reſolved, That John Reed, William Coats, John Williams, George Bright, and Levy Budd, be appointed ſigners of the continental bills of credit.

The delegates of New-York, in behalf of their ſtate, moved that Congreſs come to the following reſolutions:

"Whereas divers of the inhabitants of a certain diſtrict of country over a particular part of which the ſtate of New-York, and over the reſidue of which the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, at the time when theſe United States were colonies of and ſubject to the crown of Great-Britain, did exerciſe juriſdiction, have under various pretences refuſed allegiance

allegiance thereto and attempted to conſtitute themſelves into a ſeparate ſtate, under the aſſumed name of the ſtate of Vermont:

Reſolved, That the ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, are ſeverally intitled to and ought to hold and be maintained in the poſſeſſion of all the lands and territories, which appertained of right to each of them reſpectively while they were colonies of and ſubject to the king of Great-Britain.

Reſolved, That none of the ſaid ſtates ought to be or ſhall be diveſted of any land or territories over which they reſpectively exerciſed juriſdiction at the time aforeſaid, unleſs by judgment of Congreſs in favour of certain other of the ſaid ſtates claiming the ſame or any part thereof, and proſecuting that claim in the way preſcribed by the articles of confederation.

Reſolved, That no part or diſtrict of one or more of the ſaid ſtates, ſhall be permitted to ſeparate therefrom, and become independent thereon, without the expreſs conſent and approbation of ſuch ſtate or ſtates reſpectively.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the ſaid pretended ſtate of Vermont, to return peaceably to their former juriſdictions, that is to ſay, thoſe who have ſeparated from the ſtate of New-York, to the ſtate of New-York, and thoſe who have ſeparated from the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, to the ſtate of New-Hampſhire.

Reſolved, That Congreſs will readily hear, examine and interpoſe, to obtain a redreſs of any grievances of which the ſaid inhabitants may have cauſe to complain againſt their ſaid reſpective ſtates.

Reſolved, That nothing in the preceding reſolutions contained, ſhall be conſtrued to confirm or prejudice the title of the ſtates of New-Hampſhire or New-York, to the juriſdictions aforeſaid, or to exclude or bar any claims which other ſtates may have thereto or to any part thereof."

A motion was thereupon made by Mr. Burke, ſeconded by Mr. Morris,

That on Saturday next Congreſs be reſolved into a committee of the whole, to conſider the foregoing reſolutions.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampſhire, Mr. Whipple *no* | *no*

Maſſachuſetts-Bay,

Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. A lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Duane, and Mr. Lovell, to whom was referred the letter from the miniſter plenipotentiary of France, with the note from Don Juan de Mirailles, dated May 18th, 1779, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the reſolutions of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixth day of March laſt, relative to the controul of Congreſs by appeal in the laſt reſort over all juriſdictions for deciding the legality of captures on the high ſeas, be immediately tranſmitted to the ſeveral ſtates; and that they be reſpectively requeſted to take effectual meaſures for conforming therewith.

Reſolved, That the following letter be written to the miniſter plenipotentiary of France, and ſigned by the preſident:

Sir, Congreſs having taken into conſideration your letter of the 19th of this month, I am directed to aſſure you, that as ſoon as the matter ſhall in due courſe come before them, they will attend very particularly to the caſes of the veſſels ſtated in the note from Don Juan de Mirailles to have been ſailing under the flag of his Catholic Majeſty, and captured by armed veſſels under the flag of the United States; and that they will cauſe the law of nations to be moſt ſtrictly obſerved: that if it ſhall be found, after due trial, that the owners of the captured veſſels have ſuffered damage from the miſapprehenſion or violation of the rights of war and neutrality, Congreſs will cauſe reparation to be made in ſuch manner as to do ample juſtice and vindicate the honour of the Spaniſh flag.

That Congreſs have every poſſible diſpoſition to cultivate the moſt perfect harmony with his Catholic Majeſty, and to encourage the moſt liberal and friendly intercourſe between his ſubjects and the citizens of theſe United States; but they cannot, conſiſtently with the powers intruſted to them and the rights of the ſtates and of individuals, in any caſe ſuſpend or interrupt the ordinary courſe of juſtice.

On motion of Mr. Duane, ſeconded by Mr. Morris, Congreſs came to the following reſolution:

Whereas a propoſition has been made for exchanging a number of the good citizens of theſe ſtates who are in captivity at Niagara and its vicinity, for diſaffected citizens who are deſirous to join the enemy:

Reſolved, That the commiſſioners of Indian affairs for the northern department, or any two of them, be authoriſed and directed, with the concurrence of the commander in chief and the governor or executive authority of the ſeveral ſtates, whoſe citizens reſpectively ſhall be the ſubject of the propoſed exchange, to negotiate and ſettle ſuch exchange in the manner and on the terms they ſhall judge reaſonable and expedient.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1779.

Reſolved, That the journals of a preceding day be open to correction during the whole of the next day.

The delegates from Maryland laid before Congreſs a letter of the 20th from T. Johnſton, governor of that ſtate:

Ordered, That it be referred to the board of war, and that the board be directed to furniſh with all convenient diſpatch,

diſpatch, to the ſtate of Maryland ſix hundred ſtand of arms, for which the ſaid ſtate is to be accountable.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Carmichael, in the words following:

"Whereas Congreſs on the 15th of May laſt did unanimouſly reſolve, that all military officers commiſſioned by Congreſs, who then were or thereafter might be in the ſervice of the United States, and ſhould continue therein during the war, and not hold any office of profit under theſe ſtates or any of them, ſhould after the concluſion of the war be entitled to receive annually for the term of ſeven years, if they ſhould live ſo long, one half of the preſent pay of ſuch officers, with certain proviſoes and limitations: and whereas the great ſufferings, exemplary fortitude, and unſhaken perſeverance of the ſaid officers, juſtly entitled them to the favourable notice of a grateful country, whoſe liberties they have bravely defended, ſupported and eſtabliſhed: this Congreſs therefore, mindful of their preſent ſufferings and willing to make future proviſion for the age of thoſe whoſe youth, and health and eaſe, have been generouſly expended in the ſervice of the public, do reſolve and promiſe, that all military officers commiſſioned by Congreſs, who are or ſhall be in the ſervice of the United States and ſhall continue therein during the war, ſhall after the concluſion thereof receive annually during their natural lives one half of their preſent pay."

An objection being made againſt taking this into conſideration, as being out of order; on the queſtion, is the above motion in order? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Carmichael,

New Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Huntington	*no*	
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no.*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennſylvania,			

Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
	Mr. Arlee	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	
	Mr. Burke	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	*no*

So it paſſed in the negative.

Mr. Smith having previouſly obtained the general conſent of the houſe, moved the following reſolutions:

"Whereas it hath been repreſented to Congreſs, that the enemy, at the time of and ſince their landing in Virginia, have perpetrated the moſt unneceſſary, wanton and outrageous barbarities on divers of the citizens of that ſtate, as well as on ſeveral of the ſubjects of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty reſiding therein; deliberately putting many of them to death in cool blood after they had ſurrendered, abuſing women and deſolating the country with fire:

Reſolved, That the governor of Virginia be requeſted to cauſe diligent enquiry to be made into the truth of the above repreſentations, and to tranſmit to Congreſs the evidence he may collect on the ſubject.

Reſolved, That Congreſs will retaliate for cruelties and violations of the laws of nations committed in theſe ſtates againſt the ſubjects of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in like manner and meaſure as if committed againſt citizens of the ſaid ſtates; and that the protection of Congreſs ſhall be on all occaſions equally extended to both."

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Laurens, that the conſideration thereof be poſtponed: and on the queſtion for poſtponing, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,			

Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	
	Mr. Duane	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*no*	
	Mr. Fell	*no*	*no*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickenſon	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	
	Mr. Burke	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	*divided*

So it paſſed in the negative.

Congreſs proceeded to conſider the firſt reſolution, and on the queſtion,

Reſolved in the affirmative.

After conſidering the ſecond reſolution, when the queſtion thereon was about to be put, the previous queſtion was moved by Mr. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Laurens.

And on the previous queſtion, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*

Maſſachuſetts-Bay,

Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*no*	
	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	
	Mr. Duane	*no*	*no*
	Mr. G. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	
	Mr. Burke	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

On the queſtion to agree to the main queſtion, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	

Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	no	ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	ay
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	ay
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. R. H. Lee have leave of abſence.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1779.

The board of treaſury report, that they have conſidered a letter from the board of war of the 21ſt of May, together with a freſh application from colonel Melcher, barrackmaſter general, for two hundred thouſand dollars in addition to a like ſum granted the 22d, and are of opinion,

That colonel Melcher be directed to diſmiſs all his deputies not at this poſt and Charlotteville, and make report of the names and ſtations of the deputy barrackmaſters ſo to be diſmiſſed, to the board of war, who ſhall iſſue orders to the quartermaſter general to put the barracks under the charge of his deputies:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the report.

The houſe being informed that his excellency the preſident of Pennſylvania, accompanied by ſeveral gentlemen,

was

was at the door, with a petition ſigned by a number of the inhabitants of Pennſylvania, as well as of other ſtates, which he deſired might be introduced and laid before Congreſs in the manner moſt agreeable to them.

Ordered, That his excellency the preſident and the gentlemen accompanying him be introduced, in order that he may preſent the petition.

Accordingly, being introduced, the preſident addreſſed the houſe in a ſhort ſpeech, preſented the petition, and withdrew:

The petition was then read;

Ordered, That the ſame be taken into conſideration, with the report of the board of treaſury on finance.

His excellency the preſident of the ſtate having ſuggeſted that ſome gentlemen had ſignified a doubt as to the propriety of preſenting the ſaid petition:

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That Congreſs will at all times, cheerfully receive the ſentiments of their conſtituents upon every important matter which may become a ſubject of their deliberations.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Dickinſon, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Duane, appointed to prepare an addreſs to the ſeveral ſtates on the preſent ſituation of affairs, brought in a new draught, which was read, amended and unanimouſly agreed to, as follows:

To the inhabitants of the United States of America.

Friends and countrymen,

The preſent ſituation of public affairs demands your moſt ſerious attention, and particularly the great and encreaſing depreciation of your currency requires the immediate, ſtrenuous and united efforts of all true friends to their country, for preventing an extenſion of the miſchiefs that have already flowed from that ſource.

America, without arms, ammunition, diſcipline, revenue, government or ally, almoſt totally ſtript of commerce, and in the weakneſs of youth, as it were with a "ſtaff and a ſling" only, dared "in the name of the Lord of Hoſts" to engage a gigantic adverſary, prepared at all points, boaſting of his ſtrength, and of whom even mighty warriors "were greatly afraid."

For defraying the expences of this uncommon war, your repreſentatives in Congreſs were obliged to emit paper money; an expedient that you knew to have been before generally and ſucceſsfully practiſed on this continent.

They

They were very ſenſible of the inconveniences with which too frequent emiſſions would be attended, and endeavoured to avoid them. For this purpoſe they eſtabliſhed loan offices ſo early as in October, 1776, and have from that time to this repeatedly and earneſtly ſollicited you to lend them money on the faith of the United States. The ſums received on loan have nevertheleſs proved inadequate to the public exigencies. Our enemies proſecuting the war by ſea and land with implacable fury and with ſome ſucceſs, taxation at home and borrowing abroad, in the midſt of difficulties and dangers, were alike impracticable. Hence the continued neceſſity of new emiſſions.

But to this cauſe alone we do not impute the evil before mentioned. We have too much reaſon to believe it has been in part owing to the artifices of men who have haſtened to enrich themſelves by monopolizing the neceſſaries of life, and to the miſconduct of inferior officers employed in the public ſervice.

The variety and importance of the buſineſs entruſted to your delegates, and their conſtant attendance in Congreſs, neceſſarily diſables them from inveſtigating diſorders of this kind. Juſtly apprehenſive of them, they by their ſeveral reſolutions of the 22d of November and 20th of December, 1777, and of the 3d and 9th of February, 1778, recommended to the legiſlative and executive powers of theſe ſtates a due attention to theſe intereſting affairs. How far thoſe recommendations have been complied with we will not undertake to determine: but we hold ourſelves bound in duty to you to declare, that we are not convinced there has been as much diligence uſed in detecting and reforming abuſes as there has been in committing or complaining of them.

With regard to monopolizers it is our opinion, that taxes judiciouſly laid on ſuch articles as become the objects of engroſſers, and thoſe frequently collected, would operate againſt the pernicious tendency of ſuch practices.

As to inferior officers employed in the public ſervice, we ANXIOUSLY deſire to call your moſt vigilant attention to their conduct with reſpect to every ſpecies of miſbehaviour, whether proceeding from ignorance, negligence or fraud, and to the making of laws for inflicting exemplary puniſhments on all offenders of this kind.

We are ſorry to hear that ſome perſons are ſo ſlightly informed of their own intereſts as to ſuppoſe that it is ad-

vantageous to them to ſell the produce of their farms at enormous prices, when a little reflection might convince them that it is injurious to thoſe intereſts and the general welfare. If they expect thereby to purchaſe imported goods cheaper, they will be egregiouſly diſappointed; for the merchants, who know they cannot obtain returns in gold, ſilver or bills of exchange, but that their veſſels if loaded here at all, muſt be loaded with produce, will raiſe the price of what they have to ſell, in proportion to the price of what they have to buy; and conſequently the landholder can purchaſe no more foreign goods for the ſame quantity of his produce than he could before.

The evil however does not ſtop at this point. The landholder by acting on this miſtaken calculation is only labouring to accumulate an immenſe debt by encreaſing the public expences, for the payment of which his eſtate is engaged, and to embarraſs every meaſure adopted for vindicating his liberty and ſecuring his proſperity.

As the harveſts of this year, which by the divine goodneſs promiſe to be plentiful, will ſoon be gathered, and ſome new meaſures relating to your foreign concerns, with ſome arrangements relating to your domeſtic, are now under conſideration, from which beneficial effects are expected, we entertain hopes that your affairs will acquire a much greater degree of regularity and energy than they have hitherto had.

But we ſhould be highly criminal if we did not plainly tell you that thoſe hopes are not founded wholly upon our own proceedings. Theſe muſt be ſupported by your virtue, your wiſdom and your diligence. From the advantage of thoſe ſeats in the national council with which you have honoured us, we have a pleaſing proſpect of many bleſſings approaching this our native land. It is your patriotiſm muſt introduce and fix them here.

In vain will it be for your delegates to form plans of œconomy, to ſtrive to ſtop a continuation of emiſſions by taxation or loan, if you do not zealouſly co-operate with them in promoting their deſigns, and uſe your utmoſt induſtry to prevent the waſte of money in the expenditure, which your reſpective ſituations in the ſeveral places where it is expended, may enable you to do. A diſcharge of this duty and a compliance with recommendations for ſupplying money, might enable Congreſs to give ſpeedy

aſſurances

assurances to the public that no more emissions shall take place, and thereby close that source of depreciation.

Your governments being now established, and your ability to contend with your invaders ascertained, we have on the most mature deliberation judged it indispensably necessary to call upon you for forty-five millions of dollars, in addition to the fifteen millions required by a resolution of Congress of the 2d of January last, to be paid into the continental treasury before the 1st day of January next, in the same proportion, as to the quotas of the several states, with that for the said fifteen millions.

It appeared proper to us to fix the first day of next January for the payment of the whole; but as it is probable that some states, if not all, will raise part of the sums by installments or otherwise before that time, we recommend in the strongest manner the paying as much as can be collected as soon as possible into the continental treasury.

Though it is manifest that moderate taxation in times of peace will recover the credit of your currency, yet the encouragement which your enemies derive from its depreciation, and the present exigencies demand great and speedy exertions.

We are persuaded you will use all possible care to make the promotion of the general welfare interfere as little as may be with the ease and comfort of individuals: but though the raising these sums should press heavily on some of our constituents, yet the obligations we feel to your venerable clergy, the truly helpless widows and orphans, your most gallant, generous, meritorious officers and soldiers, the public faith and the commonweal, so irresistably urge us to attempt the appreciation of your currency, that we cannot withhold obedience to those authoritative sensations.

On this subject we will only add, that as the rules of justice are most pleasing to our infinitely good and gracious Creator, and an adherence to them most likely to obtain his favour, so they will ever be found to be the best and safest maxims of human policy.

To our constituents we submit the propriety and purity of our intentions, well knowing they will not forget, that we lay no burthens upon them, but those in which we participate with them—a happy sympathy, that pervades societies formed on the basis of equal liberty. Many cares,

many

many labours, and may we not add, reproaches, are peculiar to us. These are the emoluments of our unsollicited stations; and with these we are content, if YOU approve our conduct. If you do not, we shall return to our private condition with no other regret, than that which will arise from our not having served you as acceptably and essentially as we wished and strove to do, though as cheerfully and faithfully as we could.

Think not we despair of the commonwealth, or endeavour to shrink from opposing difficulties. No. Your cause is too good, your objects too sacred to be relinquished. We tell you truths, because you are freemen who can bear to hear them and may profit by them; and when they reach your enemies we fear not the consequences, because we are not ignorant of their resources or our own. Let your good sense decide upon the comparison. Let even their prejudiced understandings decide upon it, and you need not be apprehensive of the determination.

Whatever supposed advantages from plans of rapine, projects of blood, or dreams of domination, may heretofore have amused their inflamed fancies, the conduct of one monarch, the friend and protector of the rights of mankind, has turned the scale so much against them, that their visionary schemes vanish as the unwholsome vapours of night before the healthful influences of the sun.

An alliance has been formed between His Most Christian Majesty and these states, on the basis of the most perfect equality, for the direct end of maintaining effectually their liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as of commerce. The conduct of our good and great ally towards us, in this instance and others, has so fully manifested his sincerity and kindness, as to excite on our part correspondent sentiments of confidence and affection.

Observing the interests of his kingdom, to which duty and inclination prompted his attention, to be connected with those of America, and the combination of both clearly to coincide with the beneficent designs of the Author of Nature, who unquestionably intended men to partake of certain rights and portions of happiness, his majesty perceived the attainment of these views to be founded on the single proposition of a separation between America and Great-Britain.

The

The reſentment and confuſion of your enemies will point out to you the ideas you ſhould entertain of the magnanimity and conſummate wiſdom of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty on this occaſion.

They perceive, that ſelecting this grand and juſt idea from all thoſe ſpecious ones that might have confuſed or miſled inferior judgment or virtue, and ſatisfied with the advantages which muſt reſult from that event alone, he has cemented the harmony between himſelf and theſe ſtates, not only by eſtabliſhing a reciprocity of benefits, but by eradicating every cauſe of jealouſy and ſuſpicion. They alſo perceive with ſimilar emotions, that the moderation of our ally, in not deſiring an acquiſition of dominion on this continent, or an excluſion of other nations from a ſhare of its commercial advantages, ſo uſeful to them, has given no alarm to thoſe nations, but in fact has INTERESTED them in the accompliſhment of his generous undertaking to diſſolve the monopoly thereof by Great Britain, which has already contributed to elevate her to her preſent power and haughtineſs, and threatened if continued to raiſe both to a height inſupportable to the reſt of Europe.

In ſhort, their own beſt informed ſtateſmen and writers confeſs that your cauſe is exceedingly favoured by courts and people in that quarter of the world, while that of your adverſaries is equally reprobated; and from thence draw ominous and well grounded concluſions, that the final event muſt prove unfortunate to the latter. Indeed we have the BEST reaſon to believe that we ſhall ſoon form other alliances, and on principles honourable and beneficial to theſe ſtates.

Infatuated as your enemies have been from the beginning of this conteſt, do you imagine they can now flatter themſelves with a hope of conquering you, unleſs you are falſe to yourſelves?

When unprepared, undiſciplined and unſupported, you oppoſed their fleets and armies in full conjoined force, then if at any time, was conqueſt to be apprehended. Yet what progreſs towards it have their violent and inceſſant efforts made? Judge from their own conduct. Having devoted you to bondage, and after vainly waſting their blood and treaſure in the diſhonourable enterpriſe, they deigned at length to offer terms of accommodation with reſpectful addreſſes, to that once deſpiſed body the Congreſs,

greſs, whoſe humble ſupplications ONLY for peace, liberty and ſafety, they had contemptuouſly rejected, under pretence of its being an unconſtitutional aſſembly. Nay more; deſirous of ſeducing you into a deviation from the paths of rectitude, from which they had ſo far and ſo raſhly wandered, they made moſt ſpecious offers to tempt you into a violation of your faith given to your illuſtrious ally. Their arts were as unavailing as their arms.—Foiled again, and ſtung with rage, embittered by envy, they had no alternative, but to renounce the inglorious and ruinous controverſy, or to reſume their former modes of proſecuting it. They choſe the latter. Again the ſavages are ſtimulated to horrid maſſacres of women and children, and domeſtics to the murder of their maſters. Again our brave and unhappy brethren are doomed to miſerable deaths in gaols and priſon-ſhips. To complete the ſanguinary ſyſtem, all the "EXTREMITIES of war" are by authority denounced againſt you.

Piouſly endeavour to derive this conſolation from their remorſeleſs fury, that "the Father of Mercies" looks down with diſapprobation on ſuch audacious defiances of his holy laws; and be further comforted with recollecting, that the arms aſſumed by you in your righteous cauſe, have not been ſullied by any unjuſtifiable ſeverities.

Your enemies deſpairing however, as it ſeems, of the ſucceſs of their united forces againſt our main army, have divided them, as if their deſign was to harraſs you by predatory, deſultory operations. If you are aſſiduous in improving opportunities, Saratoga may not be the only ſpot on this continent to give a new denomination to the baffled troops of a nation, impiouſly priding herſelf in notions of her omnipotence.

Rouſe yourſelves therefore, that this campaign may finiſh the great work you have ſo nobly carried on for ſeveral years paſt. What nation ever engaged in ſuch a conteſt under ſuch a complication of diſadvantages, ſo ſoon ſurmounted many of them, and in ſo ſhort a period of time had ſo certain a proſpect of a ſpeedy and happy concluſion. We will venture to pronounce that ſo remarkable an inſtance exiſts not in the annals of mankind: We well remember what you ſaid at the commencement of this war. You ſaw the immenſe difference between your circumſtances and thoſe of your enemies, and you knew the quarrel muſt decide on no leſs than your lives, liberties and eſtates.

All

All these you greatly put to every hazard, resolving rather to die freemen than to live slaves; and justice will oblige the impartial world to confess you have uniformly acted on the same generous principle. Consider how much you have done, and how comparatively little remains to be done to crown you with success. Persevere; and you ensure peace, freedom, safety, glory, sovereignty, and felicity to yourselves, your children, and your children's children.

Encouraged by favours already received from infinite goodness, gratefully acknowledging them, earnestly imploring their continuance, constantly endeavouring to draw them down on your heads by an amendment of your lives and a conformity to the divine will, humbly confiding in the protection so often and wonderfully experienced, vigorously employ the means placed by providence in your hands, for compleating your labours.

Fill up your battalions—be prepared in every part to repel the incursions of your enemies—place your several quotas in the continental treasury—lend money for public uses—sink the emissions of your respective states—provide effectually for expediting the conveyance of supplies for your armies and fleets, and for your allies—prevent the produce of the country from being monopolized—effectually superintend the behaviour of public officers—diligently promote piety, virtue, brotherly love, learning, frugality and moderation—and may you be approved before Almighty God worthy of those blessings we devoutly wish you to enjoy.

Done in Congress by unanimous consent, this 26th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

JOHN JAY, president.

Attest.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Burke,

Resolved, That it be referred to the board of war to consider whether it be expedient that so many horses be forthwith purchased as will be necessary to remount such of colonel Baylor's regiment as are without horses, and to make such order therein as they may judge will best promote the service of the United States.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1779.

According to the order of the day Congreſs proceeded to the conſideration of the report of the treaſury board on finance; and thereupon came to the following reſolution:

Whereas it is indiſpenſably neceſſary, that the greateſt œconomy ſhould be introduced into the public expenditures:

Reſolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make ſtrict enquiry into the eſtabliſhments and contingent expences of the reſpective boards and departments, and to conſider and report the retrenchments and reformations which ſhall appear to be practicable and expedient; and that they have power to call for returns from the offices, and for information from the officers of any department, and to confer thereon with the commander in chief:

The members choſen, Mr Dickinſon, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Scudder.

On motion of Mr. Burke, ſeconded by Mr. Laurens,

Reſolved, That it be referred to the board of treaſury to conſider of, and, if they judge it expedient, report a plan for anticipating the taxes recommended to be raiſed in the ſeveral ſtates by the ſubſcriptions of public ſpirited individuals, to be repaid when the tax ſhall be collected.

The board of treaſury having reported "that, in their opinion, it will be impracticable to carry on the war by paper emiſſions at the preſent enormous expences of the commiſſary general's, quartermaſter general's, and medical departments: that it appears to them that a general opinion, prevails that one cauſe of the alarming expences in theſe departments ariſes from allowing commiſſions to the numerous perſons employed in purchaſing for the army, and that a very general diſſatisfaction has taken place on that account among the citizens of theſe United States; and that, in their opinion, it is neceſſary to put the ſaid departments on a different footing with reſpect to the expenditure of public money:"

Reſolved, That the ſame be referred to a committee of three; and that they be directed to report a plan for the purpoſe:

The members choſen, Mr. Dickinſon, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Burke.

On

On motion of Mr. Dickinſon, ſeconded by Mr. Carmichael,

Reſolved, That a committee of three be appointed to conſider the moſt adviſeable mode of negotiating a foreign loan, to what amount, and in what manner the ſame may be moſt advantageouſly applied to the uſe of the ſtates:

The members choſen, Mr. Dickinſon, Mr. Laurens and Mr. Smith.

SATURDAY, May 29, 1779.

Congreſs taking into conſideration a report of the committee on the treaſury,

Reſolved, That the paymaſter general ſhall keep his office in the place where Congreſs may from time to time hold their ſeſſions:

That he be allowed to employ as many clerks as ſhall be judged neceſſary by the board of treaſury:

That he be authoriſed to ſuperintend the ſeveral deputy paymaſters general, whoſe duty it ſhall be to make monthly returns to him and reaſonable applications for money for the uſe of the army; to follow his directions in the mode of keeping their accounts, and all other matters relative to their office:

That all accounts of advances made by any of the ſtates, or any officer or perſon whatſoever for the pay of the continental army or for the recruiting ſervice, ſhall be delivered to the deputy paymaſter general of the diſtrict where ſuch advances may be made; and the ſaid deputies are hereby directed to keep a copy of ſuch accounts in a book to be provided by them for that purpoſe, and to tranſmit the originals immediately to the paymaſter general:

That the paymaſter general ſhall keep regular books, and charge therein all monies that have been or may be advanced to the deputies in the ſeveral departments: and when he receives their monthly returns ſhall give them credit for the ſame, charging the ſeveral regiments or perſons to whom ſuch advances have been made, and tranſmitting their accounts to the auditors of the army reſpectively.

That the auditors of the army in the ſeveral diſtricts make monthly returns to the paymaſter general of the ac-

counts settled in their office, particularly specifying the manner in which such accounts were balanced, and the date of the settlement:

That a deputy paymaster general be appointed for the army, under the immediate command of his excellency general Washington.

Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on the treasury to consider and report the allowances of pay to be made to the deputy paymaster general at the main army, as well as to the deputy paymasters general in the other districts, and to the clerks of the several deputy paymasters general.

Resolved, That the assistant auditor general and secretary of the board of treasury be respectively allowed the same salary as is granted to a commissioner of the chamber of accounts.

In consequence of a nomination by the board of treasury, Congress proceeded to the election of an assistant auditor general, and a secretary to the board of treasury; and, the ballots being taken,

Joseph Nourse was elected assistant auditor general:

Robert Troup secretary to the board of treasury.

In consequence of a recommendation of the committee on the treasury:

Resolved, That William Colladay, Matthew Strong, James Johnson, Samuel Nicholas, William Gray, John Graff, junior, Jacob Masoner, John Hazzlewood and Daniel Wister, be appointed signers of the continental bills of credit.

A letter of the 18th from G. Clinton, governor of the state of New-York, was read, enclosing copies of sundry papers, viz. No. I. A petition of the committees of Cumberland county; II. A letter of colonel Patterson of Cumberland county to governor Clinton, May 5th, 1779; III. Governor Clinton's letter of May 14th, in answer to the petition of the committees of Cumberland county; IV. A printed pamphlet, intitled, A public defence of the right of the New-Hampshire Grants, &c. and sundry other papers relative to the dispute between the state of New-York and the inhabitants of a certain district stiling themselves the inhabitants of the state Vermont:

Ordered, That it be referred to the committee of the whole.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, and seconded by Mr. Drayton, "That

"That whenever the houſe ſhall go into a committee of the whole, the chairman be choſen by the committee by ballot."

On the queſtion to agree to this, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	*ay*	*
South Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1779.

Congreſs proceeded to the conſideration of the report of the committee on the treaſury relative to finance, and particularly that part wherein they recommend,

That million of dollars, or ſuch a part thereof as ſhall be brought into the continental loan offices on or before the 1ſt of next, be borrowed on the faith of the United States of America, &c.

On the queſtion,

Reſolved, That the firſt blank be filled with the word "twenty," and the ſecond with the word "October."

A motion

A motion was made by Mr. Witherſpoon, ſeconded by Mr. Morris, to ſtrike out the word "offices," in order to inſert in lieu thereof the words "office where Congreſs ſhall ſit;" and on the queſtion, Shall the word offices ſtand? The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*no*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1779.

According to the order of the day Congreſs was reſolved into a committee of the whole, and after ſome time the preſident reſumed the chair; and Mr. Plater reported, that the committee of the whole have taken into conſideration

ration the letter of the 18th of May from his excellency governor Clinton, the petition of the committees of Cumberland county, the letter of colonel Patterſon to governor Clinton, governor Clinton's anſwer, &c. and have come to ſundry reſolutions thereon, which he was ordered to report:

The report being read, Congreſs thereupon came to the following reſolutions.

Whereas divers applications have been made to Congreſs on the part of the ſtate of New-York and of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, relative to diſturbances and animoſities among inhabitants of a certain diſtrict known by the name of "the New-Hampſhire Grants," praying their interference for the quieting thereof; Congreſs having taken the ſame into conſideration,

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to repair to the inhabitants of a certain diſtrict known by the name of the New-Hampſhire Grants, and enquire into the reaſons why they refuſe to continue citizens of the reſpective ſtates which heretofore exerciſed juriſdiction over the ſaid diſtrict: for that as Congreſs are in duty bound on the one hand to preſerve inviolate the rights of the ſeveral ſtates, ſo on the other they will always be careful to provide that the juſtice due to the ſtates does not interfere with the juſtice which may be due to individuals:

That the ſaid committee confer with the ſaid inhabitants, and that they take every prudent meaſure to promote an amicable ſettlement of all differences, and prevent diviſions and animoſities ſo prejudicial to the United States.

Reſolved, That the further conſideration of this ſubject be poſtponed until the ſaid committee ſhall have made report.

Ordered, That they report ſpecially and with all convenient ſpeed.

Previous to paſſing the firſt reſolution,

A motion was made by Mr. Henry, ſeconded by Mr. Carmichael, to ſtrike out the word "ſeveral," and in lieu thereof inſert "United;" and on the queſtion, Shall the word ſeveral ſtand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr Henry,

New-Hampſhire,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Scudder	*no*	
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop,	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That to-morrow be aſſigned for electing the committee.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That the preſident inform the governor of the ſtate of New-York, that a more early attention would have been paid to the preſſing applications of that ſtate, relating to the diſturbances mentioned in his ſeveral letters, had it not been prevented by matters of the greateſt importance; and that Congreſs will continue to pay equal attention to the rights of that ſtate with thoſe of other ſtates in the union.

Ordered, That Mr. Plater have leave of abſence.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1779.

Resolved, That the committee to repair to the inhabitants of the New-Hampshire Grants consist of five, any three of whom to be empowered to act:

The members chosen, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Witherspoon, Mr. Atlee and Mr. Root.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the board of treasury be empowered to engage such persons, and on such terms as they may think proper, to sign the continental bills of credit, reporting from time to time their names to Congress.

Resolved, That a member be added to the committee on the treasury in the room of Mr. Langworthy.

The member chosen, Mr. Wynkoop.

On motion of the marine committee:

Resolved, That two members be added to the marine committee, one in the room of Mr. Ellsworth of Connecticut, and the other in the room of Mr. R. H. Lee of Virginia, who are absent:

The members chosen, Mr. Huntington for Connecticut, Mr. Fleming for Virginia.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1779.

Mr. Lewis, a delegate from New-York, attended and took his seat in Congress.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Spencer, Mr. Atlee, Mr. Scudder, to whom was referred a letter from brigadier general Thomson and colonel Webb, in behalf of themselves and sundry others, representing, "that general Clinton had consented to their retiring into the country on parole, until such time as they shall be called for; and that he required in return that they should obtain permission for generals Philips and Reidesel, with their aids-de-camp, and captain Waterson of the 21st regiment, to go into New York on the same condition; and praying that Congress will be pleased to comply with the said proposal for their parole exchange," brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the commander in chief be authorised to make such and so many parole exchanges as he shall from time to time judge beneficial or expedient.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1779.

The committee on the treaſury report,

"That the board have conſidered a letter from Ebenezer Hancock, deputy paymaſter general in the eaſtern department, dated May 20th, requeſting that a ſum of money be remitted for the uſe of the military cheſt at Boſton: that one million two hundred thouſand dollars having been drawn out of the treaſury for the uſe of the detachment of the army to the eaſtward, and ordered into the hands of Benjamin Stelle, an aſſiſtant to Mr. Hancock, in addition to one hundred thouſand dollars which he is to receive of Nathaniel Appleton, eſquire, commiſſioner of the continental loan-office in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; they are of opinion it is unneceſſary to keep two diſtinct military cheſts for the ſervice of one detachment;" whereupon,

Reſolved, That E. Hancock repair to the detachment of the army at Providence and take the charge of the military cheſt there, and that the ſums requiſite for the ſervice of Boſton be ſupplied out of the ſaid cheſt.

Reſolved, That ten millions and one hundred dollars, in bills of credit of the United States, be emitted under the direction of the board of treaſury and on the faith of the United States.

That the bills ſhall, excepting the numbers, be of the ſame tenor and date as the emiſſions directed on the 5th of May laſt, and be numbered from the laſt number in each denomination progreſſively, and conſiſt of the following denominations, viz.

45,455	bills of	60	dollars each	2,727,300
45,455	do.	50		2,272,750
45,455	do.	40		1,818,200
45,455	do.	30		1,363,650
45,455	do.	20		909,100
45,455	do.	8		363,640
45,455	do.	7		318,185
45,455	do.	5		227,285
				10,000,100

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1779.

A letter of this day from W. Palfrey, paymaſter general, was read; whereupon, *Reſolved*,

Resolved, That the report of the committee on the treasury of March 17th, 1779, be reconsidered.

The said report being read, Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas by a receipt of William Palfrey, paymaster general, dated the 1st of July, 1777, and other evidence, it appears that Elias Boudinot supplied him with two thousand dollars in bills of credit intended to have been placed in the continental funds; that in consequence of a refusal of Joseph Borden, esquire, commissioner of the continental loan office in New-Jersey, to issue certificates in part of a warrant drawn on him by the president of Congress in favour of William Palfrey, esquire, the matter has been suspended:

Resolved, That a warrant issue on the said Joseph Borden, esquire, in favour of the said Elias Boudinot, for two thousand dollars in loan-office certificates, bearing date the 1st of July, 1777, in full for a like sum delivered by him to William Palfrey, esquire, paymaster general, who is to be accountable.

According to the order of the day Congress proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Laurens, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Searle, on the memorial of Mr. de Francey, which is as follows:

"The committee to whom Mr. de Francey's memorial was committed, report,

That in obedience to the direction of Congress they have conferred with Mr. de Francey:

That he has delivered to the committee divers invoices of cargoes shipped in France by Mr. de Beaumarchais, viz.

Cargo by the Amphitrite, & int. to 31st March, 1779,			782,827
Seine,	do.		687,515
Mercure,	do.		700,594
Amelie,	do.		230,174
Therese,	do.		985,317
Mere Bobie	do.		66,750
Marie Catharine,	do.		148,675
Flamand,	do.		545,416
			4,146,268
Also a general account of disbursements by monsieur Carabasse, at Cape Francois, for purchasing Bermudian boats to take the cargoes of the Amelie and Therese,			115,000

Demurrage paid Mr. Monthieu on the Therese, Flamand and Amphitrite, agreeable to contract with Mr. Beaumarchais,	141,400
And of sums advanced to Silas Deane, esq; and paid by his order together with interest,	144 525
Livres,	4,547,593

Equal to 198,957l. sterling or thereabouts; on which no commission is yet charged nor premium of insurance, if insurance was made. The articles of commission and insurance, as well as Mr. Beaumarchais's account in general, is committed for adjustment to the commissioners of these states to the court of Versailles.

In abatement of the above mentioned sum, Mr. de Francey admits about 300,000 livres, or 13125l. sterling, and 115 1-2 hogsheads of tobacco exported in the Fier Roderique, the net proceeds of which remain unsettled. Mr. Francey also supposes there are further charges to be brought to the debit of the general account, and intimates that there may be some few errors in the invoices, but requests that the commercial committee may be directed to enter on their books the amount of the invoices as they now stand, remarking that errors may be hereafter redressed. Mr. Francey in a letter to the committee of the 24th of May, 1779, writes,

"Mr. Beaumarchais's claims against Congress amount "to about two hundred thousand pounds sterling, not in- "cluding the commission and other charges, as these are "to be determined between the American commissioners "and Mr. Beaumarchais in France It is not in my pow- "er to fix at this moment the exact amount of the debt, "but I am very certain it will exceed two hundred thou- "sand pounds; in order to discharge a part of it directly "I would propose to have bills drawn by Congress upon "the plenipotentiary minister of the United States at Pa- "ris to the order of Mr. Beaumarchais, payable at the "end of three years, bearing an interest of six per cent. "annually for the amount of one hundred thousand "pounds sterling, in fifty bills of two thousand pounds "each. In the mean while I should wish that produce of "this country should be purchased to load without delay "some vessels which I expect daily, and by which I will "receive all the papers that may be necessary to settle fi- "nally this transaction."

From

From the ſeveral accounts above mentioned, all which the committee beg leave to lay before Congreſs, it appears that Mr. Beaumarchais has a juſt claim on theſe ſtates for a large ſum of money, but it is not in their power, with any degree of exactneſs, to aſcertain the amount.

They beg leave to recommend to Congreſs,

1ſt. To give the neceſſary directions for diſcovering what articles of merchandize, warlike ſtores, and other articles have been received in theſe ſtates from Mr. Beaumarchais, and Mr. Carabaſſe, and in what manner the Bermudian boats, ſaid to have been purchaſed by Mr. Carabaſſe, have been diſpoſed of:

Alſo that Congreſs will be pleaſed to direct the committee for foreign affairs to write immediately to the commiſſioners at the court of France, and deſire them to tranſmit an account of their proceedings in Mr. Beaumarchais's account, purſuant to the order of Congreſs of the 13th day of April, 1778:

That in the mean while the committee on the treaſury be directed to prepare proper bills of exchange on the miniſter plenipotentiary at the court of France, payable to Mr. Beaumarchais order at the end of three years from the date, with intereſt to be paid annually at ſix per cent. The bills to be for different ſums from one thouſand to four thouſand pounds ſterling, or the value thereof in livres, and ſix bills to each ſet, and to amount in the whole to 100,000 louiſd'or or 2,400,000 livres of France:

That the committee of commerce be directed to deliver to Mr. de Francey all the merchantable tobacco belonging to theſe ſtates and now in ſtore in Virginia, Maryland and North-Carolina, and to conſign the ſhip Chaſe and her cargo of tobacco to Mr. de Beaumarchais."

On the queſtion to agree to theſe ſeveral recommendations and directions, reported by the committee,

Reſolved in the affirmative.

A letter of this day from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That one more blank commiſſion be ſent to the commiſſioners of Indian affairs in the northern department, to be filled up with the name of ſuch faithful chief as they ſhall deem worthy of that honour.

A letter of the third from general Waſhington was read, incloſing extracts from the proceedings of a board of general officers on the claim of major Frowell, of the Penſylvania,

ſylvania line, and ſundry papers relative to colonel Dubois's claim of rank; whereupon,

Reſolved, That colonel Dubois rank in the line of the army of the United States of America, after colonel Van Cortlandt and colonel Ganſevoort.

Reſolved, That the commiſſion of major granted to captain Prowell in the 10th Pennſylvania regiment, be vacated, and that the rank of the officers continue the ſame as they were at the time of paſſing the reſolution for incorporating Patton's and Hartley's regiments and the independent companies, and riſe according to the principle or rule eſtabliſhed in the army.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1779.

A letter of the 4th from Amos Wilkinſon, captain of artillery, was read, requeſting leave to reſign his commiſſion:

Reſolved, That his reſignation be accepted.

A letter of the 5th from J. Wadſworth, commiſſary general of purchaſes, was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That Congreſs have full confidence in the integrity and abilities of the quartermaſter general and commiſſary general; and although there is reaſon to believe that abuſes have been committed by inferior officers in their reſpective departments, yet Congreſs are perſuaded that many of them deſerve well of their country; and that meaſures will ſpeedily be taken to diſtinguiſh ſuch of them as have been faithful from ſuch as have been otherwiſe, and thereby cauſe juſtice to be done to all:

That colonel Wadſworth be informed that at ſo critical a ſeaſon as the opening of a campaign, ſudden changes in the appointment of principal officers in his department would be inexpedient and dangerous, and therefore that they cannot accept his reſignation; and farther, that Congreſs expect his deputies and agents will not expoſe themſelves to the reſentment of their country, or embarraſs the ſervice, by quitting it at ſo critical a period, but, by exerting their utmoſt efforts in their ſeveral places, manifeſt their ability and public ſpirit.

The committee on the treaſury having nominated John Peirce to the office of deputy paymaſter general to the army under the immediate command of general Waſhington

ton, Congreſs proceeded to an election; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. John Peirce was choſen.

The marine committee, to whom was referred a reſolution of the council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, dated the 23d of February, 1779, reſpecting the powers of foreign conſuls, report,

"That as by the 31ſt article of the treaty of commerce it is provided that the two contracting parties grant mutually the liberty of having each in the ports of the other conſuls, vice-conſuls, agents and commiſſaries, whoſe functions ſhall be regulated by a particular agreement, it ſeems neceſſary that perſons be appointed by Congreſs to adjuſt and ſettle with the miniſter plenipotentiary of France the powers and privileges of conſuls in the ports of either nation;" whereupon,

Reſolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpoſe aforeſaid:

The members choſen, Mr. Laurens, Mr. S. Adams and Mr. Dickinſon.

On motion made by Mr. Dickinſon, ſeconded by Mr. S. Adams,

Reſolved, That every diſpatch received by the houſe, and on which no other order ſhall be made, ſhall be of courſe conſidered as ordered to lie on the table for farther conſideration:

That on every day upon which it has been reſolved to proceed on the order of the day after reading the journals and diſpatches, the houſe will proceed accordingly; and no other order than is above mentioned ſhall be made on any diſpatch, unleſs it be by unanimous conſent: that this rule continue in force until Congreſs ſhall have gone through the reports of the board of treaſury relative to finance, and the report of the committee of thirteen on foreign affairs, and of that on the communications from the miniſter plenipotentiary of France, and no longer.

The board of treaſury having reported,

That they have conſidered the memorial of major James Quarles, of the 2d Virginia ſtate regiment, dated at Philadelphia, June the 4th, 1779, referred to them, and finding the three dollars per day allowed by a reſolution of the 4th of September laſt to officers ordered on buſineſs not incidental to their office, were not intended as an allowance for their whole expences, but as an addition

to

to their pay and subsistance whilst on such business, and that all the accounts of the army since the date of that resolution have been settled agreeable thereto, they are of opinion, that the prayer of the said petition cannot be granted:

On the question,

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

Resolved, That the commissary general of prisoners be authorised from time to time to pay to the order of officers and soldiers in captivity any sums not exceeding the amount of their pay and subsistance in order to enable them to assist their families; and that he make monthly returns to the paymaster general of their accounts respectively.

Resolved, That the secretary of the board of war and ordnance be hereafter allowed the same salary as is granted to a commissioner of the chamber of accounts.

The committee on the treasury having nominated Thomas Reed to the office of deputy paymaster general at Albany, Congress proceeded to the election; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. Thomas Reed was chosen.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1779.

According to the order of the day, Congress proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of thirteen on foreign affairs, and on the question, Shall Mr. R. Izard be recalled?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Huntington	*no*	
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	

New-Jersey,

New Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Duane, ſeconded by Mr. Armſtrong,

"That Mr. Izard be informed, that it is the ſenſe of Congreſs that he need not repair to America until it ſuits his convenience."

On motion of Mr. Sherman, ſeconded by Mr. Lovell,

Reſolved, That the words "until it ſuits his convenience," be ſtruck out.

On the queſtion to agree to the motion as amended, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Paca,

New Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	

New-York,

New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	no	ay
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	ay
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	ay
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	ay	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	
	Mr. Paca	no	
	Mr. Carmichael	no	no
	Mr. Henry	ay	
	Mr. Jenifer	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. Griffin	no	no
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	
	Mr. Burke	no	no
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Drayton	no	no

So it was reſolved in th affirmative.

On the queſtion, Shall Mr. W. Lee be recalled?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	
	Mr. Gerry	ay	no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	ay	
	Mr. Collins	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	
	Mr. Huntington	ay	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	ay
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	

New Jerſey,

New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
	Mr Drayton	*no*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. S. Adams, ſeconded by Mr. Sherman,

"That Mr. W. Lee be informed that it is the ſenſe of Congreſs that he need not repair to America."

On the queſtion to agree to this, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	
	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	

New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*av*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That there be but one plenipotentiary miniſter or commiſſioner for theſe United States at a foreign court.

The ſeventh propoſition in the report being read, viz. "That no plenipotentiary miniſter or commiſſioner for theſe United States, while he acts as ſuch ſhall exerciſe any other public office:" after debate the previous queſtion was moved by Mr. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Drayton, and being paſſed in the affirmative the main queſtion was ſet aſide.

The eighth propoſition being read, "That no perſon be appointed plenipotentiary miniſter or commiſſioner for theſe United States who is not a citizen thereof, and who has not a fixed and permanent intereſt therein."

The previous queſtion was moved by Mr. S. Adams, and ſeconded by Mr. Morris,

A diviſion of the main queſtion was required; and on the previous queſtion on the firſt, viz. "That no perſon be appointed plenipotentiary miniſter or commiſſioner for theſe United States who is not a citizen thereof."

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Penn,

New-Hampſhire,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative, and that part of the main queſtion ſet aſide.

The previous queſtion being put on the latter part, paſſed in the affirmative, and that part was alſo ſet aſide.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1779.

Ordered, That Mr. Floyd and Mr. S. Adams have leave of abſence.

On motion of Mr. Dickinſon, ſeconded by Mr. Burke,

Reſolved, That the management of all buſineſs relating to the marine of theſe United States be veſted in commiſſioners.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred a memorial of captain Loizeau, brought in a report; whereupon,

Ordered, That major general Gates be directed to enquire into the caſe of Auguſtin Loizeau, a Canadian, late a captain in colonel James Livingſton's regiment, and diſmiſſed from the ſervice purſuant to the ſentence of a court-martial, held in January laſt in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, and report to Congreſs the reſult of ſuch enquiry, and his opinion whether from a conſideration of all circumſtances captain Loizeau merits forgiveneſs and to be reſtored to his rank in ſaid regiment or not.

The board of war having farther reported,

That monſieur Garanger and his brother were engaged under the contract with monſieur du Coudray in October 1776, in the ranks, the memorialiſt of a captain and his brother of a lieutenant of bombardiers: that both the memorialiſt and his brother were made priſoners by the enemy, and detained at New-York for twelve months until they were exchanged a few months ago as French priſoners: that it appears both theſe gentlemen are entitled to pay under the contract, and as monſieur Garanger produces ample certificates of his knowledge in his profeſſion and of his good character, it ſeems to the board proper,

That he proceed to the grand army, there to exhibit ſuch proofs of his talents and merit as may be deemed neceſſary to enable the commander in chief to certify to Congreſs the propriety or inexpediency of retaining him in the ſervice of the United States, and in what rank, if he ſhall entitle himſelf to a favourable certificate from general Waſhington:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

A motion was made by Mr. Burke, ſeconded by Mr. Laurens,

"That Silas Deane, eſquire, be ordered not to depart the United States without the ſpecial permiſſion of Congreſs; and that Arthur Lee, eſquire, be directed to repair forthwith to America, in order the better to enable Congreſs to enquire into the truth of the ſeveral allegations and ſuggeſtions made by the ſaid Arthur Lee, in his correſpondence with Congreſs, againſt the ſaid Silas Deane:

When

When the queſtion was about to be put, the previous queſtion was moved by Mr. Gerry, and ſeconded by Mr. S. Adams; and a diviſion of the main queſtion being called for.

And on the queſtion to agree to the previous queſtion for ordering Mr. Deane not to depart the United States without the ſpecial permiſſion of Congreſs, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So the ſtates were equally divided and the queſtion loſt.

On

On the question to agree to the main question for ordering Mr. Deane not to depart, &c. the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Holten,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	no
	Mr. Gerry	no	
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	divided
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no	no
	Mr. Huntington	no	
	Mr. Spencer	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	divided
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	no
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. M'Clene	no	
	Mr. Wynkoop	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	divided
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. Jenifer	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	ay
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So the states were equally divided and the question was lost.

On the question to agree to the previous question on the second part, for directing Mr. A. Lee to repair forthwith to America, &c.

It was resolved in the affirmative, that the main question be not now put.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1779.

A letter of the 9th from J. Reed, president of state of Pennsylvania, to the delegates of the said state was read:

Ordered, That it be referred to the committee appointed to prepare a plan for regulating the departments of the quartermaster and commissary general; and that the committee confer with the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania thereon, and report on Monday next.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Burke, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Smith, to whom were referred sundry plans relative to finance, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration; and, thereupon,

Resolved, That twenty millions of dollars, or such part thereof as shall be brought into the continental loan-offices on or before the first day of October next, be borrowed on the faith of the United States of America, at an interest of six per cent. per annum.

For facilitating the said loan,

Resolved, 1st, That the loan-officers in every state do immediately open subscriptions for the said loan:

2d, That the executive authorities of the several states be requested immediately to appoint persons of character and influence in every county, town or district, to receive subscriptions and transmit the same to the loan-officer or officers in the states respectively.

3d, That no subscription be received for less than five hundred dollars:

4th, That all subscriptions under ten thousand dollars shall be paid into the loan-office where the same shall be subscribed, or into the hands of the person obtaining the subscription, within fourteen days after the subscription shall be made:

5th, That any person subscribing ten thousand dollars, or upwards shall be allowed to pay the same at two periods, to wit, one half within fourteen days after the subscription, the residue on or before the first day of October next: the whole to bear interest from the time of the first payment, provided the other payment shall be punctually made:

6th, That each lender shall have his election either to receive the principal at the expiration of three years from the

the date of the loan, or to continue it in the funds on intereſt until the whole amount of continental bills circulating ſhall not exceed the ſum in circulation at the time of the loan.

7th, That intereſt on all ſums which ſhall be paid into the loan-office before the ſaid firſt day of October, or which ſhall be ſubſcribed and paid agreeably to the terms of the 5th reſolution aforeſaid, ſhall be payable annually at the continental loan office of the ſtate in which the money was originally ſubſcribed:

8th, That the loan-officers ſhall tranſmit to the board of treaſury monthly returns of all ſums ſubſcribed and received in their reſpective offices:

9th, That as Congreſs are bound by every motive of policy and of public and private juſtice to maintain the credit of the paper money emitted by their authority, on the faith of the United States; ſo it is their intention not only to avoid further emiſſions, but to diminiſh the quantity in circulation, provided that the reſpective ſtates, by correſpondent and vigorous exertions, ſhall put it in their power to raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies.

On the queſtion to agree to the ſixth reſolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop,	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	

Maryland,

Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1779.

The board of war having reported a form of a commission for officers of the staff; the same was read and agreed to as follows;

"The United States of America in Congress assembled, to greeting: We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, prudence and fidelity, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be

You are therefore faithfully and diligently to discharge the duty of by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United States, or committee of Congress for that purpose appointed, a committee of the states, or commander in chief for the time being of the army of the United States, or any other your superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This commission to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congress, the committee of Congress before mentioned, or a committee of the states.

Witness president of the Congress of the United States of America, at the day of and in the year of our independence.

Entered in the war-office,
And examined by the board,
secretary of the board of war."

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee consisting, of Mr. Drayton, Mr. Harvie, Mr. Witherspoon, to whom was referred the memorial of doctor John Morgan, late director general and physician in chief in

the general hoſpitals of the United States, and thereupon came to the following reſolutions:

Whereas by the report of the medical committee, confirmed by Congreſs on the 9th of Auguſt, 1777, it appears that doctor John Morgan, late director general and chief phyſician of the general hoſpitals of the United States, had been removed from office on the 9th of January, 1777, by reaſon of the general complaint of perſons of all ranks in the army, and the critical ſtate of affairs at that time; and that the ſaid doctor John Morgan requeſting an enquiry into his conduct, it was thought proper that a committee of Congreſs ſhould be appointed for that purpoſe: and whereas on the 18th day of September laſt ſuch a committee was appointed, before whom the ſaid doctor John Morgan hath in the moſt ſatisfactory manner vindicated his conduct in every reſpect as director general and phyſician in chief, upon the teſtimony of the commander in chief, general officers, officers in the general hoſpital department, and other officers in the army, ſhewing that the ſaid director general did conduct himſelf ably and faithfully in the diſcharge of the duties of his office: therefore,

Reſolved, That Congreſs are ſatisfied with the conduct of doctor John Morgan while acting as director general and phyſician in chief in the general hoſpitals of the United States; and that this reſolution be publiſhed.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1779.

Mr. Marchant, a delegate from Rhode-Iſland, attended and produced the credentials of the delegates from that ſtate, which were read.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Dickinſon, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Burke, appointed "to report a plan for putting the quartermaſter general and commiſſary general's departments on a different footing with reſpect to the expenditure of public money," brought in a report, which was read; whereupon

Reſolved, That the quartermaſter general be empowered to allow and pay for a waggon, driver and four horſes, thirteen dollars and one third of a dollar, one ration and forage per day; ſhoeing the horſes, if done at the expence of the United States, to be deducted from the wages.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to theſe ſtates to exempt all drivers of waggons, employed in the ſervice of the

the United States, from militia duties, and from all fines on that account, while they are engaged in the ſervice; and that ſuch ſervice ſhall be conſidered and allowed as their tour of duty in the militia for ſuch time as they are thus engaged.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1779.

A letter of this day from doctor J. Morgan was read, charging doctor William Shippen, junior, in the ſervice of the United States, with mal-practices and miſconduct in office, and declaring his readineſs to give before the proper court having juriſdiction, the neceſſary evidence in the premiſes againſt the ſaid doctor William Shippen;

On motion of Mr. Laurens, ſeconded by Mr. Drayton,

Reſolved, That a copy of the ſaid letter be tranſmitted to the commander in chief, and that he be directed to cauſe ſuch proceedings to be had thereon, as that the charges alluded to in it be ſpeedily enquired into and juſtice done.

Ordered, That an extract of the letter with the above reſolution be tranſmitted to doctor Shippen.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1779.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Jenifer, Mr. Armſtrong and Mr. Sharpe, to whom was referred the letter of the 7th of June from governor Clinton, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That the officers acting under the ſtate of New-York, who were lately reſtrained of their liberty by certain perſons of a diſtrict called the New-Hampſhire Grants, ought to be immediately liberated.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That the committee appointed to repair to the inhabitants of a certain diſtrict known by the name of the New Hampſhire Grants, be directed to enquire into the matters and things contained in the letters of governor Clinton of the 27th of May and of the 7th inſtant, and that copies of the ſaid letters be tranſmitted to the ſaid committee, and that they be directed to report ſpecially to Congreſs.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That it was not the intention of Congreſs by their reſolution of the firſt inſtant, nor ought the ſame or any other part thereof to be conſtrued to hold

up

up principles subversive of, or unfavourable to the internal polity of any or either of the United States:

That as Congress expect very salutary effects from the appointment of the said committee, therefore all further proceedings on governor Clinton's letter be postponed until they report.

FRIDAY, June 18, 1779.

A letter of the 6th from major general W. Philips, was read, recommending captain Featherstone of the convention troops, who comes to Philadelphia by permission of governor Henry and colonel Bland, to be exchanged, and intimating that captain Featherstone should be exchanged as lieutenant, his promotion to a captain lieutenantcy having happened since the convention; whereupon,

Resolved, That captain Featherstone repair immediately to the town of Mount Holly, and remain there until the treaty for his exchange between the commanders in chief of both armies shall be terminated; and that the president write to the general upon that subject, and inform him that Congress have no objection to the captain's exchange as a lieutenant, provided the principle on which the same shall be made be fully established, and that he give orders respecting captain Featherstone's rout to New-York in case the exchange take place.

The committee on the treasury report,

That they have according to order, prepared bills of exchange on the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of France, in favour of Mr. Caron de Beaumarchais, consisting of fifty sets, six bills to each set, as specified in a schedule annexed, all dated the 15th day of this instant June, amounting in the whole to two millions four hundred thousand livres tournois, and payable the 15th day of June, 1782; and also six sets, six bills to each set, all dated the same day, drawn on the said minister in favour of the said Mr. C. de Beaumarchais, for the yearly interest of the said principal sum, at six per cent. being one hundred and forty four thousand livres yearly, in the whole four hundred and thirty-two thousand livres; the principal and interest so drawn for amounting in the whole to two million eight hundred and thirty-two thousand livres, which last mentioned bills for the interest

tereſt are particularly ſpecified in the ſaid ſchedule; and that they have alſo prepared letters of advice of the ſaid bills of exchange to the ſaid miniſter plenipotentiary; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid drafts be ſigned by the preſident of Congreſs, and entered in the auditor's office as warrants are uſually paſſed, and then delivered to Mr. Francey, agent for the ſaid Mr. de Beaumarchais, on his giving the auditor general a receipt for the ſame; and that Mr. de Beaumarchais be charged with the amount of the ſaid principal ſum in the books of the treaſury.

Reſolved, That the faith of the United States be pledged to make good any contract or engagement which ſhall be entered into by the ſaid miniſter plenipotentiary, or any future miniſter of theſe United States at the court of Verſailles, for obtaining money or credit to enable him to honour the ſaid drafts and provide for their punctual diſcharge.

Congreſs proceeded in the order of the day to the ſubject of finance; whereupon, a motion was made by Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Gerry,

"That when the intereſt on monies which have been or may be placed in the ſeveral loan-offices on or after the 1ſt day of March, 1778, ſhall become due, and be paid, the ſame ſhall be encreaſed in proportion to the encreaſe of the ſum of continental paper money which may be in circulation after the dates of ſuch loans reſpectively."

A motion was made by Mr. Duane, ſeconded by Mr. Burke, to ſtrike out the words "have been or," and the words "on or after the 1ſt day of March, 1778," and alſo the words "and be paid," in order after loan office to inſert "on the loan of twenty millions voted to be borrowed by the reſolution of."

On the queſtion, Shall the words moved to be ſtruck out ſtand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	

New-York,

New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	
	Mr. Duane	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*no*	
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*divided*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*no*	*divided*
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	*no*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1779.

The board of war report, that as the plan of raiſing a corps of German deſerters is laid aſide, there is no proſpect of employing lieutenant colonel Klein with advantage to the United States, and that the men of that corps are now reduced to a ſergeant and four privates; whereupon,

Reſolved, That lieutenant colonel Klein be informed, that although Congreſs have a high ſenſe of his zeal, yet as he cannot be uſefully employed in the ſervice of the United States, he has permiſſion to retire therefrom.

Reſolved, That lieutenant colonel Klein receive one year's pay and ſubſiſtance, to enable him to return to Europe.

Reſolved, That the non commiſſioned officers and privates of the intended corps of German volunteers be transferred to the corps commanded by colonel Armand.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1779.

Mr. Peabody, a delegate from the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

A letter of the 21ſt from J. Reed, preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, was read, informing that the inhabitants of the town of York, in this ſtate, having complained to the council of John M'Calliſter, a deputy commiſſary of iſſues, and forwarded ſundry affidavits taken in his preſence, from which he appears to have been guilty of peculation and embezzlement of the public ſtores and proviſions, the council have, agreeable to the reſolves of Congreſs, ſuſpended him from pay and employment until Congreſs ſhall take farther order reſpecting him; whereupon,

On motion of M. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Gerry,

Reſolved, That the thanks of Congreſs be preſented to the preſident and executive council of the ſtate of Pennſylvania for their vigilance and attention, and that they be requeſted to cauſe a proſecution to be commenced againſt the ſaid John M'Calliſter, at the expence of the United States.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a commiſſioner for the board of war; and, the ballots being taken,

Major general W. Heath was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Ellery.

Congreſs proceeded to the conſideration of the report of the board of war of the 17th; whereupon,

Reſolved, That majors, in conſideration of their extra duty, acting as brigade inſpectors, and majors of brigade, receive forty-four dollars per month, in addition to their regimental pay.

Reſolved, That Congreſs entertain a grateful ſenſe of the virtue and ſervices of thoſe faithful and zealous ſoldiers who at an early period engaged in the armies of theſe ſtates during the war; and to encourage a continuance of their exertions, and as far as circumſtances admit, to put them on a footing in pecuniary matters with other ſoldiers, general Waſhington be empowered to order a gratuity of one hundred dollars each to be paid to the men ſo enliſted during the war; this gratuity to be paid only to ſuch ſoldiers as inliſted before the 23d day of January, 1779.

Reſolved,

Resolved, That the adjutant general for the time being be also assistant inspector general.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Floyd Mr. Witherspoon, and Mr. Huntington, to whom was referred the letter of May the 20th from general Parsons, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislative and executive powers in the several states, more especially those that are adjacent to Long Island and other places in possession of the enemy, to take the most effectual measures to prevent plundering the inhabitants of such places, and all officers of the army are directed to use their utmost exertions to prevent such practices.

A memorial from the minister plenipotentiary of France was read, accompanied with a commission by him given to the sieur de St. Hilaire, of vice-consul for the port of Alexandria in Virginia, desiring that the same may be made known:

Ordered, That it be referred to the marine committee, and that they take order thereon.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1779.

A memorial from the honourable sieur Gerard, minister plenipotentiary of France, was read, respecting the powers of consuls and vice consuls:

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee appointed to settle the powers and privileges of consuls.

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the subject of finance, and an amendment having been adopted, by inserting after the word "same," the words "until some more accurate standard of value can be devised."

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Duane, to reconsider the motion for inserting those words; and on the question for reconsidering, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Peabody	*no*	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Marchant	*no*	
	Mr. Collins	*no*	

Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no	no
	Mr. Huntington	no	
	Mr. Spencer	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	no
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	no	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	divided
	Mr. Fell	no	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	no	no
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	no	no
	Mr. M'Kean	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no	no
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. Jenifer	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	no
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	no
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	divided
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it paſſed in the negative.

On the queſtion to agree to the propoſition as amended, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
	Mr. Peabody	no	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	ay
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	no	ay
	Mr. Marchant	ay	
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	no	

New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

That when the intereſt on monies which have been or may be placed in the ſeveral loan-offices on or after the 1ſt day of March, 1778, ſhall become due and be paid, the ſame, until ſome more accurate ſtandard of value can be deviſed, ſhall be increaſed in proportion to the increaſe of the ſum of continental paper money which may be in circulation after the dates of ſuch loans reſpectively.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Sherman, to reconſider the ſixth reſolution paſſed on the 11th, viz.

"That each lender ſhall have his election either to receive the principal at the expiration of three years from the date of the loan, or to continue it in the funds on intereſt until the whole amount of continental bills circulating at the time of the loan ſhall be diminiſhed one eighth part at the leaſt."

Queſtion put,

Reſolved in the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Sherman, ſeconded by Mr. Morris, to ſtrike out the words "ſhall be diminiſhed one eighth part at the leaſt;" and after the word "circulating" inſert the words "ſhall not exceed the ſum in circulation."

On

On the question, Shall the words moved to be struck out stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Scudder,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
	Mr. Peabody	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	no
	Mr. Marchant	no	
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no	no
	Mr. Huntington	no	
	Mr. Spencer	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	no
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	no	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	divided
	Mr. Fell	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. M'Clene	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	no
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. Jenifer	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	*
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	no
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	no
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it passed in the negative, and the words were struck out.

Question put for inserting the words moved to be inserted,

Resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the proposition as amended, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	ay
	Mr. Peabody	ay	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay	

Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Morris	*no*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Drayton	*no*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1779.

Mr. Penn, a delegate of North Carolina, laid before Congress the credentials of his reappointment, which were read.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, seconded by Mr. Morris,

Resolved, That Sunday the 4th day of July, being the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of these United States, the chaplains of Congress be requested to prepare sermons suitable to the occasion: a farther motion was made,

That the president cause an entertainment to be prepared on the 5th of July, in celebration of the independence of these United States; on which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Marchant,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Peabody	*no*	

Massachusetts-Bay,

Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
	M. Marchant	*no*	
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Huntington	*no*	
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That a committee of three be appointed to aſſiſt the preſident in regulating the ſaid entertainment;

The members choſen, Mr. Searle, Mr. Lovell and Mr. Paca.

According to the order of the day Congreſs proceeded to the election of a cloathier general; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. Peter Wikoff was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Armſtrong.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1779.

Congreſs proceeded to the conſideration of the ſubject of finance, when a motion was made by Mr. Sherman, ſeconded

conded by Mr. Gerry, to reconsider the 8th resolution passed the 11th instant, viz.

"That the securities to be given for all sums so borrowed shall be made payable to the lender or to his special attorney, executor or administrator:"

On the question for reconsidering, the yeas and nays being required by Mr Jay,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	ay
	Mr. Peabody	ay	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	ay
	Mr. Marchant	ay	
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	ay
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no	no
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. Jenifer	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay	*
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	no
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	no
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, seconded by Mr. Gerry,

Resolved, That the said resolution be repealed.

Ordered, That loan-office certificates for borrowing twenty millions of dollars, agreeably to the resolution of the 11th instant, be prepared and sent to the several loan of-

fices,

fices. under the direction of the board of treasury, and consist of such denominations as they shall judge expedient.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred the memorial of the reverend Mr. M'Murdie, complaining of the appointment of the reverend Mr. Rogers to be chaplain of the third Pennsylvania brigade as an injury done to him, report "that they have conferred with Mr. M'Murdie on the subject of his memorial; and that Mr. M'Murdie has in the opinion of the board assigned no sufficient reason to induce them to recommend a repeal of the appointment of Mr Rogers;" whereupon,

Resolved, That Mr. M'Murdie be informed, that as there is no vacancy for a chaplain in the Pennsylvania brigades, no appointment as such can be given to him.

The committee on the treasury having taken into consideration a letter and order of the honourable council of the state of Massachusetts-Bay of the 8th of June, instant, containing their opinion in consequence of the request of Congress, on a proper allowance to be made to Jonathan Loring Austin, for his services and expences in carrying dispatches and transacting business in France, and on the mode of payment, report,

That agreeable to the opinion of the said board the commissioners of these United States at Paris, be directed to discharge the account of Mr. Austin with the late house of messieurs Plearne, Pennet and company in Nantz, to the amount of six thousand four hundred livres, and to charge the same to these United States, together with the further sum of one hundred and thirty louis'd'ors, advanced him by the said commissioners, as set forth in his memorial to Congress, in full compensation for his time and services aforesaid.

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1779.

The marine committee, to whom was referred the paper signed Holker, and transmitted to Congress by the minister of France on the 21st, respecting Francis Fleury,

carried

carried by force on board the armed ship General Greene, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That a copy of the said paper be transmitted to his excellency the president and the honourable the supreme executive council of the state of Pennsylvania, that justice may be done in the premises.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Scudder, to whom was referred a remonstrance and petition of the legislative council and general assembly of the state of New-Jersey, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That when vacancies of commissioned officers happen in any of the regiments raised by the respective states for the continental army, notice thereof shall be given to the executive authority of the state to which the regiment belongs, by the commanding officer of such regiment, to the end that proper persons may be appointed to fill such vacancies, agreeable to the resolution of the 8th of March last, having due regard to the rules of promotion recommended by a resolution of Congress of the 24th of November, 1778.

Ordered, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to governor Livingston, and that he be informed, that it was judged expedient in the late arrangement of the army, to authorise the committee appointed for that purpose, in concurrence with the commander in chief, not only to dismiss supernumerary and unqualified officers, but to fill vacancies by promotion of good officers who had been appointed by the respective states, and stood fair for promotion in the proper line of succession; but if there has been any infringement of the right of the state of New-Jersey, or any other state, by excluding good officers not supernumerary, or filling vacancies by new creations, Congress will be ever ready to redress any grievances of that kind when particularly pointed out.

The committee, consisting of Mr Kean, Mr. Lovell, and Mr. Paca, to whom was referred the memorial of mess'rs John Cox and Charles Petit, assistant quartermasters general, report that they have come to the following resolutions thereupon, viz.

That Congress cannot in any manner controul the legislature of New-Jersey in the internal police of said state:

That it is not to be presumed that any citizen will be

unjustly

unjuſtly or oppreſſively taxed in any ſtate, without remedy by appeal or otherwiſe within the ſame:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

The delegates of Maſſachuſetts-Bay laid before Congreſs an act of the legiſlature of that ſtate, reſpecting their powers, which was read as follows:

"State of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. In the houſe of repreſentatives, June 10, 1779.

Whereas inconveniences may ariſe in conſequence of a reſolve of the general court of the 15th of October laſt, which requires that three of the members choſen to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs ſhould be preſent, in order to exerciſe the powers with which by that reſolve they are veſted; therefore,

Reſolved, That any two of the gentlemen choſen to repreſent this ſtate, or when more are preſent in Congreſs a major part of the ſame, be and they are hereby empowered, for and in behalf of this ſtate, to exerciſe all the powers which in the ſaid reſolve of the 15th of October are particularly mentioned; although it is ſtill expected that four of the ſaid gentlemen conſtantly attend upon the buſineſs of their delegation.

Sent up for concurrence, J. Hancock, ſpeaker.

In council, June 15, 1779, read and concurred,

John Avery, deputy ſecretary.

Conſented to by the major part of the council.

True copy. Attеſt. John Avery, deputy ſecretary."

Ordered, That Mr. Jenifer have leave of abſence.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1779.

A letter from major Burkhart, of the German battalion, was read, requeſting leave to reſign:

Ordered, That it be referred to the board of war.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report; whereupon, Congreſs paſſed the following reſolutions:

Whereas the allowance of two ninetieth parts of a dollar upon every hundred dollars, made to the commiſſioners for deſtroying bills of credit taken out of circulation by order of Congreſs, is, in conſequence of the time which they have neceſſarily ſpent in conducting this buſineſs, inadequate to their ſervices:

Reſolved, That in lieu of ſuch allowance, the ſaid commiſſioners be entitled to receive five ninetieths parts of a

dollar for every hundred dollars ſo deſtroyed; and that the allowance for future ſervice be divided amongſt them in proportion to the number of dollars which ſhall be counted by them reſpectively.

Reſolved, That an additional commiſſioner be appointed for deſtroying bills as aforeſaid.

The board having nominated Samuel Downe, eſquire, to be appointed commiſſioner for deſtroying bills called out of circulation:

Congreſs proceeded to the election; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. Samuel Downe was choſen.

The committee on the treaſury having arranged the ſeveral reſolutions for borrowing twenty millions of dollars, reported the ſame for publication as follows:

As Congreſs are bound by every motive of policy, and of public and private juſtice, to maintain the credit of the paper money emitted by their authority on the faith of the United States, ſo it is their intention, not only to avoid further emiſſions but to diminiſh the quantity in circulation, provided that the reſpective ſtates, by correſpondent and vigorous exertions, ſhall put it in their power to raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies:

Reſolved, therefore, That twenty millions of dollars, or ſuch a part thereof as ſhall be brought into the continental loan-offices on or before the firſt day of October next, be borrowed on the faith of the United States, at an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum.

For facilitating the ſaid loan,

Reſolved, 1ſt, That the loan-officers in every ſtate do immediately open ſubſcriptions for the ſaid loan:

2d, That the executive authorities of the ſeveral ſtates be requeſted immediately to appoint perſons of character and influence in every county, town or diſtrict, to receive ſubſcriptions and tranſmit the ſame to the loan-officer or officers in the ſtates reſpectively.

3d, That no ſubſcription be received for leſs than five hundred dollars:

4th, That all ſubſcriptions under ten thouſand dollars ſhall be paid into the loan-office where the ſame ſhall be ſubſcribed, or into the hands of the perſon obtaining the ſubſcription, within fourteen days after the ſubſcription ſhall be made:

5th, That any perſon ſubſcribing ten thouſand dollars,

or

or upwards ſhall be allowed to pay the ſame at two periods, to wit, one half within fourteen days after the ſubſcription, the reſidue on or before the firſt day of October next: the whole to bear intereſt from the time of the firſt payment, provided the other payment ſhall be punctually made:

6th, That each lender ſhall have his election either to receive the principal at the expiration of three years from the date of the loan, or to continue it in the funds on intereſt until the whole amount of continental bills in circulation ſhall not exceed the ſum in circulation at the time of the loan.

7th, That intereſt on all ſums which ſhall be paid into the loan office before the ſaid firſt day of October, or which ſhall be ſubſcribed and paid agreeably to the terms of the fifth reſolution aforeſaid, ſhall be payable annually at the continental loan-office of the ſtate in which the money was originally ſubſcribed.

8th, That when the intereſt on monies which have been or may be placed in the ſeveral loan-offices on or after the 1ſt day of March, 1778, ſhall become due and be paid, the ſame, until ſome more accurate ſtandard of value can be deviſed, ſhall be increaſed in proportion to the increaſe of the ſum of continental paper money which may be in circulation after the date of ſuch loans reſpectively.

Ordered, That the loan-officers tranſmit to the board of treaſury monthly returns of all ſums ſubſcribed and received in their reſpective offices.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1779.

The board of war having reported that major general Gates, and colonel Sheppard, now commanding brigadier Glover's brigade, have warmly recommended the reverend Mr. Van Horne for an appointment of brigade chaplain:

Reſolved, That the reverend Mr. William Van Horne be appointed chaplain to the brigade now or lately under the command of brigadier general Glover, and that he be conſidered and reſpected as ſuch.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. T. Adams, Mr. Holten and Mr. Frelinghauſen, to whom was referred a letter from Joſeph Palmer, report as their opinion,

That as Congreſs, on the 29th day of December, 1775, earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral aſſemblies or conventi-

ons

ons immediately to promote by sufficient public encouragements, the making salt in their respective colonies, the letter from Joseph Palmer, esquire, together with his plan for making bay salt, be referred to the general assembly of the state of Massachusetts-Bay:

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

FRIDAY, July 2, 1779.

A memorial from major Burkhart was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

A letter of the 1st from Ethan Allen and Jonas Fay was read, enclosing a paper endorsed colonel Allen, and doctor Fay's appointment and instructions, and accompanied with a book entitled "Acts and laws of the state of Vermont in America:"

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee on the treasury, to whom was recommitted their report of the 25th of June for allowing farther time to bring in the emissions called out of circulation, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas the legislature of the state of North-Carolina have represented, that from the difficulties of communicating intelligence in that state, and the remote situation of many of its inhabitants, it was impossible that they should receive seasonable notice to carry the money of the emissions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, to the proper officer by the time limited by Congress, and have therefore requested Congress to grant such further time for that purpose, that the inhabitants of the said state may not be injured: and whereas it is also represented to Congress, that many persons in the different states have been prevented by unforeseen causes from complying with the said resolution: and whereas it was not the intention of Congress that individuals possessed of the said bills should sustain any further inconvenience than such as arose from the necessary cautions against counterfeits:

Resolved, therefore, That all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought into the continental loan offices, before the first day of January next, shall at the election of the owners be received either on loan or to be exchanged for other bills; and that the same rules and precautions

ons as are provided for regiſtering, certifying and defacing the bills of the ſaid emiſſions received by the reſpective commiſſioners of the loan-offices before the firſt day of June laſt, be obſerved in reſpect to all bills of the ſaid emiſſions which ſhall be brought in by virtue of this reſolution. Provided that each holder of ſuch bills ſhall previouſly take the following oath or affirmation, and cauſe to be delivered to the reſpective commiſſioners of the continental loan offices a certificate thereof, ſigned by the magiſtrate adminiſtering the ſame:

"I do ſwear (or ſolemnly affirm) that dollars, of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, of the following numbers and denominations, viz. were my property or in my poſſeſſion on the 1ſt of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the reſolution of Congreſs of the 2d of January, 1779, for taking the ſaid emiſſions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a diſcount."

That the commiſſioners of the continental loan-offices be authoriſed to pay off the indented certificates which they ſhall have iſſued for exchanging bills of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, to any perſons to whom ſuch certificates may be endorſed, provided that each endorſement ſhall be witneſſed by a magiſtrate:

That the commiſſioners of the ſeveral continental loan-offices make returns to the board of treaſury immediately after the 1ſt day of January next, of the amount of the bills received in their reſpective offices after the ſaid firſt day of June to be exchanged as aforeſaid; and that for this purpoſe proper bills be lodged at the ſaid offices within ſixty days from and after the firſt day of January aforeſaid.

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, ſeconded by Mr. Burke, to ſtrike out the words "2d of January for taking the ſaid emiſſions out of circulation;" and lieu thereof inſert "2d of July for granting further time to bring in the ſaid emiſſions."

On the queſtion, Shall the words moved to be ſtruck out ſtand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Sharpe,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	

Rhode-Iſland,

Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	
	Mr. Huntington	ay	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Lewis	ay	*
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	ay
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. M Kean	ay	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	no	
	Mr. Henry	no	no
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. Griffin	no	no
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	
	Mr. Burke	no	no
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	ay	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Fleming, to strike out the words "and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a discount."

On the question, Shall those words stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	
	Mr. Peabody	ay	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	ay
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	
	Mr. Huntington	ay	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Lewis	ay	*
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	ay
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	

Delaware

Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Henry	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Sharpe, to strike out the whole proviso, including the oath.

And on the question, Shall it stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Sharpe,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	*
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*no*	*no*

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Question put to agree to the report,

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. M'Kean,

Whereas

Whereas it will require time to provide loan-office certificates for borrowing twenty millions of dollars in purſuance of the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 29th of June laſt:

Reſolved, That loan-office certificates, of any denomination, already ſtruck by order of Congreſs, be iſſued for the purpoſe of the ſaid loan; any thing contained in the ſaid certificates to the contrary notwithſtanding:

That the board of treaſury be authoriſed to order the treaſurer of loans to tranſmit to the ſeveral commiſſioners of the continental loan-offices, ſuch of the ſaid certificates as are in his poſſeſſion; and that the certificates ordered to be ſtruck the 25th of June laſt, be not iſſued until the further order of Congreſs.

Ordered, That Mr. Ellery have leave of abſence.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1779.

A letter of the 2d from J. Prowell was read; whereupon, Congreſs came to the following reſolution:

It being repreſented to Congreſs that their reſolution of the 5th of June laſt, vacating the commiſſion of major granted to captain Prowell, in the 11th Pennſylvania regiment has been miſunderſtood:

Reſolved, That the ſole reaſon for vacating the ſaid commiſſion was the claims of elder captains in the Pennſylvania line, over whom it appeared that he had been promoted by miſtake, and not any fault or want of merit in captain Prowell, of whoſe character, as an uſeful officer, Congreſs entertain a favourable opinion.

A letter of this day from Henry Shrupp, enſign in the German battalion, was read, deſiring leave to reſign his commiſſion:

Reſolved, That his reſignation be accepted.

The board of war, to whom was referred a letter of the 25th of June from A. Henderſon, report,

That the reſignation of captain Alexander Henderſon, deputy commiſſary of military ſtores, be accepted.

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report:

Whereas by a reſolution of Congreſs, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt, upon application of the ſtate of Connecticut, a warrant iſſued on the treaſury in favour of their delegates for one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, the ſaid ſtate to be accountable, and to repay the ſame to the commiſſioner

commiſſioner of the continental loan office in the month of Auguſt next, with intereſt at ſix per cent. And whereas his excellency Jonathan Trumbull, eſquire, governor of the ſaid ſtate, has repreſented to Congreſs that before the arrival of the ſaid money other proviſion was made for the purpoſe of the ſaid application, but as orders for recruiting their quota of the deficiency of the continental army are iſſued, and no money tranſmitted for that purpoſe, the general aſſembly of the ſaid ſtate requeſt that Congreſs will charge the ſaid ſtate with the ſaid loan, not as a loan according to the firſt intention, but on account of recruiting and cloathing their quota of the deficiency of the continental troops aforeſaid, without any charge of intereſt:

Reſolved, That the ſaid requeſt be complied with, and the money ſo received, be charged to the ſaid ſtate as ſo much advanced for recruiting and cloathing their quota of the deficiency of continental troops, and for which the ſaid ſtate is to be accountable.

Reſolved, That his excellency the governor and council of Connecticut be requeſted, if they ſhall judge it expedient, to make a further allowance in addition to what has already been made by Congreſs to Jeſſe Brown, whilſt riding expreſs in the ſervice of the United States, charging ſuch allowance to the ſtates aforeſaid.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1779.

A letter of the 3d from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That Margaret Corbin, who was wounded and diſabled in the attack on fort Waſhington, whilſt ſhe heroically filled the poſt of her huſband who was killed by her ſide ſerving a piece of artillery, do receive during her natural life or the continuance of the ſaid diſability, the one half of the monthly pay drawn by a ſoldier in the ſervice of theſe ſtates; and that ſhe now receive out of the public ſtores one complete ſuit of cloaths or the value thereof in money.

Reſolved, That in conſideration of their extra duties and ſervice, the officers in the army of theſe ſtates, ſerving as ſub and brigade inſpectors, be allowed, the former three rations a day and forage for three horſes, and the latter two rations a day and forage for two horſes, in lieu of all former rations and forage, both as officers in the line and

as inſpectors; their ſubſiſtance money as officers in the line to remain as heretofore.

A memorial from the miniſter plenipotentiary of France was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to his excellency the governor of Maryland to permit the ſhip Defence, which is loaded with proviſions for the fleet of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to depart and carry her cargo to the place of her deſtination; and that care be taken that ſhe carry no other proviſion than the above, and what may be neceſſary for the uſe of the crew.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1779.

A letter of the 1ſt from major general Heath was read, deſiring to be informed what the duties of the commiſſioners of the board of war are, and whether in caſe of his acceptance of the office he will retain his rank in the army:

Ordered, That major general Heath be furniſhed with a copy of the reſolutions eſtabliſhing the board of war and defining its powers, and that he be informed he will retain his rank, but be paid only as a commiſſioner of the board.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, ſeconded by Mr. Marchant,

Reſolved, That a ſtanding committee of three be appointed to correſpond with the commanding officer in South-Carolina and Georgia, and report from time to time the neceſſary meaſures for defending the ſaid ſtates;

The members choſen, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Marchant and Mr. Holten.

Whereas Jonathan Trumbull, junior, eſquire, has repreſented to the board of treaſury, that the truſt repoſed in him for ſettling the accounts of the deputies and agents of the late commiſſary general, Joſeph Trumbull, deceaſed, cannot be diſcharged without more aſſiſtance than is allowed by the reſolution of Congreſs of the 5th of May laſt:

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be authoriſed to employ ſo many additional accountants or clerks to aſſiſt in the execution of the ſaid truſt as they ſhall judge neceſſary.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1779.

Mr. Houſton, a delegate for New-Jerſey, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

Congreſs proceeded to the conſideration of the reports of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Dickinſon, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Burke, appointed on the 28th of May to make ſtrict enquiry into the alarming expences in the commiſſary general's, quartermaſter general and medical departments, and to whom was referred a letter of the 3d from J. Cox and Charles Petit, aſſiſtant quartermaſters general; and, thereupon,

Reſolved, That the executive powers of each ſtate be earneſtly requeſted inſtantly to make the ſtricteſt enquiry into the conduct of every perſon within ſuch ſtate reſpectively employed, either in the quartermaſter general or purchaſing or iſſuing commiſſary generals departments, and in caſe of any kind of miſbehaviour or ſtrong ſuſpicion thereof in any ſuch perſon not being an officer immediately appointed by Congreſs, to remove or ſuſpend every ſuch perſon, ordering him at their diſcretion to be proſecuted at the expence of the United States, and to appoint another in his place if neceſſary, and ſo from time to time as occaſion may be, giving notice to the board of war, and alſo to the quartermaſter general or commiſſary general in whoſe department ſuch removal or ſuſpenſion ſhall be, of the change; the perſon ſo appointed to have the ſame authority and pay which the perſon removed had been veſted with and entitled to, or ſuch pay as the ſaid executive powers reſpectively ſhall agree for, to be in like manner ſubject to the head of the department to which he belongs, and to obſerve all the regulations for the government of deputy quartermaſters and deputy commiſſaries reſpectively; and that the executive powers of each ſtate be in like manner requeſted to enquire into the number of perſons employed in the quartermaſter general's and commiſſary's departments, and immediately to diſcharge ſuch as ſhall be judged unneceſſary.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	

Rhode-Iſland,

Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	ay	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay	
	Mr. Houſton	ay	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	ay	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	ay
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	ay	ay

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1779.

A letter of the 9th from P. Wikoff was read, declining to accept the office of cloathier general.

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter from major general Gates, in recommendation of captain Bancke, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That captain Bancke be informed that although Congreſs have a high ſenſe of his merit and are obliged by his offers to ſerve in the army of theſe United States, yet they find it impracticable to employ him ſuitably to his wiſhes:

That in conſideration of the peculiar circumſtances of captain Bancke's caſe, the expences he has incurred, and the loſſes by him ſuſtained, the ſum of three thouſand dollars be paid to him, to enable him to return to Europe; and that until a convenient paſſage can be procured by captain Bancke,

Bancke, he proceed to the army under the command of major general Gates, who is authoriſed to employ him, during his neceſſary ſtay in America, in ſuch way as the general ſhall think moſt conducive to the good of the ſervice and agreeable to captain Bancke.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1779.

Mr. Forbes, a delegate from Maryland, attended and took his ſeat.

Reſolved, That on Thurſday next, immediately after reading the journal, Congreſs proceed to the election of a cloathier general.

On a report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Armſtrong, Mr. Nelſon, Mr. Burke, Mr. Paca and Mr. Morris, to whom was referred an extract of a letter from his excellency the governor of North-Carolina, to the delegates of the ſaid ſtate, requeſting that the troops of that ſtate in the continental line, may be ordered to march to the ſouthward for the defence of South Carolina.

Reſolved, That the ſeaſon of year renders it dangerous to the lives of the men, and that it will in other reſpects be inexpedient to march the troops of North-Carolina in the continental line, from the main army to the ſouthern ſtates, but that as ſoon as it can conſiſtently be done, Congreſs will cheerfully comply with the requeſt of the ſaid ſtate. In the mean time Congreſs earneſtly recommend it to the ſtate of North-Carolina, to afford the army in South-Carolina the reinforcements of which they ſtand in need, agreeably to their former recommendation.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1779.

On a report from the board of war,

Reſolved, That captain M'Lane's company, now attached to the Delaware regiment, and the diſmounted dragoons belonging to major Lee's partizan corps, be formed into a fourth troop and added to the corps: this troop to be commanded by captain M'Lane, and to ſerve on foot: the numbers of which it is to conſiſt, to be aſcertained, and the reſt of the officers thereof to be appointed by the commander in chief.

Mr. Witherſpoon and Mr. Atlee, two of the members of the committee appointed to go to the New Hampſhire Grants, laid before Congreſs an account of their proceedings, which was read,

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred the case of Harman Baron Zedwitz, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That Harman Baron Zedwitz, formerly a lieutenant colonel in the service of these states, and who, for certain traiterous practices, was sentenced by a court martial to be confined during the war, be nevertheless, in consideration of his own unhappy condition, after a confinement of near three years, and the consequent distress of his wife and children, permitted to depart these states, together with his family, on giving his parole not to bear arms against the United States or their allies during the war; and that the marine committee be directed to provide a passage for them in a continental vessel to the West-Indies, and furnish necessaries for the voyage thither, from whence they may return to their friends in Europe.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1779.

Mr. Perzifor Frazer was nominated by Mr. M'Kean for the office of cloathier general:

Congress proceeded to the election; and, the ballots being taken, Mr. Perzifor Frazer was elected.

On motion of Mr. M'Clene, seconded by Mr. Marchant,

Resolved, That the marine committee be and they hereby are directed forthwith to cause the crews of vessels captured from the enemy, to be confined on board prison ships, and supplied and treated in all respects in the same manner as the crews of vessels belonging to these United States and captured by the enemy, are supplied and treated.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1779.

The board of war report,

That they have attended to the letter of colonel John Brown, relative to colonel James Easton, referred to them, and upon examining into the case of colonel Easton, they find that a charge had been exhibited against him and colonel Brown, then major Brown, by general Arnold, for plundering the effects of prisoners taken at Sorrel: that on the 26th of April, 1776, Congress resolved that the commissioners

missioners from Congress in Canada, should be instructed to cause enquiry to be made by a court martial or otherwise into the said charge, so far as it respected colonel Easton: that on the 1st of August, 1776, Congress resolved, that colonel John Brown should be allowed the rank and pay of a lieutenant colonel in the continental army from the 20th day of November, 1775, to that time.

That James Easton was entitled to the rank of colonel in the continental army from the 1st day of July, 1775, and to the pay of a colonel from that day until he should be discharged, which it was declared ought to be done as soon as a court of enquiry should report in his favour, or a court martial should determine upon his conduct, and their sentence be carried into execution: that it seems no such enquiry or court martial has ever been and at this late period probably never will be held, that it was the duty of colonel Easton long since to have procured such court to sit, or if that had been found impracticable, to have informed Congress thereof: that it does not appear he has done or attempted to do either, but has contentedly drawn his pay to this time:" whereupon,

Resolved, That colonel James Easton be dismissed from the service of the United States.

A letter of the 14th from the board of war was read, inclosing a letter of the 26th of June from Samuel Safford, lieutenant colonel, informing that William Sherman, paymaster of colonel Warner's regiment, had offered to resign, which, as he has not settled the accounts of the regiment since raised, and has in his hands a considerable sum of money which is its due, the said lieutenant colonel thinks ought not to be admitted until his accounts are settled.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1779.

A letter of the 17th from Ann Conyngham, and a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, were read, representing that captain Gustavus Conyngham, now a prisoner with the enemy, is closely confined and ordered to be sent to England, and praying that measures may be taken for the security of his person:

Ordered, That the same be referred to a committee of three:

The

The members chosen, Mr. Morris, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Whipple.

The board of war, to whom was referred a petition from Mr. S. de Lucena, brought in a report: whereupon,

Resolved, That Mr. de Lucena has no just claim upon the United States for a reimbursement of his expences incurred in searching for sulphur mines, as set forth in his petition.

On a recommendation and report of the board of war,

Resolved, That William Wallace be appointed second lieutenant in colonel Harrison's regiment of artillery, his commission to bear date May 1st, 1779:

That John Carson be appointed second lieutenant in ditto, his commission to bear date May 2d, 1779:

That Benjamin Mosely, junior, be appointed second lieutenant in the said regiment, his commission to bear date May 3d, 1779:

That Alexander Thompson be appointed second lieutenant in colonel Lamb's regiment of artillery, his commission to bear date May 31st, 1779:

That Henry Savage and Moses Porter be appointed second lieutenants in colonel Crane's regiment of artillery, their commissions to bear date April 21st, 1779.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That five millions one hundred and eighty dollars be emitted on the faith of the United States, and under the direction of the board of treasury, in bills of the following denominations, viz.

27028 bills of	80 dollars each	2,162,240
27028 do.	70 do.	1,891,960
27028 do.	20 do.	540,560
27028 do.	5 do.	135,140
27028 do.	4 do.	108,112
27028 do.	3 do.	81,084
27028 do.	2 do.	54,056
27028 do.	1 do.	27,028
		5,000,180

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as those emitted the 7th day of May last, and be numbered from the last number in each respective denomination progressively.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the further sum of ten millions one hundred dollars, in bills of credit of the United States, be emitted under the direction of the board of treasury, and on the faith of the United States:

That the bills shall, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emissions directed on the 4th of June last, and be numbered from the last number in each denomination progressively, and consist of the following denominations, viz.

45,455	bills of	60 dollars.
45,455	do.	50 do.
45,455	do.	40 do.
45,455	do.	30 do.
45,455	do.	20 do.
45,455	do.	8 do.
45,455	do.	7 do.
45,455	do.	5 do.

On application of the committee of commerce,

Resolved, That a commission for a private vessel of war be granted to the said committee of commerce, to be by them granted to such person as they judge proper, under the same conditions as the like commissions are granted by the respective states.

The committee, to whom were referred the petition and letter respecting Gustavus Conyngham, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the following letter from the secretary of Congress, be written to the admiral or other commanding officer of the fleets or ships of his Britannic majesty, lying in the harbour of New York:

Sir, I am directed by the Congress of the United States of America to inform you, that they have received evidence that Gustavus Conyngham, a citizen of America, late commander of an armed vessel in the service of the said states, and taken on board a private armed cutter, hath been treated in a manner contrary to the dictates of humanity and the practice of christian civilized nations. I am ordered in the name of Congress to demand that good and sufficient reasons be given for this conduct, or that the said Gustavus Conyngham be immediately released from his present rigorous and ignominious confinement. With all due respect. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

Resolved, That unless a satisfactory answer be received to the aforegoing letter on or before the first day of August next, the marine committee do immediately cause to be confined, in close and safe custody, such and so many persons as they may think proper, in order to abide the fate of the said Gustavus Conyngham.

Ordered, That the above letter be immediately transmitted to New York by the board of war; and that copies of the said letter and resolution be delivered to the wife of captain Conygnham and to the petitioners.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1779.

A memorial from Persifor Frazer was read, declining, on account of the salary, to accept the office of cloathier general; whereupon,

Ordered, That Congress proceed to a new choice.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Huntington, Mr Lovell and Mr. Morris, on a memorial of John Gartia Duarti, and the reports thereon, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the board of war at Boston forthwith deliver to the said J. G. Duarti, if he shall require it, or to his order all the coin now in their hands, and all the goods yet unsold, being parts of the cargo of the snow "Nostra Sennora del Carmel et Saint Antonio."

On the question to agree to this, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houston	*ay*	

Pennsylvania,

Pennſylvania,	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay } ay
	Mr. M'Clene	ay }
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay ay
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay }
	Mr. Henry	ay } ay
	Mr. Forbes	ay }
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay } ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay }
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay } ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay }

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That authenticated copies of the memorial and repreſentation of the ſaid J. G. Duarti, and all the other papers relative to the ſaid ſnow, her cargo, and proceedings had thereon, be tranſmitted to his excellency the governor of the ſtate of Virginia, and like copies tranſmitted to his excellency the preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania and to the honourable the council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and that it be recommended to the ſaid powers reſpectively to cauſe the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures to be taken, that full reparation and ſatisfaction be made and given to the ſaid J. G. Duarti and the owners of the ſaid ſnow and cargo, for the injury ſuſtained in the capture and detention of the ſaid ſnow by Joſeph Cunningham, late commander of the private armed ſchooner Phœnix, as appears from the papers and exhibits afore mentioned.

Reſolved, That it be further recommended to the ſaid powers, that the moſt effectual meaſures be taken within their reſpective juriſdictions for apprehending and bringing to condign puniſhment the ſaid Joſeph Cunningham, Carter Braxton and any other perſon or perſons that may be juſtly deemed guilty of the ſeizing and capture of the ſaid J. G. Duarti, with the ſaid ſnow, her crew and cargo, in violation of the laws of nations; to the end that the good faith and honour of theſe United States, the rights of neutrality and laws of nations, may be inviolably maintained and ſupported.

On the queſtion for inſerting "Carter Braxton," which was moved by Mr. Gerry and ſeconded by Mr. Laurens, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Griffin,

New Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	ay ay
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay }
	Mr. Lovell	ay } ay
	Mr. Holten	ay }
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	ay ay

Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houston	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	1 *ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*a*
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	1 *
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	1 *ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houston	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	1 *ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Henry	*ay*	
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	1 *
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1779.

Mr. J. Hewes, a delegate from North-Carolina, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

Mr. Edmund Randolph, a delegate from the ſtate of Virginia, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

After reading the journal of yeſterday, a motion was made by Mr. Penn, ſeconded by Mr. Fleming, to reconſider the report of yeſterday reſpecting the capture of the ſhow "Noſtra Sennora del Carmel et Saint Antonio."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Peabody	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Morris	*no*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Houſton	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. M'Kean	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Henry	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Hewes	excuſed	
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

A copy

A copy of a letter from captain Barry, and one from captain John Young, to their owners, were laid before Congreſs and read:

Ordered, That they be referred to the delegates of Delaware and Maryland, and that they take order thereon.

A repreſentation of lieutenant colonel David Brearly, junior, was read, ſetting forth, "that the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to which he belongs, has lately appointed him chief juſtice of that ſtate, an office important and honourable but not lucrative, and have requeſted him in the ſtrongeſt manner to retire from the army and enter upon the duties of that office: that he is determined to comply with their requeſt; but is very deſirous of holding his rank in the army without pay."

On motion of Mr. Gerry, ſeconded by Mr. Peabody,

Reſolved, That the deſire of lieutenant colonel David Brearly, junior, to hold his rank in the army after he ſhall have accepted the office of chief juſtice of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, cannot be complied with.

Whereas great numbers of the privates of the convention troops have deſerted and are daily deſerting, and there is great reaſon to believe they are encouraged thereto by their officers:

Reſolved, That the board of war be authoriſed at their diſcretion, to take effectual meaſures to prevent the deſertion of the ſaid troops.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1779.

On a report from the board of war,

Reſolved, That the reſignation of lieutenant Andrew Caldwell, of captain Coren's company of laboratory artillery men, be accepted.

Whereas in the unſettled ſtate of public affairs, during the conteſt with Great-Britain, the neceſſities of the United Colonies or States induced their officers in ſundry places, to take poſſeſſion of divers lots or pieces of ground in many of the United Colonies now ſtates, and barracks, hoſpitals, ſtables, ſtorehouſes and other buildings have been erected thereon, ſometimes without the expreſs conſent of the proprietors of the land, many of whom now either claim exorbitant rents, or attempt to ſeize upon and hold or remove the buildings which were ſo built without the expreſs conſent of the ſaid proprietors, or where terms have

have been agreed on and the times for which the grounds were taken are expired.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislatures of the respective states, to make effectual provision by laws for the preservation of the buildings belonging to the United States within their respective jurisdictions, and for the punishment of those who shall seize upon or injure the same: and that in cases where there are considerable buildings which cannot be removed with convenience to the public, the proprietors of the ground be obliged to suffer the buildings to remain thereon, at least during the war, receiving therefor such compensation as shall be allowed by indifferent and proper persons duly appointed and authorized to appraise and value the same: that all grounds or places occupied for the purposes of defence, although the property of individuals, shall remain during the war appropriated (if not before that time abandoned by orders of the proper authority,) for the military purposes intended by their being possessed by the troops: and that no encroachments shall be made on the said grounds or places; but the officer commanding at the post shall remove all such encroachments on the dependencies of the garrison, the forts or any outworks thereof, so that such extent of ground shall remain unoccupied for any private purpose round the forts or garrisons, as the defence of the same posts may require; and that compensation be made to the proprietors of such grounds in the manner herein before mentioned: that where permanent buildings are erected with the consent of the owners of the ground, and no price is agreed on or transfer made thereof, if voluntary agreements cannot be made, the appraisers so to be appointed as herein before mentioned, shall value and appraise the ground on which such building is erected, according to circumstances, and on receipt or tender of the amount of such appraisement, the said ground be vested in and considered as the property of the United States, in fee simple or otherwise, according to the estate held therein by the proprietor or former occupant thereof.

And whereas divers persons become possessed of the property of the United States, either expressly delivered to their care on public roads from an impossibility to transport the same to the place or places of destination by badness of roads, breaking down of teams or other causes, or by finding or taking the same:

Resolved,

Resolved, That it be also recommended to the said legislatures to make provision by law, to oblige persons possessed of horses, cattle, stores, or other property belonging to the United States, to deliver the same on demand to the proper officer, or in case no demand is made, to give notice thereof in a limited time to the executive power of the state wherein they reside, or to the nearest quarter-master, commissary or public agent, and imposing heavy fines on such who neglect or refuse so to do; and in cases of felonies committed on the property of the United States, that persons guilty thereof be brought to immediate and exemplary punishment.

The board of war having reported a plan for regulating the hide department, Congress took the same into consideration; and thereupon,

Resolved, That whensoever the business of the hide department shall require it in any state, the board of war be authorised and directed to appoint a proper person to be commissary of hides therein, removable by the said board for mismanagement, or when by the alteration of circumstances in the particular state no such officer is further necessary: provided, that when the business of the department will admit of it, two or more states may by the said board be put under the direction of one commissary:

That the board of war draw up instructions from time to time for the direction and government of the commissaries of hides in the respective states, and they are hereby enjoined to regulate their conduct by such instructions:

That it be recommended to the executive powers of the respective states in which commissaries of hides are thought necessary to be appointed, to superintend their conduct, and in case of delinquency to suspend the person acting in that office, informing Congress or the board of war thereof, and of the reason on which such suspension is founded:

That the cloathier general have the superintendance of the commissaries of hides, and that he be allowed a clerk extraordinary to enable him to transact the business with the said commissaries, who shall make returns at least quarterly to the cloathier general, and he shall draw the whole of the returns received from the several commissaries into a general return, and transmit the same quarterly to the board of war:

That the cloathier general supply monies from time to time to the commissaries in the respective states, to enable them

them to perform their contracts and pay their assistants and clerks; and that he be furnished with money accordingly by the board of treasury on estimates signed by the board of war.

That the respective commissaries of hides have so many assistants and clerks, as in the opinion of the board of war the circumstances of their business shall from time to time require:

That the pay of a commissary of hides be a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars per month, one ration a day, and the value of three rations more, as it now is or hereafter shall be settled for officers in the line, and forage for one horse:

That the pay of an assistant commissary be a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty dollars per month, one ration a day, the value of one ration more as above mentioned, and forage for an horse.

Resolved, That the pay of a clerk be a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars per month, one ration a day and the value of one ration more as aforesaid.

The committee appointed for regulating and retrenching the expences of the departments, brought in a report, which was read:

Ordered, That sixty copies be printed for the use of the members.

Resolved, That the board of treasury be authorised to employ and agree with a copper-plate printer, on such terms as they shall judge reasonable.

The board of treasury report, that they have appointed Francis Swaine, Henry Epple, Michael Kimmell, Jacob Graff, junior, Christopher Baker, David Shaffer, junior, Michael Shubart, Henry Kammerer, James Wilson, Jacob Schreiner, and Charles Cist, signers of bills of credit.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Peabody, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

Resolved, That so much of the resolution passed yesterday, respecting the preservation of public buildings, &c. as relates to the purchase of the ground whereon permanent buildings are erected, be reconsidered, and that the same be referred to a committee of three.

Congress proceeded to the election of a cloathier general; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. James Wilkinson was elected, having been previously nominated by Mr. Henry.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1779.

Mr. C. Harnett, a delegate of North-Carolina, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

A letter of the 21ſt from general Waſhington was read, incloſing his orders of the 16th to general Wayne, for the attack of Stoney Point, orders iſſued by general Wayne July the 15th, and general Wayne's letter of the 17th to general Waſhington, giving an account of his ſucceſs, and incloſing a liſt of the killed, wounded and priſoners, and of the ſtores taken:

Ordered, That the ſame be referred to the committee of intelligence.

On motion of Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Laurens,

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That the thanks of Congreſs be given to his excellency general Waſhington, for the vigilance, wiſdom and magnanimity, with which he hath conducted the military operations of theſe ſtates, and which are among many other ſignal inſtances manifeſted in his orders for the late glorious enterprize and ſucceſsful attack on the enemy's fortreſs on the banks of Hudſon's river.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That the thanks of Congreſs be preſented to brigadier general Wayne, for his brave, prudent and ſoldierly conduct in the ſpirited and well conducted attack of Stoney-Point.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That Congreſs entertain a proper ſenſe of the good conduct of the officers and ſoldiers under the command of brigadier general Wayne, in the aſſault of the enemy's works at Stoney Point, and highly commend the coolneſs, diſcipline and firm intrepidity exhibited on that occaſion.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That lieutenant colonel Fleury and major Stewart, who by their ſituation in leading the two attacks had a more immediate opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, have by their perſonal atchievements exhibited a bright example to their brother ſoldiers, and merit in a particular manner the approbation and acknowledgement of the United States.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That Congreſs warmly approve and applaud the cool, determined ſpirit with which lieutenant Gibbons and lieutenant Knox led on the forlorn hope, braving danger and death in the cauſe of their country.

Reſolved,

Resolved, unanimously, That a medal, emblematical of this action, be struck:

That one of gold be presented to brigadier general Wayne, and a silver one to lieutenant colonel Fleury and major Stewart respectively.

Resolved, unanimously, That brevets of captain be given to lieutenant Gibbons and lieutenant Knox:

That the brevet of captain be given to Mr. Archer, the bearer of the general's letter and volunteer aid to brigadier general Wayne:

That Congress approve the promises of reward made by brigadier general Wayne, with the concurrence of the commander in chief, to the troops under his command:

That the value of the military stores taken at Stoney-Point be ascertained and divided among the gallant troops by whom it was reduced, in such manner and proportion as the commander in chief shall prescribe.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1779.

Mr. Matthews, one of the delegates from South-Carolina, attended and produced his credentials.

Mr. Drayton laid before Congress farther credentials, which were read.

The committee, consisting of Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Drayton and M. Huntington, to whom was referred an address of the merchants of Boston, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the sense expressed of the endeavours of Congress for the general good in the address of the merchants of the town of Boston, is very acceptable, and they may rest assured that Congress will at all times pay a proper attention to the mercantile, in common with the other interest of the citizens of these United States.

Resolved, That the delegates of the state of Massachusetts Bay be requested to communicate the above acknowledgement and assurance on the part of Congress to the merchants of Boston.

On motion of Mr. Duane, seconded by Mr. Gerry,

Resolved, That the board of treasury cause the medals, in honour of the commander in chief and other officers of the United States, to be struck without delay, agreeably to the several resolutions of Congress on this subject.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

Resolved,

Resolved, That brigadier general Scott be ordered to use every means in his power to forward the troops under his command to Charlestown in South-Carolina as expeditiously as possible.

A letter of the 19th from major general Heath was read, desiring to be excused from acting as commissioner of the board of war.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1779.

A letter of the 28th from captain Baldesqui, paymaster of brigadier count Pulaski's legion, was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the board of treasury be authorised to cause the accounts of the said legion, for the reason set forth in the said letter, to be settled on such proofs as in the discretion of the auditors or commissioners of accounts shall be judged satisfactory.

Congress proceeded to the election of two commissioners of claims; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. John Dyer Mercier and Mr. Eleazer M'Comb were elected.

On motion by the committee on appeals,

Resolved, That two members be elected for the said committee, in the room of Mr. Ellery and Mr. Paca who are absent:

The members chosen, Mr. Marchant and Mr. Randolph.

On a report from the board of war,

Resolved, That lieutenant Admison Tannihill, of Rawling's regiment, be appointed a captain in that regiment, his commission to be dated the 1st of April, 1778.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1779.

A letter of the 27th from the minister of France was read, enclosing an appointment of sieur d'Annemours to be vice-consul in the state of Virginia:

Ordered, That the same be referred to the marine committee; and that they cause the commission of Mr. d'Annemours to be recorded in the book by them kept for that purpose, and his appointment made known to all concerned.

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the reports of the board of treasury relative to finance; and thereupon agreed to the following Ordinance

Ordinance for eſtabliſhing a board of treaſury, and the proper officers for managing the finances of theſe United States.

The principal officers of the board ſhall conſiſt of three commiſſioners not members of Congreſs and two members of Congreſs, any three of whom to form a board for the diſpatch of buſineſs. The commiſſioners ſhall be annually appointed by Congreſs and continue in office until a new election. No member of Congreſs ſhall continue to ſerve as a member of the ſaid board longer than ſix months by virtue of one appointment, nor ſhall there be more than one member of the ſaid board at any time belonging to the ſame ſtate. The board to have a ſeal of office, a ſecretary, a clerk and meſſenger: the ſecretary to be annually appointed by Congreſs, the clerk and meſſenger by the board.

That there be the following offices: the auditor general's, the treaſurer's, two chambers of accounts, and ſix auditors for ſettling claims and accounts ariſing in the army.

That in the auditor's office there be an auditor general, and aſſiſtant annually appointed by Congreſs, and two clerks appointed by the auditor general.

That in the treaſurer's office there be one treaſurer annually appointed by Congreſs, and one clerk appointed by the treaſurer.

That each chamber of accounts ſhall conſiſt of three commiſſioners and two clerks.

That the board of treaſury be authoriſed to diſcharge the auditors of the army or any of them whenever they ſhall find it expedient.

That the commiſſioners and clerks of the chamber of accounts, and auditors for the army, be annually elected by Congreſs; and that the auditor general, treaſurer and auditors for the army, be reſpectively accountable for the conduct of their clerks.

That apartments be provided for the accommodation of the ſeveral offices of the treaſury, in the city or place where Congreſs ſhall hold their ſeſſions.

That the duties of the ſeveral offices be as follows:

The commiſſioners or board of treaſury to have the general ſuperintendance of the finances of the United States, and of all officers entruſted with the receipt and expenditure or application of the public money, bills of exchange

or

or loan-office certificates: to inſpect the treaſury: to lay before Congreſs eſtimates of the public expences, and neceſſary ſupplies; and to call on public officers for information: to carry into effect all acts and reſolutions of Congreſs for emitting bills of credit and of exchange, loan-office certificates or other ſecurities, and eſtabliſhing lotteries: to depoſit in the proper offices, ſuch bills, certificates and ſecurities when emitted; and all monies ariſing from loans, taxes aud lotteries: to ſee that the public accounts are regularly ſtated in the auditor's office, and all public debtors brought to account, frauds detected, and defaulters puniſhed: to ſue and proſecute for all debts, wrongs and injuries touching the finances or property veſted in Congreſs: to inſtruct in their duty all officers concerned in the finances or accounts, and to ſuſpend any of them for negligence or miſdemeanor, till the pleaſure of Congreſs can be known: to regiſter and preſerve all contracts and ſecurities appertaining to the United States: to grant under their ſeal of office "a quietus" to accountants on a final ſettlement: where objections are diſcovered againſt the report of the commiſſioners or auditors, to rectify their reſpective errors and inſtruct them where they are in doubt: to determine on appeals by an accountant from the deciſion of any of the auditors or commiſſioners on any charge or voucher which they may reſpectively reject: to examine into the merits of all requiſitions for the advance of money for public ſervices, and report thereon to Congreſs: to grant warrants under their ſeal on the treaſurer for balances of accounts and partial payments,

On the queſtion to agree to this clauſe, as far as "payments," the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry, who objected to the words "for balances of accounts and partial payments,"

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	*ay*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
	Mr. Houſton	*ay*	*ay*

Pennſylvania,

Pennſylvania,	Mr. M'Clene	*no*	*no*
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

and for ſuch advances as Congreſs ſhall direct to be made for the public ſervice; which being entered in the auditor's office, and certified to be paſſed by him, ſhall be paid. And generally to perform all ſuch duties as ſhall be aſſigned them by Congreſs.

The auditor general. All accounts and claims againſt the United States (except ſuch as are proper to be adjuſted in the field by the auditors of the army) ſhall be exhibited to him, and the nature or title and the amount of the claim or account being regiſtered, the ſame ſhall be referred by him to one of the chambers of accounts for ſettlement; and being accordingly there adjuſted, ſhall be reported to him: he is then with his aſſiſtant to examine the nature of the charges and vouchers, and to reject ſuch as appear to him to be improper, allowing an appeal from his determination to the board of treaſury, when demanded by the accountant. After examination and previous to their being entered in the books of the treaſury, he is to preſent the accounts to the board of treaſury for their final determination; he ſhall direct the method, not only of ſtating the public books of accounts of the treaſury (which are to exhibit a comprehenſive view of the finances and expenditures of the United States) but of all other books of accounts of public offices connected with the treaſury, and the manner of their reſpective returns and reports: and through him all orders and inſtructions to the chambers of accounts and auditors of the army are to be communicated. All warrants on the treaſury or loan-offices for iſſuing public money, are to be entered in the auditor's office, and certified to be paſſed by him before they ſhall be paid, and he is forthwith to charge the amount of ſuch warrants to the department or perſon who is accountable. In caſe of his abſence by ſickneſs or

with

with leave of the treasury board, all the duties hereby assigned to him shall be executed by the assistant auditor general, who shall also be the principal accountant in keeping and stating the public books at the treasury.

The treasurer is to receive and keep the monies of the United States, and issue them on bills drawn by the president of Congress or board of treasury. On receiving money, he shall give a receipt, and on every payment take one to serve as his voucher: he is to render his accounts quarterly to the auditor general, for examination by one of the chambers of accounts, and being reported to and approved by the auditor, and presented by him to the board of treasury, and no objections appearing to them, a copy shall be transmitted to Congress. All loan-officers shall make monthly returns to him as well as to the board of treasury, of the monies in their hands arising from loans, taxes or other means; on which returns he shall charge such officers in his books: when a warrant is drawn on him and he finds it convenient that it should be paid out of the money in any loan-office, he shall indorse on the warrant an order to the loan-officer, requiring him to discharge it accordingly; but before it is transmitted he shall produce the indorsements to the auditor general, who shall register and certify it to have been passed by him, and the loan officer is authorised and directed to pay it; and both the auditor general and the treasurer are to credit the loan officer with the sum which he is required to pay by such warrant and order.

On the question to agree to this clause, beginning at "all loan-officers," the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Peabody	*no*	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houston	*ay*	

Pennsylvania,

		W	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	av	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Forbes	ay	ay
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	ay
	Mr. Randolph	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Harnett	ay	ay
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	ay	ay

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

The chambers of accounts, on the reference of the auditor general, ſhall carefully examine claims and accounts againſt the United States: compare the charges with the allowance by Congreſs, and the vouchers to ſupport them; reduce ſuch articles as are overcharged, and reject ſuch as are groundleſs or unjuſt, as well as the vouchers which ſhall appear to them incompetent: they ſhall have power to examine witneſſes, being firſt ſworn or affirmed by them, or one of them, and to call for any books or papers in the public offices or in the cuſtody of any public officer; when they reduce or reject a charge, or ſet aſide a voucher, they ſhall allow the accountant or claimant an appeal to the auditor general if demanded.

The auditors of the army ſhall reſpectively reſide in the main army, or detachment of the army for which they ſhall be appointed by the board of treaſury, and not be abſent without leave of the commander in chief or commanding officer. It ſhall be his duty to call to account all regimental officers indebted to the public: to receive the payrolls and abſtracts of the army from the paymaſter general or his deputies, who ſhall previouſly examine and certify the ſum due: to ſettle all other accounts of the army, excepting thoſe in the departments of the quartermaſter, paymaſter, directors, cloathier, barrackmaſter, or commiſſaries of proviſions, priſoners, or military ſtores: but when any articles in any of thoſe departments are mixed with charges within the immediate duty of the auditor, he ſhall ſettle the whole account notwithſtanding: he ſhall alſo adjuſt all other accounts which he ſhall be inſtructed by the board of treaſury to do. He ſhall preſent the ac-

counts regulated by him, and the abſtracts with certificates of what is due, to the commander in chief or commander of a detachment, having a military cheſt, who ſhall thereupon, unleſs he have reaſons to the contrary, iſſue warrants on the paymaſter or deputy paymaſter general in diſcharge thereof. He ſhall make report of all his ſettlements and tranſactions to the auditor general, at ſuch times and in ſuch forms as ſhall be directed by ahe auditor general. In all other reſpects he ſhall execute his duty as preſcribed by act of Congreſs, dated the 6th day of February, 1778, and ſuch inſtructions as he ſhall from time to time receive from the board of treaſury.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1779.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Huntington, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Smith, Mr. G. Morris and Mr. M'Kean, to whom was referred a memorial of the miniſter plenipotentiary of France of the 26th of July, with ſundry papers relating thereto, with authority to confer with the preſident and ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania, and the miniſter and conſul of France, and who were directed to prepare and report a ſtate of facts, together with their opinion of the meaſures proper for Congreſs to adopt thereupon, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the miniſter of France be aſſured that Congreſs will at all times afford every countenance and protection to the conſuls and other ſervants of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, within the powers and authorities to them delegated by their conſtituents:

That the ſeveral appointments of conſuls made and which may hereafter be made and approved by Congreſs, be duly regiſtered in the ſecretary's office and properly notified by the preſident to the executive authorities of the reſpective ſtates in whoſe port ſuch conſuls may reſide:

That the meaſures taken by Mr. Holker to procure flour for the fleet of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the way of commerce, have from time to time been made known unto, and been fully approved by Congreſs: that the ſeveral proceedings and publications complained of by the miniſter on that ſubject, are very injurious to the ſervants of his ſaid Majeſty, and that Congreſs do highly diſapprove of the ſame:

That

That the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania be informed, that any prosecutions which it may be expedient to direct, for such matters and things in the said publications or transactions as may be against the laws of nations, shall be carried on at the expence of the United States:

That the minister of France be informed that the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania have taken proper measures to restore the flour taken from the agents of Mr. Holker.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1779.

Whereas Thomas White, of Kent county in the state of Delaware, yeoman, was arrested by brigadier general Smallwood in pursuance of an order of Congress of the 26th day of March, 1778, and afterwards on the 27th day of May in the same year was permitted to remain at his own house on parole:

On motion of the delegates of Delaware,

Resolved, That the said Thomas White be discharged from his parole.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Lewis, to whom was referred a memorial of the minister plenipotentiary of France, relative to the ship Mary and Elizabeth's cargo, brought in a report, which was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress do not entertain any suspicion that Mr. Holker, agent of the marine of His Most Christian Majesty, had any participation in, or knowledge of the shipping of provisions on private account on board vessels dispatched in the name of His Most Christian Majesty.

Resolved, That frauds by masters and shippers are offences against the municipal laws, and are to be investigated by the magistrates of the states respectively.

Ordered, That Mr. Henry have leave of absence.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1779.

Mr. Scudder, a delegate of New-Jersey, attended and took his seat in Congress.

The

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1779.

The board of treasury having prepared a table for the payment of interest, agreeable to the resolve of Congress of June the 29th, 1779, submitted the same to Congress for approbation:

The board of treasury report, that they have appointed John Levinus Clarkson, William Ramsay, and Patrick Ferril, signers of bills of credit.

The board of treasury, to whom was recommitted their report respecting an allowance for the commissioners in Europe, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That an allowance of eleven thousand four hundred and twenty-eight livres tournois per annum, be made to the several commissioners of the United States in Europe for their services, besides their reasonable expences respectively:

That the salary, as well as the expences, be computed from the time of their leaving their places of abode to enter on the duties of their offices, and be continued three months after notice of their recal, to enable them to return to their families respectively:

That the several commissioners, commercial agents and others in Europe, entrusted with public money, be directed to transmit, without delay*, their accounts and vouchers, and also triplicate copies of the same to the board of treasury of these United States in order for settlement.

Resolved,

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* For inserting the words "without delay," which were moved by Mr. Marchant and seconded by Mr. Laurens; the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
	Mr. Houston	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,			

Resolved, That a suitable person be appointed by Congress to examine the said accounts in Europe, and certify his opinion thereon previous to their being transmitted:

That the board of treasury be directed to report for Mr. Deane a reasonable allowance, for his time and expences from the expiration of three months after the notice of his recal to the present time.

A motion was made by Mr. Huntington, seconded by Mr. Fell,

That the honourable Silas Deane, esquire, late one of the commissioners at the court of Versailles, and political and commercial agent, be excused from any further attendance on Congress, in order that he may settle his accounts without delay, agreeable to the foregoing resolution.

A motion was made by Mr. Marchant, seconded by Mr. M'Kean, to amend the motion by striking out the words "in order," &c. to the end:

Question, Shall those words stand?

Passed in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Holten, to amend farther by striking out "excused," and in lieu thereof inserting "discharged:"

Question put, resolved in the affirmative.

On

Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Mühlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	*ay*	
	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M Kean	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Randolph	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Drayton	*ay*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the queſtion to agree to the motion as amended, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Duane	*no*	
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
	Mr. Houſton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Clene	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Vandyke	*no*	
	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Harnett	*no*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	*no*	*no*

So it was reſolved, that the honourable Silas Deane, eſquire, late one of the commiſſioners at the court of Verſailles and political and commercial agent, be diſcharged from any further attendance on Congreſs.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1779.

A letter of the 6th from the reverend Henry Miller, chaplain to the Germans in the army of the United States, was read, requeſting leave to reſign:

Reſolved, That his reſignation be accepted.

The

The board of war, to whom was referred a letter from captain Colombe, requesting the rank of major, having reported specially thereon:

Congress took their report into consideration; and, thereupon,

Resolved, That the request of captain Colombe be not granted.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1779.

A letter of the 20th continued to the 22d of July last, from W. Bingham, was read.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

Resolved, That the president write to governor Caswell, to request he would give the necessary orders for forwarding the troops of that state directed to go to South-Carolina, with all possible dispatch: and that major general Lincoln be requested to continue his command in South-Carolina, if the state of his health will permit, until he shall receive farther directions from Congress.

Ordered, That a copy of the intelligence contained in Mr. Bingham's letter be transmitted to the commander in chief.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Dickinson,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a circular letter to the several states, and that they be instructed to report specially what part of the late communications of the minister of France and of the intelligence contained in Mr. Bingham's letter, they shall judge proper to be communicated to the several states.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Laurens, seconded by Mr. Marchant,

Resolved, That these United States will reimburse to the state of South-Carolina, such sums of money as that state may advance for importing such military stores as shall be deemed immediately necessary by the commanding officer of the continental troops in the southern department, for the defence of the said department.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Smith, Mr. Morris, Mr. Laurens and Mr. Drayton, to whom was referred a memorial from the officers of the light dragoons, and who were

were inſtructed to report on a farther proviſion for the officers of the army, and a part of the report having been ſtruck out, viz.:

"That all military officers commiſſioned by Congreſs, "who are or ſhall be in the ſervice of the United States, "and ſhall continue therein during the war, ſhall after "the concluſion thereof receive annually during their na- "tural lives half of their pay."

A motion was made by Mr. Burke, ſeconded by Mr. M'Kean,

To amend the report by inſerting in the room of the words ſtruck out, as follows;

"That the half pay provided by the reſolution of the "15th of May, 1778, be extended to continue for life; "and that the holding of a civil office under the United "States or any of them ſhall be no bar to prevent any of- "ficer from receiving the ſame."

When the queſtion was about to be put, a diviſion was called for; and, on the queſtion to agree to the firſt clauſe of the amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Carmichael,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Collins	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Duane	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
	Mr. Houſton	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	

Virginia,

Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	ay
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
	Mr. Randolph	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	ay
	Mr. Hewes	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1779.

The marine committee, to whom was referred the petition of Francis chevalier de la Nos, Jules Anne le Moine, chevalier de Neufielle, &c. report, "That they have examined into the matter complained of in the said memorial, and find the facts therein set forth to be truly stated:" whereupon Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas Francis chevalier de la Nos, Jules Anne le Moine, chevalier de Neufielle, Julien Bouchand, and Joseph Jacob du Tetre, subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, have by due course of law recovered judgment against John Douglass, late commander of the privateer schooner called the Hunter, by commission under Congress, for the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds, for injuries they had sustained from the said John Douglass, while acting under pretext of his said commission, in seizing and taking the said Francis chevalier de la Nos, Jules Anne le Moine, chevalier de Neufielle, Julien Bouchand, and Joseph Jacob du Tetre, their vessel and cargo; and that since the said judgment was obtained, the said John Douglass hath absconded out of the state of Pennsylvania and eluded the said judgment, and prevented redress for the said injuries committed; therefore,

Resolved, That the bond given at the time the said John Douglass obtained his said commission be put in suit, and that his said commission be vacated and made void; and also that the said John Douglass be not admitted to hold any commission under the United States, on board any ship or vessel of war, until such time as he shall surrender himself and abide the said judgment against him, or procure the same to be reversed or set aside by due course of law.

Mr. Root, a delegate from Connecticut, attended and took his seat in Congress.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on a farther allowance for the officers of the army; and farther amendments being moved:

Ordered, That the report, with the amendments, be referred to a committee of five:

The members choſen, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Duane, Mr. Smith, Mr. Root and Mr. Burke.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Marchant,

Reſolved, That a member be appointed for the committee of appeals, in the room of Mr. Henry, who is abſent;

The member choſen, Mr. Root.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Dickinſon, Mr. Morris, Mr. Gerry, appointed to prepare a letter to the ſeveral ſtates, brought in a draught, which was agreed to as follows:

SIR,

Congreſs have deemed it highly neceſſary to inform you, that the enemy have exerted themſelves to ſend out a very conſiderable reinforcement to their army now in America. Seven thouſand were deſtined hither from Europe and three thouſand from the Weſt-Indies. The operations in the place laſt mentioned may perhaps prevent the arrival of thoſe troops; but there is no ſolid reaſon to expect that the European reinforcement will not arrive. It is proper you ſhould be informed that our allies were much concerned to find, that preparations were not earlier made for a vigorous campaign. The exertions of America are neceſſary to obtain the great objects of the alliance, her liberty, ſovereignty and independence. The barbarities already exhibited by the enemy and their avowed determinations to give a ſtill greater ſcope to their ravages, are additional motives to our endeavours. Congreſs are fully convinced, therefore, that you will comply with their earneſt wiſhes to prepare for the moſt immediate and moſt vigorous operations, particularly by filling up your battalions and having the militia of your ſtate ready to march at the ſhorteſt warning. It is highly probable that circumſtances may ſoon call them forth to operate offenſively; and it is hoped and expected with ſuch energy and effect as to free theſe ſtates from their hoſtile invaders.

A letter of the 13th from the board of war was read; whereupon, *Reſolved*,

Resolved, That the honourable the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, be requested to call into service two hundred of the militia of that state properly officered, to be stationed at Sunbury on the Susquehannah, for guarding the public stores, keeping open the communication by that river, furnishing escorts for stores and provisions, and protecting the frontiers of the said state against the ravages of the enemy during the present appearances of danger, till the further determination of Congress.

The board of treasury report, that they have appointed Joseph Nourse, esquire, a signer of the bills of credit of the United States.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1779.

The board of treasury having reported "a table of the first year's interest to be paid on monies which have been placed in the several continental loan-offices between the 1st of March and the 1st of September, 1778, calculated for each day on which the money may have been lent, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of the 29th of June 1779."

On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Holten,

Resolved, That the board of treasury be directed and empowered to take measures from time to time to carry into effect the resolution of Congress of the 29th of June last for regulating the interest payable on the public loans.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Holten,

Resolved, That "the table of the first year's interest," &c. reported by the board of treasury, be recommitted, and that they take order thereon.

A letter of the 12th from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the cloathier general estimate the value of the several articles of soldiers cloathing at the prices they were respectively worth at the end of the year 1778, and forthwith transmit such estimates to the paymasters of the several regiments, who shall be furnished out of the military chest with monies to pay the soldiers for all deficiencies of cloathing at the estimated prices of every article as fixed by the cloathier general, who shall henceforward transmit like estimates before the close of every year during the war, so that the soldiers be paid by the regimental paymaster according to such estimates annually, and previous to their discharge when the same happens before

the

the end of the year, for all articles of cloathing allowed them by the resolution of Congress of the 6th of September 1777, which they have not received and which are or shall be due to them after the year last mentioned.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1779.

Ordered, That two members be added to the committee for superintending the departments of the quartermaster and commissary general:

The members chosen, Mr. Root and Mr. Scudder.

Ordered, That Mr. Penn have leave of absence.

Resolved, That three members be added to the marine committee, in the room of members absent or who have leave of absence;

The members chosen, for Massachusetts Bay, Mr. Holten in the room of Mr. S. Adams; for Maryland, Mr. Forbes in the room of Mr. Henry; and for North Carolina, Mr. Hewes in the room of Mr. Penn.

On a report from the board of war, to whom was referred the memorial of captain de Luce:

Resolved, That Congress entertain a very favourable opinion of the merit and services of captain de Luce, but in consequence of arrangements lately established, they cannot comply with his request that they would grant him the brevet of major.

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be paid to captain de Luce, to defray the expences of his voyage to France, whither he proposes to return.

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Duane, Mr. Smith, Mr. Root and Mr. Burke, to whom was referred the report of the committee on a farther provision for the army; and thereupon came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the consideration of that part of the report for extending the half pay be postponed.

Whereas the army of the United States of America have by their patriotism, valour and perseverance, in the defence of the rights and liberties of their country, become entitled to the gratitude as well as the approbation of their fellow citizens:

Resolved, That it be and it is hereby recommended to the several states that have not already adopted measures for that purpose, to make such further provision for the

officers

officers and for the ſoldiers inliſted for the war, to them reſpectively belonging, who ſhall continue in ſervice till the eſtabliſhment of peace, as ſhall be an adequate compenſation for the many dangers, loſſes and hardſhips they have ſuffered and been expoſed to in the courſe of the preſent conteſt, either by granting to their officers half pay for life, and proper rewards to their ſoldiers; or in ſuch other manner as may appear moſt expedient to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates:

On the queſtion to agree to this propoſition, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houſton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Harnett	*no*	
	Mr. Hewes	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Matthews	*no*	

Reſolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to make ſuch proviſion for the widows of ſuch of their officers, and ſuch of their ſoldiers inliſted for the war, as have died or may die in the ſervice, as ſhall ſecure to them the ſweets of that liberty for the attainment of which their huſbands had nobly laid down their lives:

On

On the queſtion to agree to this propoſition, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Morris	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houſton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hewes	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Matthews	*no*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1779.

Reſolved, That a member be added to the marine committee for South-Carolina, in the room of Mr. Drayton, who deſires to be excuſed from attending;

The member choſen, Mr. Matthews.

Congreſs proceeded to the conſideration of the report for a further allowance to the officers of the army; when a motion was made by Mr. Matthews, ſeconded by Mr. Carmichael,

That the clauſe in the report for extending the half pay to continue during life, which was poſtponed, be now taken up and conſidered.

On

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Peabody	*no*	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Morris	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Houston	*no*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Atlee	*no*	
	Mr. Searle	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hewes	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	

So it passed in the negative.

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress, the said officers be entitled to receive monthly for their subsistance money, the sums following, to wit, each colonel and brigade chaplain five hundred dollars, every lieutenant colonel four hundred dollars, every major and regimental surgeon three hundred dollars, every captain two hundred dollars, every lieutenant, ensign and surgeon's mate one hundred dollars.

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress the sum of ten dollars be paid to every non-commissioned officer and soldier monthly for their subsistance, in lieu of those articles of food originally intended for them and not furnished.

Resolved, That the remainder of the report be referred to a committee of five;

The

The members chosen, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Smith and Mr. Root.

THURSDAY, August 19, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Henry, Mr. Houston, Mr. Huntington, to whom was referred the letter of July the 6th from J. Beatty, commissary general of prisoners, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the pay and subsistance of a colonel in the line be allowed to the commissary general of prisoners:

Resolved, That he be entitled to draw yearly from the stores of the cloathier general a full suit of cloaths, on the same terms as officers of the line receive the cloathing furnished pursuant to the resolution of Congress November the 26th, 1777.

FRIDAY, August 20, 1779.

Mr. George Patridge, a delegate for the state of Massachusetts-Bay, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

SATURDAY, August 21, 1779.

A letter of this day from the honourable sieur Gerard, minister plenipotentiary of France, was read.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

Resolved, That the request of the minister of France be complied with; that his letter be referred to the committee for superintending the departments of the quartermaster and commissary general; and that the committee be directed to take the necessary measures for this purpose, and inform Congress thereof.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Randolph, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Matthews, to whom was referred the report of the board of war on the letter from major general Phillips, report as their opinion, "that as the imprisonment of lieutenant governor Hamilton was the act of the executive power of the state of Virginia, to whom it properly belonged to decide on the treatment suitable to his conduct: and as the American prisoners of war in New-York have hitherto been denied the liberty of communicating to any public body within the United States the severities exercised upon them, Congress ought not to indulge ma-

jor

jor general Phillips with forwarding his letters and papers reſpecting the ſaid Hamilton:

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the report of the committee.

Reſolved, That the preſident ſignify to general Waſhington the ſenſe of Congreſs, that he refuſe his aſſent to the requeſt of major general Phillips, that two officers of the convention troops be allowed to go into Canada.

Reſolved, That the board of war be directed to ſignify to the officer commanding the guard of the convention troops, that he do not hereafter ſuffer any of the officers of thoſe troops to remove from the place or places aſſigned for their reſidence in Virginia, without permiſſion firſt obtained from the board or the commander in chief.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Root, to whom was recommitted their report on the reſolution of the ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania, relative to an embargo, brought in a report, which was read; whereupon Congreſs came to the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That it be recommended to ſuch of the ſtates as have embargoes exiſting in them, reſpectively to continue ſuch embargoes until the firſt day of January next, and if ſuch embargoes do not comprehend the whole of the following articles, viz. wheat, flour, rye, indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon and live ſtock, to extend their embargoes reſpectively to the aforeſaid articles, and alſo to all other kind of proviſions not herein enumerated; and to ſuch other of the ſtates as have not embargoes in exiſtence, to take the moſt effectual and immediate meaſures to lay on embargoes for the purpoſes before mentioned.

When the queſtion was about to be put on the firſt part of the reſolution, as far as "enumerated," incluſive, the previous queſtion was moved by Mr. Armſtrong, ſeconded by Mr. Sharpe, that the queſtion be not now put.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Armſtrong,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no* | *no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*
	Mr. Holten	*no* *no*
	Mr. Patridge	*no*
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*no* | *no*

Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houston	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Matthews	*no*	

So it passed in the negative, and the main question was thereupon put, and resolved in the affirmative.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Morris,

Resolved, unanimously, That a committee, consisting of one member from each state, be appointed to congratulate the minister of France on the anniversary of the birth of His Most Christian Majesty, and to assure him, that the pleasure which we feel on this occasion can be estimated by those only who have a just sense of the extensive blessings which many nations have already derived from his wisdom, justice and magnanimity, and of the prospect of general happiness to mankind through the influence of his Majesty's virtuous exertions and glorious example:

The members chosen, Mr. Scudder, Mr. Whipple, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Morris, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Paca, Mr. Smith, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Harnett, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Huntington.

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Lovell,

Ordered, That major Noirmont de Laneuville be allowed the pay and subsistence of a major, while he shall continue a volunteer with the army.

Mr. Scudder reported, that the committee appointed to congratulate the minister of France on the anniversary of the birth of His Most Christian Majesty, had obeyed the order of the house, and delivered to the minister a copy of the resolution of Congress, to which they received the following answer, viz. Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

The manner in which Congreſs have been pleaſed to expreſs their ſentiments on the anniverſary of the king my maſter's nativity, characterizes their friendſhip and regard for his Majeſty. Your expreſſions are truly becoming a faithful and affectionate ally, and I dare aſſure you, gentlemen, that the account I ſhall render to his Majeſty will be infinitely agreeable to him.

GERARD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1779.

A letter of July the 10th from William Glaſcock, preſident of Georgia, was read:

On motion of Mr. Matthews, ſeconded by Mr. Laurens,

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That the executive council of Georgia be aſſured of the determination of Congreſs to give them all poſſible ſupport: and that five hundred thouſand dollars be tranſmitted without delay for the uſe of that ſtate to the executive authority thereof, for which the ſaid ſtate is to be accountable.

A letter of Auguſt the 5th from Thomas Chittenden, and one of the 20th from Jonas Fay and Paul Spooner, with two papers encloſed, were read;

On motion of Mr. M'Kean, ſeconded by Mr. Holten,

Reſolved, That copies of the following papers be delivered to Jonas Fay and Paul Spooner, as private perſons, viz.

1. Proceedings of Congreſs on the petition from the repreſentatives of the New-Hampſhire Grants, dated January the 17th, 1776, and read the 8th of May following:

2. Report on Joſeph Woodward's letter, dated the 17th of January, 1776, and read the 30th of May following:

3. Proceedings of Congreſs on the extracts of the proceedings of the convention of New-Hampſhire Grants, 24th of July and 25th of September, 1776:

4. A letter from Pierre Van Cortlandt, preſident of New-York, to Congreſs, dated May the 27th, 1777, and proceedings of Congreſs thereon:

5. Governor Clinton's letter of May the 8th, 1778, and read the 18th of September following, and the reſolution thereon:

6. Governor Clinton's letters of the 27th and 28th of May, with three papers encloſed, and of the the 7th of June, 1779, and reſolves of Congreſs:

7. The

7. The several papers relating to the trial of Hilkiah Trout, dated February the 18th, 1779.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1779.

A letter of the 8th from major general Phillips was read, with sundry papers enclosed:

Ordered, That the same be transmitted to the commander in chief, and that he take order thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. G. Morris have leave of absence.

The marine committee, to whom was referred the memorial of James Hopkins, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That if James Hopkins, at his own risque and expence, shall raise and weigh any or all of the seven vessels sunk in the Delaware, as mentioned in his memorial, on or before the 1st day of December next, he be entitled to have and enjoy all the right and interest which the United States have or might claim in the said vessels and their cargoes sunk as aforesaid.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee relative to an embargo; and,

The next resolution in the report being amended, when the question was about to be put, the previous question was moved by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Scudder.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Holten	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode Island,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	
			Maryland,

Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*no*	
	Mr. Hewes	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Matthews	*no*	

So it paſſed in the negative; and thereupon the main queſtion was put.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Scudder,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Holten	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Scudder	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Arlee	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. M'Kean	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*no*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	
	Mr. Hewes	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	

So

So it was resolved, that it be earnestly recommended to the several states to take off every restriction on the inland trade between the said states.

A motion was then made by Mr. M'Kean, seconded by Mr. Morris, to reconsider the resolution of Congress passed on Saturday last, recommending to the several states the continuing or laying embargoes to the first of January next.

THURSDAY, August 26, 1779.

The committee on the treasury, to whom were referred the reports of the board of war and committee of Congress, respecting colonel Knoblauch, together with his memorial and papers, report, that colonel Knoblauch is not possessed of vouchers to shew any contract with the commissioners of these states in Europe to induce him to come to America; but as the committee entertain a high sense of his merit as an officer, and his zeal to serve these states, they submit to Congress the granting him a sum to defray his expences in coming to America, and to enable him to return to Europe; whereupon,

Ordered, That a warrant issue on the treasurer in favour of colonel Knoblauch, for five thousand dollars, in order to defray his expences in coming to America, and to enable him to return to Europe.

The committee on the treasury, in obedience to the order of Congress to report a reasonable allowance for the time and expences of Silas Deane, esquire, from the expiration of three months after the notice of his recall from Europe, finding the said three months to expire on the 4th of June, 1778, report,

That a warrant issue on the treasurer in favour of Silas Deane, esquire, late commissioner of the United States at the court of France, for ten thousand dollars, in full consideration of his time and expences during his attendance on Congress from the 4th of June, 1778, until the 6th day of August, instant:

A motion was made by Mr. Dickinson, seconded by Mr. Griffin, to strike out "ten thousand:"

On the question, shall the words moved to be struck out stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Marchant,

New-Hampshire,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
	Mr. Spencer	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hewes	*no*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	

So the ſtates being equally divided the words were ſtruck out.

A motion was then made by Mr. Spencer, ſeconded by Mr. Dickinſon, to fill the blank with "fifteen thouſand."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	

New-Jerſey,

New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	no	no *
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Shippen	no	no
	Mr. Atlee	no	
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Wynkoop	no	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	ay	divided
	Mr. M'Kean	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no	no
	Mr. Forbes	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	ay
	Mr. Hewes	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	no
	Mr. Matthews	no	

So it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Smith, ſeconded by Mr. Searle, to fill the blank with "twelve thouſand:"

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Peabody,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
	Mr. Peabody	no	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	no	no
	Mr. Holten	no	
	Mr. Patridge	no	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	no	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no	ay
	Mr. Root	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	no
	Mr. Lewis	no	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	no	no *
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Shippen	no	divided
	Mr. Atlee	no	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Delaware,	Mr Dickinſon	ay	ay
	Mr. M'Kean	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	no
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
	Mr. Forbes	no	

Virginia,

Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	ay
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	
	Mr. Hewes	ay	ay
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Matthews	no	no

So it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Smith, ſeconded by Mr. Sharpe, to fill the blank with "ten thouſand five hundred."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Scudder,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
	Mr. Peabody	no	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	ay
	Mr. Patridge	no	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no	
	Mr. Root	ay	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	no
	Mr. Lewis	no	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Atlee	no	divided
	Mr. Searle	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	ay	ay
	Mr. M'Kean	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	no	no
	Mr. Forbes	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	ay
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	
	Mr. Hewes	ay	ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	divided
	Mr. Matthews	ay	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

On the queſtion to agree to the reſolution as amended, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Atlee	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr Dickinson	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	
	Mr. Hewes	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Laurens, seconded by Mr. Smith,

Ordered, That the board of treasury be directed to lay before Congress, on or before the 10th day of September next, an account of the whole amount of money received on loan at the several loan-offices in the United States to the 28th of February, 1778, inclusive; also of the amount received from the 1st of March, 1778, to the said 10th of September, so far as returns shall have been made to that day, and that in each case the amount received on loan at each office be distinguished:

That the board of treasury do likewise lay before Congress a true account of the whole amount of money issued and to be issued, by virtue of resolves of Congress already passed or which shall pass before the said 10th of September next, distinguishing the dates and amounts of each emission.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1779.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Atlee, Mr. Armſtrong, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Dickinſon, and Mr. Matthews, to whom was referred a letter of the 15th from general Waſhington, with the papers encloſed relative to the weſtern expedition, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the plan prepared by general Waſhington for conducting the weſtern expedition, is in the opinion of Congreſs wiſe and judicious; that the meaſures he has taken for the execution of it are proper and prudent; and that Congreſs are perfectly ſatisfied with the general's conduct relative to the ſame.

Reſolved, That Mr. Paca be appointed a member of the committee on appeals, in the room of Mr. Randolph, who is abſent.

Reſolved, That a member be added to the committee on the treaſury, in the room of Mr. Duane, who is abſent:

The member choſen, Mr. Hewes.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1779.

Reſolved, That the five hundred thouſand dollars, which by a reſolution of the 24th inſtant were ordered to be tranſmitted for the uſe of the ſtate of Georgia to the executive authority thereof, be ſent to Joſeph Clay, eſquire, paymaſter to the department of South-Carolina and Georgia; and that he be directed to pay the ſame to the order of the governor and executive council of the ſaid ſtate of Georgia, eſtabliſhed agreeable to the conſtitution of the ſaid ſtate, or in caſe no ſuch eſtabliſhment ſhall have been made, to be otherwiſe diſpoſed of as the ſaid J. Clay, eſquire, with the advice of major general Lincoln, or the commander of the forces in that department for the time being, ſhall judge moſt conducive to the ſervice and welfare of the ſaid ſtate of Georgia.

A letter of the 26th from the preſident of the ſtate of Delaware was read, informing that the act of that ſtate, prohibiting the exportation of flour, grain, &c. expires the firſt day of September, &c. whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Marchant, ſeconded by Mr. Paca,

Reſolved, That the preſident of the ſtate of Delaware be informed it is the wiſh of Congreſs that the embargo might be continued until he ſhall be further informed from Congreſs.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1779.

The marine committee report, that it is neceſſary an agent for prizes be appointed for the ſtate of New-Jerſey; whereupon,

Reſolved, That Okey Hoaglandt, eſquire, be appointed agent for prizes for the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

A letter of the 31ſt of Auguſt from the board of war was read, informing Congreſs that major Scull has ſignified his intention to reſign his office of ſecretary to that board, and recommending captain Benjamin Stoddert to fill that office; whereupon,

Congreſs proceeded to a choice; and, the ballots being taken,

Captain Benjamin Stoddert was unanimouſly elected ſecretary to the board of war.

Another letter of the 31ſt of Auguſt from the board of war was read, encloſing a copy of general orders iſſued to the troops under his command by major general Sullivan, reflecting upon the board; and repreſenting that the characters of the board are made very free with in general Sullivan's army, who being under a deception, cenſure the members with great bitterneſs, and thereupon requeſting the favour of Congreſs to appoint a committee to examine into their conduct and proceedings on this ſubject; whereupon,

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpoſe above mentioned;

The members choſen, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Root and Mr. Armſtrong.

A letter of the 27th of Auguſt from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the commiſſary general of purchaſes be directed to appoint a deputy, for the ſpecial purpoſe of providing for the troops of the convention of Saratoga and their guards during their ſtay in Virginia:

On paſſing this, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Peabody	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Holten	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*

Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*ay*	*
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houſton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	*no*
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	*ay*
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	*
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	*ay*
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	
	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	*divided*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That he give orders to the ſaid deputy to confine his purchaſes to places from whence ſupplies for the armies of theſe ſtates cannot conveniently be drawn.

Reſolved, That the accounts of ſupplies for the ſaid convention troops be kept diſtinct from the accounts of thoſe purchaſed for and iſſued to the troops of the United States.

Congreſs proceeded to the conſideration of the report of the committee relative to finance;

On motion of Mr. M'Kean, ſeconded by Mr. Smith,

Reſolved, That the farther conſideration of the report be poſtponed.

A motion was then made by Mr. M'Kean, ſeconded by Mr. Houſton, in the words following:

Whereas it is inexpedient to derive the ſupplies for a continuance of the preſent war from emiſſions of bills of credit:

Reſolved, That Congreſs will on no account whatever emit more bills of credit than to make the whole amount of ſuch bills two hundred millions of dollars:

Nor will they emit the forty millions neceſſary to compleat that ſum, provided a ſufficient ſupply of money for the public exigencies can be obtained by other means.

A diviſion being required, when the queſtion was about to be put on the firſt clauſe, the previous queſtion was moved

moved by Mr. Laurens, ſeconded by Mr. Smith: on which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Peabody	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	*no*	*no*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
	Mr. Houſton	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Fleming	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hewes	*no*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Matthews	*no*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

The main queſtion was then put, on which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	*ay*	*ay*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
	Mr. Houſton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	

Delaware,

Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	1 *av*
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Carmichael	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	
	Mr. Hewes	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the consideration of the second clause be postponed.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1779.

The committee on the treasury, to whom was referred a petition of the reverend Mr. Lotbinier, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress the reverend Mr. Lotbinier be allowed two hundred dollars per month for subsistence.

The marine committee laid before Congress the proceedings of a court-martial on the trial of John Emmes, late a pilot of the ship Champion, for desertion:

On motion of Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Holten,

Resolved, That the execution of the sentence of the said court martial be suspended until Saturday se'ennight.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1779.

Mr. Woodbury Langdon, a delegate for the state of New-Hampshire, attended and took his seat in Congress.

Resolved, That two members be added to the medical committee:

The members chosen, Mr. Peabody and Mr. Muhlenberg.

Congress proceeded to consider the second clause of the resolution moved the 1st instant, and the same being set aside; in lieu thereof,

On motion of Mr. Laurens, seconded by Mr. Gerry,

Congress came to the following resolution:

And

And whereas the ſum emitted by Congreſs and now in circulation, amounts to one hundred and fifty-nine million nine hundred and forty-eight thouſand eight hundred and eighty dollars, and the ſum of forty million fifty-one thouſand one hundred and twenty dollars remains to complete the two hundred millions of dollars above mentioned:

Reſolved, That Congreſs will emit ſuch part only of the ſaid ſum of forty millions and fifty-one thouſand one hundred and twenty dollars, as ſhall be abſolutely neceſſary for public exigencies before adequate ſupplies can be otherwiſe obtained, relying for ſuch ſupplies on the exertions of the ſeveral ſtates.

Reſolved, That the conſideration of the preamble firſt moved be poſtponed.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1779.

Congreſs being informed that Mr. W. H. Drayton, one of the delegates for the ſtate of South-Carolina, died laſt night, and that circumſtances required that his remains be interred this evening:

Reſolved, That Congreſs will in a body attend the funeral this evening at ſix o'clock, as mourners, with a crape round the left arm, and will continue in mourning for the ſpace of one month.

Reſolved, That Mr. Laurens, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Harnett be a committee to ſuperintend the funeral; and that the reverend Mr. White, the attending chaplain, be notified to officiate on the occaſion:

That the ſaid committee be directed to invite the general aſſembly and the preſident and ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania, the miniſter plenipotentiary of France, and other perſons of diſtinction now in town to attend the funeral.

The board of war, to whom was referred a letter of major general Gates, report, that they have converſed with the gentleman ſtiling himſelf le baron de Benyowſky, mentioned in general Gates's letter: that they know nothing from any teſtimonials he produces except his having a letter directed to general Pulaſki, who he ſays is his half brother, and to whom he now deſires only the means of going; whereupon,

Reſolved, That monſieur le baron de Benyowſky be ſupplied with an horſe and one thouſand dollars, to enable him

him to proceed to general Pulaski, now with the ſouthern army.

Ordered, That copies of the reſolutions of Congreſs relative to the capture of the ſnow Noſtra Sennora del Carmel et St. Antonio, captain Duarti, be ſent by the committee for foreign affairs by different conveyances, to the miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of France, to be by him communicated to the court of Liſbon.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Marchant and Mr. Armſtrong, to whom were referred letters from general Waſhington and colonel Simms, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That leave of abſence from his regiment be given to lieutenant colonel Simms till the 20th day of November next:

That copies of his applications to Congreſs and general Waſhington's letter, be tranſmitted to the governor of Virginia, and that it be ſignified to him, that as lieutenant-colonel Simms's application has been complied with at a time when his abſence is with the greateſt reluctance diſpenſed with, it is the wiſh of Congreſs that he may be enabled to rejoin his regiment as ſpeedily as poſſible; and that ſuch meaſures may be taken reſpecting claims ſimilar to that of lieutenant colonel Simms, as may prevent other officers of the Virginia line making applications for the like indulgence of abſence, which muſt in the midſt of a campaign, be utterly inadmiſſible; and that a copy of this reſolution be tranſmitted to the governor of Virginia.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That until the further order of Congreſs, every cornet of horſe be entitled to receive monthly for his ſubſiſtence one hundred dollars, to commence agreeable to an act of Congreſs of the 18th of Auguſt laſt.

On motion of Mr. Laurens, ſeconded by Mr. Holten,

Reſolved, That ſo much of the reſolutions reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of a board of treaſury as relates to the annual election of the officers, be referred to a committee of three; and that they be directed to report the ſalaries of the ſaid officers:

The members choſen, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Hewes.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1779.

The committee on the quartermaſter and commiſſary general's department, conſiſting of Mr. Whipple, Mr. Root and Mr. Scudder, laid before Congreſs a letter of the 30th of Auguſt from Jeremiah Wadſworth, commiſſary general of purchaſes, which was read:

Ordered, That it be referred to the marine committee; and that they be directed to take the proper ſteps for obtaining a diviſion of the prize goods lately captured by continental veſſels, and cauſe ſuch of the articles as they judge proper to be retained for the future order of Congreſs.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the quartermaſter general be directed to erect barracks, at the expence of the United States, for quartering the troops in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland:

That the ſaid barracks be of ſuch dimenſions and ſituated in ſuch place as general Gates, or other officer commanding the troops in that ſtate for the time being, ſhall approve of.

The board of war, to whom was referred a letter of the 5th from general Waſhington, relative to the arrangement of the Maſſachuſetts line of officers, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the arrangement of the officers in the Maſſachuſetts line, as now fixed by the commander in chief, be confirmed, and their commiſſions iſſued accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1779.

The delegates for the ſtate of New-York laid before Congreſs certain inſtructions which they have received from their conſtituents, accompanied with ſundry papers, which were read; alſo a petition of the committees of Cumberland county to Congreſs was read, praying their ſpeedy interpoſition in ſettling the diſturbances upon the New-Hampſhire Grants, accompanied with ſundry papers:

Ordered, That the ſame be referred to a committee of five;

The members choſen, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Paca, Mr. Holten, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Smith.

Reſolved, That the preſident be requeſted to prepare a circular letter to the ſeveral ſtates, to accompany the reſolutions of Congreſs of the firſt and third inſtant for ſtopping the further emiſſions of bills of credit. Congreſs

Congreſs proceeded to the conſideration of the motion for reconſidering the reſolution paſſed on the 21ſt of Auguſt, recommending to the ſeveral ſtates to continue or lay embargoes to continue until the firſt day of January next.

A motion was made by Mr. M'Kean, ſeconded by Mr. Armſtrong, to ſtrike out "January," in order to inſert inſtead thereof "October."

On the the queſtion, Shall the word "January" ſtand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Peabody,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Whipple	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	
	Mr. Langdon	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
	Mr. Spencer	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
	Mr. Houſton	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*no*	*
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1779.

Mr. James Mercer, a delegate for the ſtate of Virginia, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

Reſolved,

Resolved, That Mr. Griffin, at his request, be discharged from the committee on the treasury, on account of his ill state of health.

Resolved, That a member be added to the committee on the treasury, in the room of Mr. Griffin, until commissioners of the board of treasury shall be appointed;

The member chosen, Mr. Marchant.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1779.

A report of the board of war was read; whereupon, Congress came to the following resolutions:

It appearing from the representation of the board of war, that for the more comfortable accommodation of the troops of the United States, it is expedient that each state should provide cloathing for its own quota of those troops, in addition to that which has been imported or already procured by the agents appointed by the said board:

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the governments of the several states immediately to provide large quantities of cloathing for their respective quotas of troops:

That particular attention be paid to the articles of hats, hose, shirts, blankets and shoes, which are indispensably necessary and immediately wanted, and without which the troops must severely suffer:

That the cloathing so purchased or procured by the states respectively be delivered to the sub or state cloathiers, agreeably to the ordinance of the 23d of March last:

That the sub or state cloathiers make regular monthly returns to the cloathier general, of all cloathing received from their respective states:

That the executive powers of the several states be requested to correspond with the board of war from time to time, informing them of their proceedings and prospects in the cloathing business; that every assistance may be given where necessary by the said board, when the continental stock will admit thereof and continental purchasers be stopped when a sufficiency of cloathing is provided:

That it be also recommended to the governments of the respective states to take measures for preventing any competition of prices among the purchasers, whether on account of the continent or particular states:

That

That the said governments be informed that the principal supplies of cloathing for the troops of their respective quotas are expected from them; and to this end they are earnestly requested now diligently to exert themselves, and in future to make timely provision either by purchase, manufacture or importation:

That the board of war be directed to inform the executive powers of the several states from time to time of any considerable additions to the stock of cloathing provided by the United States, by importation or otherwise, that whensoever all or any considerable part of the cloathing for the troops is or shall be provided by the United States, the governments of the several states may cease further provision.

The committee on the treasury, according to order laid on the table an account of the money received on loan, and of the whole amount of money issued and to be issued by virtue of resolves passed before this day.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1779.

Mr. Fitzhugh, a delegate for the state of Virginia, attended and took his seat in Congress.

A letter of the 7th from general Washington was read, enclosing a letter of the 30th of August from major general Sullivan:

Ordered, That it be referred to the committee appointed to correspond with major general Lincoln.

Resolved, That two members be added to the said committee;

The members chosen, Mr. Harnett and Mr. Fitzhugh.

The president laid before Congress a draught of a circular letter from the Congress of the United States of America to their constituents, which was read twice, and unanimously agreed to:

Friends and Fellow-citizens!

IN governments raised on the generous principles of equal liberty, where the rulers of the state are the servants of the people, and not the masters of those from whom they derive authority; it is their duty to inform their fellow-citizens of the state of their affairs, and by evincing the propriety of public measures, lead them to unite the influence of inclination to the force of legal obligation in rendering them successful. This duty ceases not,

even

even in times of the moſt perfect peace, order and tranquility, when the ſafety of the commonwealth is neither endangered by force or ſeduction from abroad, or by faction, treachery or miſguided ambition from within. At this ſeaſon, therefore, we find ourſelves in a particular manner impreſſed with a ſenſe of it, and can no longer forbear calling your attention to a ſubject much miſrepreſented, and reſpecting which dangerous as well as erroneous opinions have been held and propagated: we mean your finances.

The ungrateful deſpotiſm and inordinate luſt of domination, which marked the unnatural deſigns of the Britiſh king and his venal parliament to enſlave the people of America, reduced you to the neceſſity of either aſſerting your rights by arms or ingloriouſly paſſing under the yoke. You nobly preferred war.—Armies were then to be raiſed, paid and ſupplied: money became neceſſary for theſe purpoſes. Of your own there was but little; and of no nation in the world could you then borrow. The little that was ſpread among you could be collected only by taxes, and to this end regular governments were eſſential; of theſe you were alſo deſtitute. So circumſtanced, you had no other reſource but the natural value and wealth of your fertile country. Bills were iſſued on the credit of this bank, and your faith was pledged for their redemption. After a conſiderable number of theſe had circulated, loans were ſolicited, and offices for the purpoſe eſtabliſhed. Thus a national debt was unavoidably created, and the amount of it is as follows:

Bills emitted and circulating,	159,948,880 dollars.
Monies borrowed before the 1ſt of March, 1778, the intereſt of which is payable in France,	7,545,196 67-90ths
Monies borrowed ſince the 1ſt of March, 1778, the intereſt of which is payable here,	26,188,909 dollars.
Money due abroad, not exactly known, the balances not having been tranſmitted, ſuppoſed to be about	4,000,000

For your further ſatisfaction we ſhall order a particular account of the ſeveral emiſſions, with the times limited for their redemption, and alſo of the ſeveral loans, the intereſt allowed on each, and the terms aſſigned for their payment, to be prepared and publiſhed.

The

The taxes have as yet brought into the treasury no more than 3,027,560, so that all the monies supplied to Congress by the people of America, amount to no more than 36,761,665 dollars and 67-90ths, that being the sum of the loans and taxes received. Judge then of the necessity of emissions, and learn from whom and from whence that necessity arose.

We are also to inform you, that on the first day of September instant we resolved "that we would on no account whatever emit more bills of credit than to make the whole amount of such bills two hundred millions of dollars," and as the sum emitted and in circulation amounted to 159,948,880 dollars, and the sum of 40,051,120 dollars remained to complete the two hundred million above mentioned, we on the third day of September instant further resolved, "that we would emit such part only of the said sum of 40,051,120 dollars as should be absolutely necessary for public exigencies before adequate supplies could otherwise be obtained, relying for such supplies on the exertions of the several states."

Exclusive of the great and ordinary expences incident to the war, the depreciation of the currency has so swelled the prices of every necessary article, and of consequence made such additions to the usual amount of expenditures, that very considerable supplies must be immediately provided by loans and taxes; and we unanimously declare it to be essential to the welfare of these states, that the taxes already called for be paid into the continental treasury by the time recommended for that purpose. It is also highly proper that you should extend your views beyond that period, and prepare in season as well for bringing your respective quotas of troops into the field early the next campaign, as for providing the supplies necessary in the course of it. We shall take care to apprize you from time to time of the state of the treasury, and to recommend the proper measures for supplying it. To keep your battalions full, to encourage loans, and to assess your taxes with prudence, collect them with firmness, and pay them with punctuality, is all that will be requisite on your part. Further ways and means of providing for the public exigencies are now under consideration, and will soon be laid before you.

Having thus given you a short and plain state of your debt, and pointed out the necessity of punctuality in furnishing

niſhing the ſupplies already required, we ſhall proceed to make a few remarks on the depreciation of the currency, to which we intreat your attention.

The depreciation of bills of credit is always either natural or artificial, or both. The latter is our caſe. The moment the ſum in circulation exceeded what was neceſſary as a medium in commerce, it began and continued to depreciate in proportion as the amount of the ſurplus encreaſed; and that proportion would hold good until the ſum emitted ſhould become ſo great as nearly to equal the value of the capital or ſtock, on the credit of which the bills were iſſued. Suppoſing, therefore, that 30,000,000 was neceſſary for a circulating medium, and that 160,000,000 had iſſued, the natural depreciation is but little more than as five to one: but the actual depreciation exceeds that proportion and that exceſs is artificial. The natural depreciation is to be removed only by leſſening the quantity of money in circulation. It will regain its primitive value whenever it ſhall be reduced to the ſum neceſſary for a medium of commerce. This is only to be effected by loans and taxes.

The artificial depreciation is a more ſerious ſubject, and merits minute inveſtigation. A diſtruſt (however occaſioned) entertained by the maſs of the people either in the ability or inclination of the United States to redeem their bills is the cauſe of it. Let us enquire how far reaſon will juſtify a diſtruſt in the ability of the United States.

The ability of the United ſtates muſt depend on two things; firſt, the ſucceſs of the preſent revolution; and ſecondly, on the ſufficiency of the natural wealth, value and reſources of the country.

That the time has been when honeſt men might, without being chargeable with timidity, have doubted the ſucceſs of the preſent revolution, we admit: but that period is paſſed. The independence of America is now as fixed as fate, and the petulant efforts of Britain to break it down are as vain and fruitleſs as the raging of the waves which beat againſt their cliffs. Let thoſe who are ſtill afflicted with theſe doubts conſider the character and condition of our enemies. Let them remember that we are contending againſt a kingdom crumbling into pieces; a nation without public virtue; and a people ſold to and betrayed by their own repreſentatives; againſt a prince governed by his paſſions and a miniſtry without confidence or wiſ-

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dom; againſt armies half paid and generals half truſted; againſt a government equal only to plans of plunder conflagration and murder—a government by the moſt impious violations of the rights of religion, juſtice, humanity and mankind, courting the vengeance of heaven and revolting from the protection of providence. Againſt the fury of theſe enemies you made ſucceſsful reſiſtance, when ſingle, alone and friendleſs, in the days of weakneſs and infancy, before your hands had been taught to war or your fingers to fight. And can there be any reaſon to apprehend that the divine diſpoſer of human events, after having ſeparated us from the houſe of bondage, and led us ſafe through a ſea of blood, towards the land of liberty and promiſe, will leave the work of our political redemption unfiniſhed, and either permit us to periſh in a wilderneſs of difficulties, or ſuffer us to be carried back in chains to that country of oppreſſion, from whoſe tyranny he hath mercifully delivered us with a ſtretched our arm?

In cloſe alliance with one of the moſt powerful nations in Europe which has generouſly made our cauſe her own, in amity with many others, and enjoying the good will of all, what danger have we to fear from Britain? Inſtead of acquiring acceſſions of territory by conqueſt, the limits of her empire daily contract: her fleets no longer rule the ocean, nor are her armies invincible by land. How many of her ſtandards, wreſted from the hands of her champions, are among your trophies, and have graced the triumphs of your troops? and how great is the number of thoſe, who, ſent to bind you in fetters, have become your captives, and received their lives from your hands? In ſhort, whoever conſiders that theſe ſtates are daily encreaſing in power; that their armies have become veteran; that their governments, founded in freedom, are eſtabliſhed; that their fertile country and their affectionate ally furniſh them with ample ſupplies; that the Spaniſh monarch, well prepared for war, with fleets and armies ready for combat, and a treaſury overflowing with wealth, has entered the liſts againſt Britain; that the other European nations, often inſulted by her pride, and alarmed by the ſtrides of her ambition, have left her to her fate; that Ireland, wearied with her oppreſſions, is panting for liberty, and even Scotland diſpleaſed and uneaſy at her edicts: whoever conſiders theſe things, inſtead of doubt-

ing the iſſue of the war, will rejoice in the glorious, the ſure and certain proſpect of ſucceſs.

This point being eſtabliſhed, the next queſtion is whether the natural wealth, value and reſources of the country will be equal to the payment of the debt?

Let us ſuppoſe for the ſake of argument, that at the concluſion of the war, the emiſſions ſhould amount to 200,000,000, that excluſive of ſupplies from taxes, which will not be inconſiderable, the loans ſhould amount to 100,000,000, then the whole national debt of the United States would be 300,000,000. There are at preſent 3,000,000 of inhabitants in the thirteen ſtates: three hundred million of dollars divided among three million of people would give to each perſon one hundred dollars; and is there an individual in America unable in the courſe of eighteen or twenty years to pay it again? Suppoſe the whole debt aſſeſſed, as it ought to be, on the inhabitants in proportion to their reſpective eſtates, what would then be the ſhare of the poorer people? Perhaps not ten dollars. Beſides, as this debt will not be payable immediately, but probably twenty years allotted for it, the number of inhabitants by that time in America will be far more than double their preſent amount. It is well known that the inhabitants of this country encreaſed almoſt in the ratio of compound intereſt. By natural population they doubled every twenty years, and how great may be the hoſt of emigrants from other countries cannot be aſcertained. We have the higheſt reaſon to believe the number will be immenſe. Suppoſe that only ten thouſand ſhould arrive the firſt year after the war, what will thoſe ten thouſand with their families count in twenty years time?—probably double the number. This obſervation applies with proportionable force to the emigrants of every ſucceſſive year. Thus you ſee great part of your debt will be payable not merely by the preſent number of inhabitants, but by that number ſwelled and encreaſed by the natural population of the preſent inhabitants, by multitudes of emigrants daily arriving from other countries, and by the natural population of thoſe ſucceſſive emigrants, ſo that every perſon's ſhare of the debt will be conſtantly diminiſhing by others coming in to pay a proportion of it.

Theſe are advantages which none but young countries enjoy. The number of inhabitants in every country in Europe

Europe remains nearly the ſame from one century to another. No country will produce more people than it can ſubſiſt, and every country, if free and cultivated, will produce as many as it can maintain. Hence we may form ſome idea of the future population of theſe ſtates. Extenſive wilderneſſes, now ſcarcely known or explored, remain yet to be cultivated, and vaſt lakes and rivers, whoſe waters have for ages rolled in ſilence and obſcurity to the ocean, are yet to hear the din of induſtry, become ſubſervient to commerce, and boaſt delightful villas, gilded ſpires, and ſpacious cities riſing on their banks.

Thus much for the number of perſons to pay the debt. The next point is their ability. They who enquire how many millions of acres are contained only in the ſettled part of North-America, and how much each acre is worth, will acquire very enlarged and yet very inadequate ideas of the value of this country. But thoſe who will carry their enquiries further, and learn that we heretofore paid an annual tax to Britain of three millions ſterling in the way of trade, and ſtill grew rich; that our commerce was then confined to her; that we were obliged to carry our commodities to her market, and conſequently to ſell them at her price; that we were compelled to purchaſe foreign commodities at her ſtores, and on her terms, and were forbid to eſtabliſh any manufactories incompatible with her views of gain; that in future the whole world will be open to us, and we ſhall be at liberty to purchaſe from thoſe who will ſell on the beſt terms, and to ſell to thoſe who will give the beſt prices; that as the country encreaſes in number of inhabitants and cultivation, the productions of the earth will be proportionably encreaſed, and the riches of the whole proportionably greater: whoever examines the force of theſe and ſimilar obſervations, muſt ſmile at the ignorance of thoſe who doubt the ability of the United States to redeem their bills.

Let it alſo be remembered that paper money is the only kind of money which cannot "make unto itſelf wings and fly away." It remains with us, it will not forſake us, it is always ready and at hand for the purpoſe of commerce or taxes, and every induſtrious man can find it. On the contrary, ſhould Britain like Ninevah (and for the ſame reaſon) yet find mercy, and eſcape the ſtorm ready to burſt upon her, ſhe will find her national debt in a very different ſituation. Her territory diminiſhed, her people waſted,

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her commerce ruined, her monopolies gone, she must provide for the discharge of her immense debt by taxes to be paid in specie, in gold or silver, perhaps now buried in the mines of Mexico or Peru, or still concealed in the brooks and rivulets of Africa or Indostan.

Having shewn that there is no reason to doubt the ability of the United States to pay their debt, let us next enquire whether as much can be said for their inclination.

Under this head three things are to be attended to:

1st. Whether and in what manner the faith of the United States has been pledged for the redemption of their bills.

2d. Whether they have put themselves in a political capacity to redeem them: and,

3d. Whether, admitting the two former propositions, there is any reason to apprehend a wanton violation of the public faith.

1st. It must be evident to every man who reads the journals of Congress or looks at the face of one of their bills, that Congress have pledged the faith of their constituents for the redemption of them. And it must be equally evident, not only that they had authority to do so, but that their constituents have actually ratified their acts, by receiving their bills, passing laws establishing their currency, and punishing those who counterfeit them. So that it may with truth be said that the people have pledged their faith for the redemption of them not only collectively by their representatives, but individually.

2d. Whether the United States have put themselves in a political capacity to redeem their bills, is a question which calls for more full discussion.

Our enemies, as well foreign as domestic, have laboured to raise doubts on this head. They argue that the confederation of the states remains yet to be perfected; that the union may be dissolved, Congress be abolished, and each state resuming its delegated powers proceed in future to hold and exercise all the rights of sovereignty appertaining to an independent state. In such an event, say they, the continental bills of credit, created and supported by the union, would die with it. This position being assumed, they next proceed to assert this event to be probable, and in proof of it urge our divisions, our parties, our separate interests, distinct manners, former prejudices,

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and many other arguments equally plauſible and equally fallacious. Examine this matter.

For every purpoſe eſſential to the defence of theſe ſtates in the progreſs of the preſent war, and neceſſary to the attainment of the objects of it, theſe ſtates now are as fully, legally and abſolutely confederated as it is poſſible for them to be. Read the credentials of the different delegates who compoſed the Congreſs in 1774, 1775, and part of 1776. You will find that they eſtabliſh an union for the expreſs purpoſe of oppoſing the oppreſſions of Britain and obtaining redreſs of grievances. On the 4th of July, 1776, your repreſentatives in Congreſs, perceiving that nothing leſs than unconditional ſubmiſſion would ſatisfy our enemies, did in the name of the people of the Thirteen United Colonies declare them to be free and independent ſtates, and "for the SUPPORT of that declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, did mutually pledge to each other "their LIVES, their FORTUNES and their SACRED "HONOUR." Was ever confederation more formal, more ſolemn or explicit? It has been expreſſly aſſented to and ratified by every ſtate in the union. Accordingly, for the direct SUPPORT of this declaration, that is for the ſupport of the independence of theſe ſtates, armies have been raiſed, and bills of credit emitted and loans made to pay and ſupply them. The redemption, therefore, of theſe bills, the payment of theſe debts and the ſettlement of the accounts of the ſeveral ſtates for expenditures or ſervices for the common benefit and in this common cauſe, are among the objects of this confederation; and conſequently while all or any of its objects remain unattained, it cannot, ſo far as it may reſpect ſuch objects, be diſſolved, conſiſtent with the laws of God or Man.

But we are perſuaded, and our enemies will find, that our union is not to end here. They are miſtaken when they ſuppoſe us kept together only by a ſenſe of preſent danger. It is a fact which they only will diſpute, that the people of theſe ſtates were never ſo cordially united as at this day. By having been obliged to mix with each other, former prejudices have worn off, and their ſeveral manners become blended. A ſenſe of common permanent intereſt, mutual affection (having been brethren in affliction,) the ties of conſanguinity daily extending, conſtant reciprocity of good offices, ſimilarity in language,

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in governments, and therefore in manners, the importance, weight and ſplendor of the union, all conſpire in forming a ſtrong chain of connection, which muſt forever bind us together. The United Provinces of the Netherlands and the United Cantons of Switzerland became free and independent under circumſtances very like ours: their independence has been long eſtabliſhed, and yet their confederacies continue in full vigor. What reaſon can be aſſigned why our union ſhould be leſs laſting? or why ſhould the people of theſe ſtates be ſuppoſed leſs wiſe than the inhabitants of thoſe? You are not uninformed that a plan for a perpetual confederation has been prepared and that twelve of the thirteen ſtates have already acceded to it. But enough has been ſaid to ſhew that for every purpoſe of the preſent war, and all things incident to it, there does at preſent exiſt a perfect ſolemn confederation, and therefore that the ſtates now are and always will be in political capacity to redeem their bills, pay their debts and ſettle their accounts.

3d. Whether, admitting the ability and political capacity of the United States to redeem their bills, there is any reaſon to apprehend a wanton violation of the public faith?

It is with great regret and reluctance that we can prevail upon ourſelves to take the leaſt notice of a queſtion which involves in it a doubt ſo injurious to the honour and dignity of America.

The enemy, aware that the ſtrength of America lay in the union of her citizens, and the wiſdom and integrity of thoſe to whom they committed the direction of their affairs, have taken unwearied pains to diſunite and alarm the people, to depreciate the abilities and virtue of their rulers, and to impair the confidence repoſed in them by their conſtituents. To this end repeated attempts have been made to draw an abſurd and fanciful line of diſtinction between the Congreſs and the people, and to create an opinion and a belief that their intereſts and views were different and oppoſed. Hence the ridiculous tales, the invidious inſinuations, and the whimſical ſuſpicions that have been forged and propagated by diſguiſed emiſſaries and traitors in the garb of patriots. Hence has proceeded the notable diſcovery that as the Congreſs made the money they alſo can deſtroy it; and that it will exiſt no longer than they find it convenient to permit it. It is not ſurpriſing

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that in a free country, where the tongues and pens of such people are and must be licensed, such political heresies should be inculcated and diffused, but it is really astonishing that the mind of a single virtuous citizen in America should be influenced by them. It certainly cannot be necessary to remind you that your representatives here are chosen from among yourselves; that you are or ought to be acquainted with their several characters; that they are sent here to speak your sentiments, and that it is constantly in your power to remove such as do not. You surely are convinced that it is no more in their power to annihilate your money than your independence, and that any act of theirs for either of those purposes would be null and void.

We should pay an ill compliment to the understanding and honour of every true American, were we to adduce many arguments to shew the baseness or bad policy of violating our national faith, or omitting to pursue the measures necessary to preserve it. A bankrupt faithless republic would be a novelty in the political world, and appear among reputable nations like a common prostitute among chaste and respectable matrons. The pride of America revolts from the idea: her citizens know for what purposes these emissions were made, and have repeatedly plighted their faith for the redemption of them; they are to be found in every man's possession, and every man is interested in their being redeemed; they must therefore entertain a high opinion of American credulity, who suppose the people capable of believing, on due reflection, that all America will, against the faith, the honour and the interest of all America, be ever prevailed upon to countenance, support or permit so ruinous so disgraceful a measure. We are convinced that the efforts and arts of our enemies will not be wanting to draw us into this humiliating and contemptible situation. Impelled by malice, and the suggestions of chagrin and disappointment, at not being able to bend our necks to their yoke, they will endeavour to force or seduce us to commit this unpardonable sin, in order to subject us to the punishment due to it, and that we may thenceforth be a reproach and a-bye-word among the nations. Apprized of these consequences, knowing the value of national character, and impressed with a due sense of the immutable laws of justice and honour, it is impossible that America should think without horror of such an execrable deed.

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If then neither our ability or inclination to discharge the public debt are justly questionable, let our conduct correspond with this confidence, and let us rescue our credit from its present imputations. Had the attention of America to this object been unremitted, had taxes been seasonably imposed and collected, had proper loans been made, had laws been passed and executed for punishing those who maliciously endeavoured to injure the public credit; had these and many other things equally necessary been done, and had our currency, notwithstanding all these efforts, declined to it present degree of depreciation, our case would indeed have been deplorable. But as these exertions have not been made, we may yet experience the good effects which naturally result from them. Our former negligences therefore should now animate us with hope, and teach us not to despair of removing by vigilance and application the evils which supineness and inattention have produced.

It has been already observed, that in order to prevent the further natural depreciation of our bills we have resolved to stop the press, and to call upon you for supplies by loans and taxes. You are in capacity to afford them, and are bound by the strongest ties to do it. Leave us not therefore without supplies, nor let in that flood of evils which would follow from such a neglect. It would be an event most grateful to our enemies, and depend upon it they will redouble their artifices and industry to compass it. Be therefore upon your guard, and examine well the policy of every measure and the evidence of every report that may be proposed or mentioned to you before you adopt the one or believe the other. Recollect that it is the price of the liberty, the peace and the safety of yourselves and posterity, that now is required; that peace, liberty and safety, for the attainment and security of which you have so often and so solemnly declared your readiness to sacrifice your lives and fortunes. The war, though drawing fast to a successful issue, still rages. Disdain to leave the whole business of your defence to your ally. Be mindful that the brightest prospects may be clouded, and that prudence bids us be prepared for every event. Provide therefore for continuing your armies in the field till victory and peace shall lead them home, and avoid the reproach of permitting the currency to depreciate in your hands, when by yielding a part to taxes and loans, the whole might have

have been appreciated and preſerved. Humanity as well as juſtice makes this demand upon you, the complaints of ruined widows, and the cries of fatherleſs children, whoſe whole ſupport has been placed in your hands and melted away, have doubtleſs reached you; take care that they aſcend no higher. Rouſe therefore; ſtrive who ſhall do moſt for his country; rekindle that flame of patriotiſm which at the mention of diſgrace and ſlavery blazed throughout America, and animated all her citizens. Determine to finiſh the conteſt as you began it, honeſtly and glorioufly. Let it never be ſaid that America had no ſooner become independent than ſhe became inſolvent, or that her infant glories and growing fame were obſcured and tarniſhed by broken contracts and violated faith, in the very hour when all the nations of the earth were admiring and almoſt adoring the ſplendor of her riſing.

By the unanimous order of Congreſs,

JOHN JAY, preſident.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1779.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1779.

Mr. Jenifer, a delegate from the ſtate of Maryland, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

A memorial of the proprietors of a tract of land called Indiana, ſigned on behalf of the proprietors and as their agent by George Morgan, was read, ſtating "that on the 3d day of November, 1768, at a general congreſs with the Six nations and other Indians, held at Fort-Stanwix, in conſideration of the ſum of eighty-five thouſand nine hundred and ſixteen pounds ten ſhillings and eight pence, the amount of the value of the damages ſuſtained by the traders, the ſaid Six United and Independent Nations, the true and abſolute owners and proprietors, did grant a tract of land called Indiana, deſcribed as follows, viz. Beginning at the ſoutherly ſide of the mouth of little Kennawa Creek, where it empties itſelf into the river Ohio, and running from thence ſouth eaſt to the Laurel Hill, thence along the Laurel-Hill until it ſtrikes the river Monongehela, thence down the ſtream of the ſaid river Monongehela, according to the ſeveral courſes thereof, to the ſouthern boundary line of the province of Pennſylvania, thence weſterly along the courſe of the ſaid province boundary line, as far as the ſame ſhall extend, and from

thence by the ſame courſe to the river Ohio, thence down the ſaid river Ohio, according to the ſeveral courſes thereof, to the place of beginning: that the ſaid tract of land, thus obtained for ſo valuable a conſideration, and with every circumſtance of notoriety and authority that can give validity to any grant, was afterwards (as being included within the bounds of a larger tract of land called Vandalia,) by order of the king of Great-Britain in council, before the declaration of the independency of theſe United States, ſeparated from the dominion which, in right of the crown, Virginia claimed over it. And therefore the memorialiſts are adviſed, that the ſaid tract of country cannot remain ſubject to the juriſdiction of Virginia or any particular ſtate, but of the whole United States in Congreſs aſſembled: that ſome acts of the ſtate of Virginia, directing the ſale of the lands in queſtion, to commence in October next, for the particular benefit of that ſtate, ſeem intended to prevent and defeat the interpoſition of Congreſs, and therefore praying this honourable houſe to take the diſtreſſed caſe of the memorialiſt into ſpeedy conſideration, and that ſuch order may be directed as may be thought proper to ſtay Virginia in the ſale of the lands in queſtion, till Virginia, as well as the memorialiſts, can be heard before this honourable houſe, and the whole rights of the owners of the tract of land called Vandalia, of which Indiana is a part, ſhall be aſcertained in ſuch a manner as may tend to ſupport the ſovereignty of the United States and the juſt rights of individuals therein."

Alſo a memorial of William Trent, in behalf of Thomas Walpole and his aſſociates, claiming a right to the tract of land called Vandalia, was read.

A motion was made by Mr. Scudder, ſeconded by Mr. Fell, that the firſt memorial, ſigned by George Morgan, be referred to a committee.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Scudder,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Langdon	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Collins	*ay*	
Connecticut,			

Connecticut,	Mr. Root	ay	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	divided
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay	
	Mr. Houston	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Shippen	ay	ay
	Mr. Arlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
Delaware,	Mr Dickinson	ay	ay
	Mr. M'Kean	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	ay
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	no
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Fleming	no	
	Mr. Mercer	no	
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	no
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	no
	Mr. Matthews	no	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the committee consist of five.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1779.

A letter of this day from the honourable sieur Gerard, minister plenipotentiary of France, was read, desiring in the course of this week an audience, in order that he may take his leave:

Resolved, That Friday next be assigned for granting a private audience to the honourable sieur Gerard, minister plenipotentiary of France, in order to his taking leave.

Another letter of this day from the said minister plenipotentiary was read, informing that "he has constituted the sieur James Wilson advocate general of the French nation, in order that he may be charged with all the causes and matters relative to navigation and commerce.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved,

Resolved, That a copy of colonel Butler's letter of the 21st of August, which was enclosed in general Washington's letter of the 23d of the said month, and referred to the board of treasury, be transmitted to the auditors of the main army, who are directed to allow him two thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars, the sum mentioned in his letter, on his making oath to the facts set forth in the same.

Resolved, That all applications in future for monies for the use of the different departments under the direction of the board of war, be made to the treasury by the paymaster of the said board, who is instructed to have them previously certified by the board of war; and that for all sums granted in consequence of such applications the said paymaster be accountable.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1779.

A memorial from captain William Macpherson was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That a brevet of major in the army of the United States be granted to William Macpherson, and that while in actual service he receive the pay and subsistance of a major.

Ordered, That major Macpherson repair to the southern army, and receive the orders of major general Lincoln or the commanding officer in that department for the time being.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. Marchant and Mr. Smith, to whom a memorial from colonel Knobelauch was referred, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration; and thereupon,

Congress came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That although colonel Knobelauch brought with him very respectable recommendations to a member of Congress and to general Washington, yet it is inconsistent with the arrangement of the army to employ him agreeable to his wishes.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a proper sense of colonel Knobelauch's zeal for the cause of America, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be paid to colonel Knobelauch, in order to defray his expences to Europe, and those incurred during his residence in America.

Resolved, That the order of the 26th of August, in favour of colonel Knobelauch, be cancelled. The

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter from major Widderſheime, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That major Widderſheime, be informed that though Congreſs entertain a proper ſenſe of his offer to enter into the ſervice of theſe ſtates, yet it is impracticable to employ him in the line of the army conſiſtent with the arrangement thereof.

A letter of this day from William Palfrey, paymaſter general, was read, informing that John Baynton has reſigned the office of paymaſter for the weſtern diſtrict, and that it is neceſſary another perſon be appointed to ſucceed him; whereupon,

Congreſs proceeded to an election; and, the ballots being taken,

John Boreman was elected deputy paymaſter for the weſtern diſtrict, in the room of Mr. John Baynton, reſigned.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1779.

Reſolved, That two members be appointed to introduce the miniſter to the private audience:

The members choſen, Mr Laurens and Mr. Jenifer.

The miniſter being introduced took his leave in a ſpeech, of which the following is a tranſlation;

Gentlemen,

The king my maſter having been pleaſed to attend to the repreſentations which my ill ſtate of health obliged me to make to him, his majeſty has granted me leave to return. At the ſame time he has taken care to ſend a new miniſter plenipotentiary to America, that there may be no interruption in his care to cultivate a mutual friendſhip. I muſt leave it to the abilities of monſieur the chevalier de la Luzerne to explain to you his majeſty's ſentiments, and confine myſelf at this time in teſtifying to you, gentlemen, the ſatisfaction I ſhall have in rendering him an account of the occurrences which I have been witneſs of for more than a year during my reſidence with you. His majeſty will thereby perceive the ſentiments with which your councils are animated and governed, your wiſdom, your firmneſs, your attachment to the alliance, and your zeal for the proſperity of the common cauſe and the two nations reſpectively. He will ſee with

pleaſure

pleaſure that that ineſtimable union, which conſtitutes the principal force and weight of the confederacy, reigns among the United States; that the citizens are ſo far from being wanting in zeal and ſpirit to repel incurſions which can have no other object than a barbarous devaſtation, that there is not an American, who is not ſenſible of the neceſſity of concurring to humble ſtill farther and weaken the common enemy, by efforts proportionate to the importance of happily terminating a glorious revolution, and of ſecuring as ſpeedily as poſſible to the United States of America by a ſolid and honourable peace the ineſtimable advantages of liberty and independence, which is the eſſential and fundamental object of the alliance, and of the war kindled and rendered neceſſary by England.

It only remains for me, gentlemen, to offer you as a body and as individuals, the tribute of my thanks for the marks of confidence and eſteem, and alſo of attention which I have received from you; I have always endeavoured to deſerve them by the moſt ſincere and zealous attachment to the intereſts and dignity of the United States as well as to the principles and ſentiments reſulting from the alliance. I have not been wanting in zeal for every thing that could have any relation to that object, and that could farther cement the connexions, whether political or perſonal, between the two nations. The moſt flattering recompence of all my labours would be the teſtimony of your ſatisfaction.

To which the preſident in behalf of Congreſs returned the following anſwer:

SIR,

We receive with much concern the intimation you have given us, that the bad ſtate of your health obliges you to leave America: though at the ſame time we are ſenſible of the continued friendly care of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in ſending a new miniſter plenipotentiary to theſe ſtates.

Great as our regret is in thus parting with you, yet it affords us pleaſure to think how well diſpoſed you are to improve the favourable opportunities you will have on your return to France of evincing to his majeſty the reality of thoſe ſentiments on our part, which may juſtly be termed the animating principles of the United States.

By

By such representations the king will be assured, that the citizens of these states observe with the most lively satisfaction the repeated instances of his amity for them; that they regard the alliance as an inestimable connexion, endeared to them by the purity of the motives on which it was founded, the advantages derived from it, and the blessings it promises to both nations; that their resolution of securing its essential objects, liberty and independence, is unalterable; that they are determined by all the exertions in their power to advance the common cause, and to demonstrate that while they are attentive to their own interests, they as ardently desire to approve themselves not only faithful but affectionate allies.

By a residence of more than a year near Congress, you are enabled to form a competent judgment of the difficulties we have had to encounter as well as of our efforts to remove them.

Sir, We should be deficient in the respect due to distinguished merit, if we should fail to embrace this opportunity of testifying the high esteem which you have obtained throughout this country by your public and private conduct. You have happily combined a vigilant devotion for the dignity and interest of our most excellent and illustrious ally, with a zealous attachment to the honour and welfare of these states.

Your prudence, integrity, ability and diligence in discharging the eminent trust reposed in you, have secured our entire confidence, and now solicit from us the strongest declarations of our satisfaction in your behaviour.

That you may be blessed with a favourable voyage, the approbation of your sovereign, the perfect recovery of your health, and all happiness, is among the warmest wishes of every member of this body.

The marine committee, to whom was referred the letter from admiral Arbuthnot, dated at New-York, the 30th of August, 1779, report,

"That on an enquiry they find there is a person of the name of Willbank now in the prison of this city, who was taken a pilot of the sloop Hotham; that there is also in the said prison a person of the name of Papley: that those persons, as well as other prisoners in general, are in comfortable rooms, provided with good provisions, and indulged with the liberty of the yard at certain hours every day,

day, and are not "in close and cruel confinement," as is suggested in the admiral's letter:"

Resolved, That the president return an answer to admiral Arbuthnot's letter, and enclose him a copy of the foregoing report.

The marine committee, to whom was referred a letter of the 27th of August from governor Livingston, enclosing a letter from Mr. Musco Livingston, report,

"That it is not eligible to employ Mr. Musco Livingston in the way he proposed, and recommend that his letter and certificate be returned to governor Livingston:"

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

On motion of Mr. Laurens, seconded by Mr Armstrong,

Resolved, That in consideration of the distinguished merit of lieutenant colonel Talbot, a commission of captain in the navy of the United States be given him, but that his pay and rations as lieutenant-colonel cease while actually employed in the navy; and that the marine committee be directed to provide a proper vessel for him as soon as possible.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That five millions one hundred and eighty dollars be emitted on the faith of the United States, and under the direction of the board of treasury, in bills of credit of the following denominations, viz.

27028	of	80	dollars	2162240
27028	of	70	do.	1891960
27028	of	20	do.	540560
27028	of	5	do.	135140
27028	of	4	do.	108112
27028	of	3	do.	81084
27028	of	2	do.	54056
27028	of	1	do.	27028
				5,000,180

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as those emitted the 17th day of July last, and be numbered from the last number in each respective denomination progressively.

Resolved, That a farther sum of ten millions and eighty dollars be emitted under the direction of the board of treasury, and on the faith of the United States, in bills of credit of the following denominations, viz.

26316 of 65 dollars	-	1710540
26316 of 60 do.	-	1578960
26316 of 55 do.	-	1447380
26316 of 50 do.	-	1315800
26316 of 45 do.	-	1184220
26316 of 40 do.	-	1052640
26316 of 35 do.	-	921060
26316 of 30 do.	-	789480
		10000080

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emissions directed on the 14th of January last, and be numbered from the last number in every denomination progressively

Ordered, That the committee of commerce forthwith report a proper allowance for the commercial and other continental agents in these United States, and that the marine committee and committee of commerce direct their respective agents forthwith to render their accounts in order for settlement.

The committee on the treasury, to whom was referred the letter of the 8th from the board of war, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress entertain a just sense of the exertions of the board of war in superintending and directing the necessary purchases of cloathing for the army, and of their constant attention to that important business, and that it is necessary the board should, for the present campaign and until some more expedient arrangement can be adopted, provide by every means in their power and upon the best terms they are able, the necessary supplies of cloathing as aforesaid.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the committees of Cumberland county, together with instructions from the senate and assembly of the state of New-York to their delegates in Congress, and other papers accompanying the same, brought in a report.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Laurens, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Holten, Mr. Harnett, Mr. Fitzhugh, appointed to correspond with major general Lincoln, and to whom was refer-

red a letter of the 7th from general Washington, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That it is expedient and necessary to detach the North-Carolina troops, now at or near West-Point, to join the troops under the command of major general Lincoln in South-Carolina, and that the pleasure of Congress be signified thereon to the commander in chief.

The second paragraph being amended, a division was called for; and on the question to agree to the first clause, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Sharpe,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	1 *ay*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	*no*	1 *no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	*ay*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	*divided*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Mercer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fitzhugh	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	
	Mr Hewes	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	
	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	*ay*

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

That three of the continental frigates or ships of war, now in the port of Boston or elsewhere in the eastern states, be ordered to repair to South-Carolina with all possible expedition, after having received on board at such place as the marine committee shall appoint, as many of the North-Carolina troops, with stores and baggage, as the said frigates or ships of war can safely accommodate, and taking under their protection one or more transport or transports,

transports, if neceſſary to be employed for conducting ſuch of the ſaid troops and neceſſary ſtores for the voyage, as the three frigates or ſhips of war cannot conveniently receive or take on board.

On the queſtion to agree to the latter clauſe, from the word "expedition," the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	*ay*	*ay*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Mercer	*ay*	
	Mr. Fitzhugh	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hewes	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That the marine committee be directed immediately to take order for hiring ſuch tranſports as ſhall be found neceſſary, and for diſpatching the ſaid frigates or ſhips of war with their convoy without delay:

That the commander in chief be directed to order the North-Carolina troops to proceed to ſuch place or places as the marine committee ſhall adviſe:

That the marine committee be directed to give orders to the commanding officer of the frigates or ſhips of war going to South Carolina, to confer and co operate with major general Lincoln or the commanding officer for the time being till further orders from the marine committee:

That

That the ſaid commanding officer be directed to confer on all naval operations with the governor and executive council of the ſtate of South-Carolina, and that it be recommended to the ſaid ſtate to afford every practicable and neceſſary aid and aſſiſtance for promoting and effectuating ſuch purpoſes.

On the queſtion to agree to the whole ſet of reſolutions on the report, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Collins	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	*ay*	*ay*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mercer	*ay*	
	Mr. Fitzhugh	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	
	Mr. Hewes	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That the report of the commmittee on the petition from Cumberland, &c. be referred to a committee of the whole.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1779.

The committee of commerce having informed Congreſs that a prize, captured by a continental ſhip of war, is carried

carried into Boston, on board of which is a quantity of wine.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be directed to give orders for procuring a division of the said wine; and that the part thereof belonging to the continent be preserved for the use of the army of the United States.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1779.

Congress took into consideration resolutions reported from the committee of the whole, which were agreed to as follows:

Whereas on the first day of June last Congress, by a certain resolution reciting "that whereas divers applications had been made to Congress on the part of the state of New-York, and of the state of New-Hampshire, relative to disturbances and animosities among inhabitants of a certain district known by the name of the New-Hampshire Grants," praying their interference for quieting thereof, did resolve, "that a committee be appointed to repair to the New-Hampshire Grants, and enquire into the reasons why they refuse to continue citizens of the respective states which heretofore exercised jurisdiction over the said district; for that as Congress are in duty bound on the one hand, to preserve inviolate the rights of the several states, so on the other they will always be careful to provide that the justice due to the states does not interfere with the justice which may be due to individuals: that the said committee confer with the said inhabitants, and that they take every prudent measure to promote an amicable settlement of all differences, and prevent divisions and animosities so prejudicial to the United States:" and did farther resolve, "that the farther consideration of this subject be postponed until the said committee shall have made report."

And whereas it so happened that a majority of the committee appointed in pursuance of the aforementioned resolution, did not meet in the said district, and therefore have never executed the business committed to them or made a regular report thereupon to Congress:

Ordered, That the said committee be discharged.

And whereas the animosities aforesaid have lately proceeded so far and risen so high as to endanger the internal peace of the United States, which renders it indispensably necessary for Congress to interpose for the restoration of quiet and good order. And

And whereas one of the great objects of the union of the United States of America is the mutual protection and security of their respective rights: and whereas it is of the last importance to the said union that all causes of jealousy and discontent between the said states should be removed; and therefore that their several boundaries and jurisdictions be ascertained and settled: and whereas disputes at present subsist between the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay and New-York, on the one part, and the people of a district of country called New-Hampshire Grants, on the other, which people deny the jurisdiction of each of the said states over the said district, and each of the said states claim the said district against each other as well as against the said people, as appertaining in the whole or in part to them respectively:

Resolved, unanimously, That it be and hereby is most earnestly recommended to the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay and New-York, forthwith to pass laws, expressly authorising Congress to hear and determine all differences between them relative to their respective boundaries, in the mode prescribed by the articles of confederation, so that Congress may proceed thereon by the first day of February next at the farthest: and further, that the said states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay and New-York, do by express laws for the purpose refer to the decision of Congress all differences or disputes relative to jurisdiction, which they may respectively have with the people of the district aforesaid, so that Congress may proceed thereon on the said first day of February next, and also to authorise Congress to proceed to hear and determine all disputes subsisting between the grantees of the several states aforesaid, with one another or with either of the said states, respecting title to lands lying in the said district, to be heard and determined in the mode prescribed for such cases by the articles of confederation aforesaid: and further, to provide that no advantage be taken of the non-performance of the conditions of any of the grants of the said lands, but that further reasonable time be allowed for fulfilling such conditions.

Resolved, unanimously, That Congress will and hereby do pledge their faith to carry into execution and support their decisions and determinations in the premises, in favour of whichsoever of the parties the same may be, to

the

the end that permanent concord and harmony may be eſtabliſhed between them, and all cauſe of uneaſineſs removed.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That Congreſs will on the ſaid firſt day of February next proceed, without delay, to hear and examine into the diſputes and differences relative to juriſdiction aforeſaid, between the ſaid three ſtates reſpectively, or ſuch of them as ſhall paſs the laws before mentioned on the one part, and the people of the diſtrict aforeſaid who claim to be a ſeparate juriſdiction on the other; and after a full and fair hearing will decide and determine the ſame according to equity; and that neither of the ſaid ſtates ſhall vote on any queſtion relative to the deciſion thereof. And Congreſs do hereby pledge their faith to execute and ſupport their deciſions and determinations in the premiſes.

And whereas it is eſſential to the intereſt of the whole confederacy, that all inteſtine diſſentions be carefully avoided, and domeſtic peace and good order maintained:

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That it is the duty of the people of the diſtrict aforeſaid, who deny the juriſdiction of all the afore named ſtates, to abſtain in the mean time from exerciſing any power over any of the inhabitants of the ſaid diſtrict who profeſs themſelves to be citizens of, or to owe allegiance to, any or either of the ſaid ſtates: but that none of the towns, either on the eaſt or weſt ſide of Connecticut river, be conſidered as included within the ſaid diſtrict but ſuch as have heretofore actually joined in denying the juriſdiction of either of the ſaid ſtates, and have aſſumed a ſeparate juriſdiction which they call the ſtate of Vermont. And further, that in the opinion of Congreſs the ſaid three ſtates afore named ought in the mean time to ſuſpend executing their laws over any of the inhabitants of the ſaid diſtrict, except ſuch of them as ſhall profeſs allegiance to, and confeſs the juriſdiction of, the ſame reſpectively. And further, that Congreſs will conſider any violences committed againſt the tenor, true intent and meaning of this reſolution as a breach of the peace of the confederacy, which they are determined to keep and maintain. And to the end that all ſuch violences and breaches of the public peace may be the better avoided in the ſaid diſtrict, it is hereby recommended to all the inhabitants thereof to cultivate harmony and concord among themſelves, to forbear

vexing

vexing each other at law or otherwiſe, and to give as little occaſion as poſſible to the interpoſition of magiſtrates.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That in the opinion of Congreſs no unappropriated lands or eſtates which are or may be adjudged forfeited or confiſcated, lying in the ſaid diſtrict, ought, until the final deciſion of Congreſs in the premiſes, to be granted or ſold.

Ordered, That copies of the aforegoing reſolutions be ſent by expreſs to the ſtates of New York, New-Hampſhire and Maſſachuſetts Bay, and to the people of the diſtrict aforeſaid, and that they be reſpectively deſired to to loſe no time in appointing their agent or agents and otherwiſe preparing for the hearings aforeſaid.

The aforeſaid reſolutions being read over, and a queſtion taken to agree to the whole,

Reſolved, unanimouſly, in the affirmative.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Paca, Mr. Atlee, Mr. Dickinſon, to whom were referred a letter of the 23d of Auguſt from general Waſhington, and the papers therein encloſed; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the thanks of Congreſs be given to his excellency general Waſhington, for ordering with ſo much wiſdom the late attack on the enemy's fort and works at Powles-Hook.

Reſolved, That the thanks of Congreſs be given to major general lord Stirling, for the judicious meaſures taken by him to forward the enterprize and to ſecure the retreat of the party.

Reſolved, That the thanks of Congreſs be given to major Lee, for the remarkable prudence, addreſs and bravery diſplayed by him on the occaſion; and that they approve the humanity ſhewn in circumſtances prompting to ſeverity, as honourable to the arms of the United States, and correſpondent to the noble principles on which they were aſſumed.

Reſolved, That Congreſs entertain a high ſenſe of the diſcipline, fortitude and ſpirit manifeſted by the officers and ſoldiers under the command of major Lee, in the march, action and retreat; and while with ſingular ſatiſfaction they acknowledge the merit of theſe galiant men, they feel an additional pleaſure by conſidering them as part of an army, in which very many brave officers and ſoldiers have proved by their chearful performance of every

duty

duty under every difficulty, that they ardently wish to give the truly glorious examples they now receive.

Resolved, That Congress justly esteem the military caution so happily combined with daring activity by lieutenants M'Callister and Rudolph, in leading on the forlorn hope.

Resolved, That a medal of gold, emblematical of this affair, be struck under the direction of the board of treasury and presented to major Lee.

Resolved, That the brevet and the pay and subsistance of captain be given to lieutenant M'Callister and to lieutenant Rudolph respectively.

A motion having been made, that the sum of one hundred dollars for every prisoner be put into the hands of major Lee, to be by him distributed among the non commissioned officers and soldiers of his detachment, in such manner as the commander in chief shall direct.

On the question to agree thereto, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Holten	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode Island,	Mr. Collins	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Houston	*no*	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Fleming	*no*	
	Mr. Mercer	*ay*	
	Mr. Fitzhugh	*ay*	
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hewes	*no*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	

So the ſtates were equally divided and the queſtion loſt.

On motion of Mr. Atlee, ſeconded by Mr. Laurens,

Reſolved, That the ſum of fifteen thouſand dollars be put into the hands of Major Lee, to be by him diſtributed among the non commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of the detachment he commanded at the attack and ſurprize of Powles-Hook, in ſuch manner as the commander in chief ſhall direct.

A letter of major Aug. des Epiniers was read, praying, as circumſtances prevented his making uſe of the leave of abſence which Congreſs were pleaſed to grant him in December laſt, that the ſame be now renewed; whereupon,

Reſolved, That major Aug. des Epiniers have leave of abſence for ſix months, to commence from the time of his leaving America.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, ſeconded by Mr. Forbes,

Reſolved, That the pay and ſubſiſtance of captains be allowed to lieutenants Gibbons and Knox, the officers who lead on the forlorn hope in the late attack on Stoney-Point, and alſo to Mr. Archer, the bearer of the general's letter and volunteer aid, to commence from the date of their reſpective commiſſions of brevets voted by Congreſs the 26th day of July laſt.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1779.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Houſton, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Huntington, to whom was referred intelligence communicated by the honourable Mr. Gerard, miniſter plenipotentiary of France, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the preſident return Mr. Gerard the following anſwer:

SIR,

Congreſs feel themſelves obliged by your communication of the 7th inſtant, and are happy that Mr. Gerard will be able to contradict from the fulleſt evidence every inſinuation which may be made prejudicial to the faith and honour of the United States.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1779.

Reſolved, That a member be added to the committee appointed to ſuperintend the quartermaſter and commiſſary general's

general's departments, and that another be elected in the room of Mr. Whipple who is absent:

The members chosen, Mr. Jenifer and Mr. Mercer.

Resolved, That a member be elected for the board of war, in the room of Mr. Spencer, who is absent.

The member chosen, Mr. Root.

A letter of this day from lieutenant colonel Fleury was read, desiring that he may be indulged with a furlough to revisit his native country; and accompanied with a letter of the 23d in his favour from general Washington, under a flying seal, directed to the president of Congress:

Resolved, That lieutenant colonel Fleury have leave of absence for nine months, to commence from the time of his departure from America.

Ordered, on the request of lieutenant colonel Fleury, That the letter from general Washington in his favour be delivered to him.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1779.

Congress having appointed the honourable John Jay, esquire, their minister plenipotentiary to negociate a treaty of amity and commerce and of alliance between the United States of America and His Catholic Majesty, and he having signified his acceptance of that office, and thereupon resigned the chair:

Resolved, That Congress proceed to the choice of a president:

Congress accordingly proceeded to an election; and, the ballots being taken and counted,

The honourable Samuel Huntington, esquire, was elected.

The committee on the treasury having reported, that by a letter of this day's date from the board of war, they are informed that major general Phillips and sundry other officers of the convention troops, with their families, are on their way to New-York;

Resolved, That it is highly improper, under the present circumstances of our affairs, to permit any of the officers or persons aforesaid to go into New York; and the board of war are hereby directed to detain them until the further order of Congress.

Ordered, That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the commander in chief.

Ordered,

Ordered, That Mr. Smith have leave of abſence.

Ordered, That Mr. Fleming have leave of abſence.

Reſolved, That three members be elected for the marine committee in the room of Mr. Whipple, Mr. Huntington, and Mr. Fleming:

The members choſen, Mr. Langdon for New-Hampſhire; Mr. Root for Connecticut; Mr. Mercer for Virginia.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1779.

Mr. Sherman, one of the delegates for Connecticut, attended and took his ſeat.

A letter of this day from Gideon Olmſtead was read:

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed on the memorial of Gideon Olmſtead, and to confer with a committee of the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, relative to carrying into execution the decree of the court of appeals concerning the ſloop Active:

The members choſen, Mr. Root, Mr. Paca, and Mr. Laurens.

Ordered, That a copy of the above reſolution be tranſmitted to the ſpeaker of the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania; and that he be requeſted to procure a committee of that houſe to be appointed to confer with the above committee.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report;

Whereas on the 23d day of Auguſt laſt the delegates of the ſtate of Virginia repreſented to Congreſs, that application was made to the ſaid delegates by the board of trade in that ſtate, to procure on account of the ſtate, a ſum of continental money, to be paid into the hands of John Moſs, eſquire, agent for the ſaid ſtate in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of purchaſing ſupplies of cloathing and other neceſſaries for the immediate uſe of the troops of that ſtate in the continental army; and that it was propoſed by the ſaid board of trade, to repay the money by anſwering the bills or orders of the treaſury, for the amount of the ſum borrowed payable in the ſaid ſtate, or otherwiſe as Congreſs may direct: and whereas a warrant was accordingly iſſued by Congreſs on the continental treaſurer, in favour of the ſaid John Moſs, eſquire, for four hundred thouſand dollars, the ſaid ſtate to be accountable:

Ordered,

Ordered, That a warrant iſſue on the board of trade of Virginia, in favour of Jeremiah Wadſworth, commiſſary general of purchaſes, to be paid to the order of his aſſiſtants, Chaloner and White, for four hundred thouſand dollars, to reimburſe a like ſum lent to the ſaid ſtate as aforeſaid; the ſaid Jeremiah Wadſworth to be accountable.

Reſolved, That the daily pay of Robert Patton, meſſenger, and William Hurrie, door keeper, of Congreſs, be encreaſed to eight dollars from the firſt of May laſt, and that in future they be allowed ten dollars per day until the further order of Congreſs.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a perſon to examine the accounts of the ſeveral commiſſioners, commercial agents and others in Europe entruſted with the public money of theſe United States; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. Joſhua Johnſon was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Jenifer.

The delegates for the ſtate of Virginia, to whom was referred a letter of the 27th from the board of war, with the letters encloſed, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That copies of the letters before mentioned be forthwith tranſmitted to the governor of Virginia, and that it be recommended to the executive authority of that ſtate to ſuperintend the ſtationing and ſafe keeping of the convention troops in caſe any invaſion ſhall be made on that ſtate, and that the ſaid executive authority do from time to time, as occaſion may require, adviſe the board of war of their proceedings in that buſineſs.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1779.

The committee on the departments of the quartermaſter and commiſſary general, conſiſting of Mr. Root, Mr. Jenifer, Mr. Mercer, to whom were referred the letters of the 24th of Auguſt from general Waſhington, and the 5th of September from J. Wadſworth, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That Mr. J. Bradford, continental agent at Boſton, be directed to ſell and deliver out of the ſtores of theſe United States there, to the ſtate of New-York, on or before the firſt day of January next, or to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be authoriſed by them for the purpoſe, any

any quantity of ſugar and rum not exceeding five hundred hogſheads of the former, and fifty hogſheads of the latter, at the current wholeſale price of thoſe articles in caſh: and that it be recommended to the legiſlature or the executive powers of the ſaid ſtate, to cauſe the ſaid rum and ſugar to be ſold and diſtributed among the people in ſuch manner, as that all may partake of the benefit intended them, and at no higher price than will raiſe the amount of the prime coſt and charges:

That the marine committee be directed to give the neceſſary orders to enable the commiſſary general to perform his engagements actually made with the people for ſugar, &c.

On paſſing this reſolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Peabody,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Langdon	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houſton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Forbes	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mercer	*ay*	
	Mr. Fitzhugh	*ay*	
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hewes	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

That the commiſſary general be informed, that although the neceſſity of the caſe may juſtify his uſing the expedient in this inſtance, yet Congreſs cannot approve of his making any purchaſes in ordinary caſes otherways than for money: *Reſolved*,

Resolved, That a member be added to the committee on the treasury, in the room of Mr. Carmichael;

The member chosen, Mr. Sherman.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1779.

A letter from the marine committee was read:

Ordered, That it be referred to the marine committee, and that they be directed to prepare and report a plan of regulations for conducting the naval affairs of the United States: and that the committee formerly appointed for that purpose be discharged.

The board of war, to whom was referred their report respecting lieutenant colonel Fleury, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the zeal, activity, military genius and gallantry of lieutenant colonel Fleury, which he has exhibited on a variety of occasions during his service in the armies of these states, wherein, while he has rendered essential benefit to the American cause, he has deservedly acquired the esteem of the army and gained unfading reputation for himself.

On motion of Mr. Fell, seconded by Mr. Matthews,

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to the honourable John Jay, esquire, late president, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct in the chair, and in the execution of public business.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Peabody, Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas in the first resolution of Congress of the 24th of September last, relative to a district of country called "New-Hampshire Grants," is the following clause, viz.

"And also to authorise Congress to proceed to hear and "determine all disputes subsisting between the grantees "of the several states aforesaid with one another, or with "either of the said states, respecting title to lands lying "in the said district, to be heard and determined in the "mode prescribed for such cases by the articles of confede-"ration aforesaid:" And whereas no provision is made in the said articles of confederation for hearing and determining disputes between any state and the grantees of any other state:

Resolved,

Resolved, unanimously, That the clause above recited be repealed.

Resolved, unanimously, That it be and hereby is recommended to the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay and New-York to authorise Congress to proceed to hear and determine all disputes subsisting between the grantees of the several states aforesaid, with one another, or with either of the said states, respecting title to lands lying in the said district, to be heard and determined by "commissioners or judges" to be appointed in the mode prescribed by the ninth article of the confederation aforesaid.

Ordered, That a copy of the preceding resolves be transmitted to the said states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay and New-York, and also to the inhabitants of the New-Hampshire Grants.

On a representation from the executive of Virginia, to the executive of Maryland, which was communicated to Congress by the delegates of Maryland;

And on motion of Mr. Paca, seconded by Mr. Forbes,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the governor and council of Maryland to permit as much bread, flour and wheat to be exported for the state of Virginia, as the said state may want for its public supply.

Ordered, That Mr. Collins have leave of absence.

MONDAY, October 4, 1779.

Mr. Vandyke, one of the delegates for Delaware, attended and took his seat.

A letter of the 30th of September from general Washington was read:

On motion of Mr. Forbes, seconded by Mr. Paca,

Resolved, That colonel Clarke be directed to halt the North-Carolina troops at Trenton till farther orders.

A letter of the 29th of September from general Washington was read, enclosing a letter of the 28th of the said month from baron de Frey, captain in brigadier count Pulaski's legion, was read; and also a memorial of captain Charles de Frey, requesting leave of absence for eight months, to revisit his native country; whereupon,

Resolved, That captain Charles de Frey have leave of absence for eight months.

Resolved, That a person be appointed secretary to the board

board of ordnance, and paymaſter to the board of war and ordnance; and that he be allowed the ſame pay as a commiſſioner of the chambers of accounts.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1779.

Mr. G. Morris, a delegate for New-York, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

According to order Congreſs was reſolved into a committee of the whole on the ſubject of finance; and after ſome time the preſident reſumed the chair, and Mr. Jenifer reported that the committee have come to ſundry reſolutions which he was ordered to report, and farther to deſire leave to ſit again:

The report being received was read.

A letter of this day from general Arnold was read:

On motion of Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Gerry,

Ordered, That the preſident inform general Arnold that his application ought to be made to the executive authority of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in whoſe diſpoſition to protect every honeſt citizen Congreſs have full confidence, and highly diſapprove the inſinuations of every individual to the contrary.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee of the whole; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That, in addition to the ſums required by the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 22d November, 1777, and 2d January and 21ſt May, 1779, the ſeveral ſtates be called on to raiſe, in ſuch manner as they may judge expedient, ſufficient ſums to enable them to pay into the continental treaſury or to the order of Congreſs, on the firſt day of February next, and on the firſt day of each ſucceeding month, until the firſt day of October next, incluſive, their reſpective proportions of fifteen millions of dollars:

That all ſums which may be ſo paid by any of the ſtates during the continuance of the war, ſhall be paſſed to their reſpective credits, on the terms preſcribed by the firſt article of a reſolution of Congreſs of the 22d of November, 1777:

And that the ſeveral ſtates be reſpectively charged with the annual intereſt of ſix per centum on all deficiencies in the payment of the ſeveral quotas which have been or may be required of them:

On passing this clause, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Langdon	*ay*	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Morris	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houston	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mercer	*ay*	
	Mr. Fitzhugh	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Matthews	*no*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the encouragement offered by the resolution of Congress of the 29th of June last, for promoting loans, be extended to all sums which may be paid into the continental loan-offices on or before the first day of March next, to the amount of the blank loan-office certificates which are already ordered to be struck by Congress:

That any person subscribing ten thousand dollars or upwards shall be allowed to pay one half thereof within fourteen days after the subscription, and the residue at the end of two months after the first payment, the whole to bear interest from the time of the first payment, if the other is punctually made.

Resolved,

Resolved, That a committee of one member from each state be appointed to consider and report the sums to be paid into the continental treasury by the respective states to make up the fifteen millions required in the foregoing resolutions;

The members chosen, Mr. Houston, Mr. Vandyke, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Harnett, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Atlee, Mr. Jenifer, and Mr. Morris.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1779.

A letter of the 5th from R. Bache, postmaster general, was read:

Ordered, That it be referred to the committee on the post office; and that three members be elected for that committee, in the room of Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Ellery and Mr. R. H. Lee, who are absent;

The members chosen, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Holten and Mr. Houston.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Morris,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several states to direct their treasurers to transmit to Congress, on the first day of every month, returns of the sums which they may have respectively received for supplying the continental treasury; that the money mentioned therein be credited from the respective dates of the returns, and that the same be entered on the journals of Congress.

The committee appointed to apportion the quotas of the respective states brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the quotas of the several states to make up the monthly assessment of fifteen millions of dollars, to be paid the first day of February next, and the first day of each succeeding month, to the first day of October next, inclusive, be as follows:

New-Hampshire,	400000 dollars.
Massachusetts Bay,	2300000 do.
Rhode-Island, &c.	200000 do.
Connecticut,	1700000 do.
New-York,	750000 do.
New-Jersey,	900000 do.
Pennsylvania,	2300000 do.
Delaware,	170000 do.

Maryland,

Maryland,	1580000 do.
Virginia,	2500000 do.
North Carolina,	1000000 do.
South Carolina,	1200000 do.
	15000000

Georgia being invaded is hereafter to raiſe its proportion.

On motion of Mr. Houſton, ſeconded by Mr. Morris,

Reſolved, That neither the preſent nor any former apportionment of quotas of taxes to the ſeveral ſtates be conſidered as a precedent.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1779.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a committee on the memorial of George Morgan, agreeable to the order of the 14th of September laſt; and, the ballots being taken.

The members choſen were Mr. Witherſpoon, Mr. Jenifer, Mr. Lee, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Peabody.

Ordered, That the petition of William Trent, in behalf of Thomas Walpole and his aſſociates, be referred to the foregoing committee.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, ſeconded by Mr. Griffin,

Reſolved, That it be an inſtruction to the ſaid committee to enquire into the foundation of the objection, formerly made by the Virginia delegates upon the reading of the ſaid petition and memorial, to the juriſdiction of Congreſs on the ſubject matter of the ſaid papers, and firſt report the facts relating to that point.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1779.

A letter of the 2d from general Waſhington was read, enclоſing an extract of a letter from general Gates of the 24th of September; whereupon,

Reſolved, That general Waſhington be informed, in anſwer to his letter of the 2d inſtant, that the ſubſiſtance money granted by the act of the 18th of Auguſt, extends only to the officers and privates of the continental army; and that the militia who are or may be called out, are only to receive the ſubſiſtance granted previous to the act aforeſaid.

Reſolved,

Resolved, That the president of Delaware, and the governors of Maryland and South-Carolina respectively be, and they are hereby requested and authorised, to draw on the several treasurers in those states, for such sums of money as shall be found necessary for paying the amount of purchases of flour and rice which shall be made under the direction of a committee of the delegates of the said states, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of the 8th instant; such sums to be drawn from the money arising from taxes raised and to be raised and paid into the several treasuries of the said states, on the first of January, 1780, transmitting to Congress, as early as possible, an account of the sums so drawn from the treasurers.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Hill, Mr. Witherspoon and Mr. Atlee, to whom was referred a memorial of Timothy Taylor and John Thomson, report,

"That they have examined the papers referred to them and find sufficient vouchers to prove that there was taken by colonel Stewart, by order of general Washington, from the fulling-mill of Thomas Jenks in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, cloth amounting in value to the sum of seven thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars:" whereupon,

Resolved, That a warrant issue on the treasurer in favour of Henry Wynkoop, esquire, one of the delegates for Pennsylvania, for the above sum of seven thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars, to be put into the hands of Thomas Jenks, and by him paid to the owners of the said cloth.

The same committee, to whom was also referred the petition of John Hart, esquire, report,

"That they have examined the papers referred to them, and find sufficient vouchers to prove that a large quantity of cloth was, by order of general Washington, taken from the fulling-mill of John Hart, kept by Francis Gaspar; that a part of the said cloth was sold in general Mifflin's office, amounting to the value of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and 69-90ths; that the cloth, of the redelivery of which there is no evidence, amounted in value to one thousand and sixty-seven dollars; whereupon,

Resolved, That general Mifflin be directed to pay the above sum of one hundred and thirty four dollars and 69-90ths of a dollar, to doctor J. Witherspoon, one of the delegates for the state of New-Jersey; and that a warrant issue on the treasurer to pay to the said doctor J. Witherspoon

therſpoon one thouſand and ſixty-ſeven dollars, to be delivered to Jacob Bergen, eſquire, juſtice of the peace in the county of Somerſet, New-Jerſey, and by him paid to the ſeveral perſons whoſe cloth is contained in the miller's account; taking an oath of each of them before payment, that they had not before received their ſeveral pieces.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Laurens, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Witherſpoon and Mr. Morris, appointed to prepare the draught of a circular letter to accompany the reſolutions relative to finance, reported the ſame:

The draught being read was agreed to as follows:

SIR,

I Have the honour to tranſmit your excellency ſundry reſolutions of Congreſs of the 6th and 7th inſtant, for ſupplying the continental treaſury, and to requeſt the earlieſt communication of them to the legiſlative authority of your ſtate.

The money which Congreſs are at liberty to emit will probably be expended in the beginning of December next, and ſubſequent ſupplies muſt be furniſhed by the ſtates. This evinces the neceſſity of the punctual payments of their reſpective quotas, on which their public credit, the exiſtence of their army, and the ſupport of their liberties ſo greatly depend.

Congreſs are deeply concerned to find that the ſums required are ſo great; but ſince the emiſſions are limited, they doubt not that the operation of taxes and other ſalutary meaſures in the courſe of the year will reduce the prices of articles, and enable them to leſſen the quotas required, or apply part thereof to diminiſh the public debt. To promote ſo deſireable an object, Congreſs on their part will endeavour to obſerve the ſtricteſt oeconomy in the expenditures.

I have only to add that warrants will be iſſued on the treaſurers of the reſpective ſtates, for the quotas to be furniſhed on the firſt of January next, and that I remain with the greateſt reſpect, &c.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1779.

Mr. Plater, a delegate for Maryland, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

A repreſentation

A repreſentation from the legiſlative council and general aſſembly of the ſtate of New-Jerſey was read:

Ordered, That it be referred to a committee conſiſting of a member from each ſtate;

The members choſen, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Witherſpoon, Mr. Morris, Mr. Vandyke, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Holten, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Wynkoop.

Ordered, That Mr. Armſtrong have leave of abſence.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred a repreſentation of Nicholas and Mark Foquet, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That meſſieurs Nicholas and Mark Foquet having been employed in the ſervice of the United States for two years, in ſuperintending the buſineſs of manufacturing powder and ſaltpetre, and having conducted themſelves with much reputation and evidenced their utility to the United States, have thereby recommended themſelves to the favourable opinion of Congreſs:

That bills of exchange for nine hundred livres be delivered to thoſe gentlemen reſpectively, beſide the ſum mentioned in their contract with the board of war and ordnance.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1779.

A letter of the 31ſt of May laſt from A. Lee was read; whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Lovell, ſeconded by Mr. Morris,

Reſolved, That Mr. A. Lee be informed of Mr. Jay's appointment, and that, agreeable to his requeſt, he is at liberty to return to America.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, ſeconded by Mr. Peabody,

Reſolved, That Mr. Jacob Hiltzheimer be authoriſed and directed to provide for the horſes belonging to members of Congreſs; that for this purpoſe the commiſſary general of forage be directed to ſupply him with ſuch articles of forage, and of ſuch qualities as he ſhall direct; together with the accounts of the coſt thereof; that each member be from time to time furniſhed with an account of the expence of keeping his horſes, by the ſaid Jacob Hiltzheimer, and that the ſame be paid to the paymaſter of the board of war and

and ordnance, in the mode prescribed by a resolution of Congress of the 17th of August, 1778.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1779.

A letter of the 9th from general Washington was read, enclosing a letter of the 28th of September from major general Sullivan at Chemung, giving an account of his successful expedition against the hostile Indians; whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Morris,

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to his excellency general Washington, for directing, and to major general Sullivan, and the brave officers and soldiers under his command, for effectually executing an important expedition against such of the Indian nations as, encouraged by the councils and conducted by the officers of his Britannic majesty, had perfidiously waged an unprovoked and cruel war against these United States, laid waste many of their defenceless towns, and with savage barbarity slaughtered the inhabitants thereof.

Resolved, That it will be proper to set apart the second Thursday in December next as a day of general thanksgiving in these United States, and that a committee of four be appointed to prepare a recommendation to the said states for this purpose;

The members chosen, Mr. Root, Mr. Holten, Mr. Muhlenberg and Mr. Morris.

Resolved, That two members be elected for the committee on appeals, in the room of Mr. Drayton, deceased, and Mr. Paca who is absent;

The members chosen. Mr. Mercer and Mr. Griffin.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That five millions one hundred and eighty dollars, being part of the sum remaining to compleat two hundred millions, be emitted on the faith of the United states, and under the direction of the board of treasury, in bills of the following denominations, viz.

27028	of 80 dollars	2162240
27028	of 70 do.	1891960
27028	of 20 do.	540560
27028	of 5 do.	135140
27028	of 4 do.	108112

27028

27028 of	3 dollars	81084
27028 of	2 do.	54056
27028 of	1 do.	27028
		5,000,180

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as those emitted the 17th of September last, and be numbered from the last number in each respective denomination progressively.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1779.

A letter of this day from Mr. Jay was read, soliciting leave of absence for lieutenant colonel Livingston to accompany him to Spain:

A motion was made by Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Harnett,

That lieutenant colonel H. B. Livingston have leave of absence for twelve months.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Marchant,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Langdon	*no*	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Atlee	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mercer	*no*	
	Mr. Fitzhugh	*ay*	
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hewes	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	*ay*

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the resignation of captain Thomas Buchanan, of the first Pennsylvania regiment, be accepted.

SATURDAY, October 16, 1779.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the reverend Mr. Kirkland be appointed chaplain to the garrison of Fort Schuyler, and the other posts established in that quarter, with the pay and subsistance of a brigade chaplain, continuing at the same time to pay as great attention to the Oneidas, and other Indians contiguous to them, as may be consistent with the above mentioned appointment.

MONDAY, October 18, 1779.

The board of war, to whom their report respecting major la Neuville was recommitted, brought in another report; whereupon,

Resolved, That major de la Neuville, who has served two campaigns in the American army, and has obtained very honourable testimonials of his merit, valour and services in the several capacities in which he has been employed, be appointed a lieutenant colonel by brevet in the army of the United States:

That lieutenant colonel Noirmont de la Neuville have leave to return to France.

The board of war, to whom was referred a letter of the 25th of September last from the governor of Virginia, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the governor of Virginia be informed, that in the opinion of Congress the deficiency of flour for the convention troops, which cannot be obtained from wheat in Virginia, ought to be supplied with meal made of Indian corn, which is equally wholsome:

That his excellency the governor of Virginia be requested to inform the commanding officer of those troops, that if the commander in chief of the British forces will order supplies of flour to be sent to Virginia from parts in possession of the British army, passports will be ordered for the purpose when applied for.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the board of war be directed to give the neceſſary orders to the commiſſary general of purchaſes and the commiſſary general of iſſues, for ſupplying the convention troops with rations of Indian meal, in lieu of flour, agreeably to the forgoing reſolutions.

On motion of Mr. Marchant, ſeconded by Mr. Paca,

Reſolved, That the reſolution of Congreſs paſſed the ſecond of July laſt, ſo far as it directs or provides, "that each indorſement of the certificates iſſued by the commiſſioners of the continental loan-offices for exchanging bills of the emiſſions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, be witneſſed by a magiſtrate," be and the ſame is hereby repealed.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Fell, ſeconded by Mr. Sherman,

Reſolved, That the board of war be directed to make enquiry into the number and quality of rations drawn and delivered in the city of Philadelphia, within three months paſt, from the quartermaſter, commiſſaries of purchaſes and iſſues, and barrackmaſter, the names of the perſons to whom ſuch rations have been delivered, their office, rank or occupations, and the particular departments they belong to, and make report to Congreſs.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1779.

The marine committee laid before Congreſs a letter of the 13th from Jacob Ruſh, which was read, notifying "that an appeal, in which the United States are a party, "from the court of admiralty in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-"Bay, relative to the ſhip Viper, is now depending be-"fore the commiſſioners of appeal; that the marine com-"mittee may, if they think proper, retain council on the "part of the continent:"

Ordered, That it be referred to the marine committee to take order thereon.

The committee appointed to prepare a recommendation to the ſeveral ſtates for ſetting apart the ſecond Thurſday in December next as a day of general thankſgiving, brought in a draught, which was agreed to as follows:

WHEREAS it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praiſe for the wonders

ders which his goodneſs has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this weſtern world; for his protection to them and to their poſterity amidſt difficulties and dangers; for raiſing us, their children, from deep diſtreſs to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of juſt and mighty princes in our deliverance; and eſpecially for that he hath been pleaſed to grant us the enjoyment of health, and ſo to order the revolving ſeaſons, that the earth hath produced her increaſe in abundance, bleſſing the labours of the huſbandman, and ſpreading plenty through the land; that he hath proſpered our arms and thoſe of our ally; been a ſhield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their ſwords to victory and led them in triumph over the bulworks of the foe; that he hath gone with thoſe who went out into the wilderneſs againſt the ſavage tribes; that he hath ſtayed the hand of the ſpoiler, and turned back his meditated deſtruction; that he hath proſpered our commerce, and given ſucceſs to thoſe who fought the enemy on the face of the deep; and above all, that he hath diffuſed the glorious light of the goſpel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, we may become the heirs of his eternal glory: therefore,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, to appoint, Thurſday, the ninth of December next, to be a day of public and ſolemn thankſgiving to Almighty God for his mercies, and of prayer for the continuance of his favour and protection to theſe United States; to beſeech him that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to influence our public councils, and bleſs them with wiſdom from on high, with unanimity, firmneſs and ſucceſs; that he would go forth with our hoſts and crown our armies with victory; that he would grant to his church the plentiful effuſions of divine grace, and pour out his holy ſpirit on all miniſters of the goſpel; that he would bleſs and proſper the means of education, and ſpread the light of chriſtian knowledge through the remoteſt corners of the earth; that he would ſmile upon the labours of his people and cauſe the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance; that we may with gratitude and gladneſs enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illuſtrious ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him ſignally great, as the father of his people and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would graciouſly be

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pleaſed to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to diſpenſe the bleſſings of peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon our ſins and receive us into his favour, and finally, that he would eſtabliſh the independence of theſe United States upon the baſis of religion and virtue, and ſupport and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and ſafety.

Done in Congreſs, the twentieth day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, preſident.

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1779.

Mr. Scudder, a delegate from New Jerſey, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That Thomas Smith, eſquire, commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, be directed to renew for Philip Marſteller, ſix defaced certificates of the following denominations, viz.

1 of 200 dollars, dated April 9, 1779, to Adam Heilman;
1 of 200 do. - do. to Henry Humberger;
1 of 1000 do. - do. to Caſper Stoever;
1 of 600 do. - do. to Jacob Neff;
1 of 600 do. - do. to Peter Witmer;
1 of 300 do. - do. to William Young.

Reſolved, That two members be added to the committee on the repreſentation from the legiſlative council and general aſſembly of the ſtate of New Jerſey, in the room of Mr. Witherſpoon and Mr. Vandyke, who are abſent.

The members choſen, Mr. Scudder and Mr. Dickinſon.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1779.

A letter of the 20th from Charles Pettit was read, reciting his former applications to Congreſs on account of a tax, to which by an act of the legiſlature of New-Jerſey, he is ſubjected as aſſiſtant quartermaſter maſter general, and the proceedings of Congreſs thereon; and informing that he is called on for one thouſand pounds tax as aſſiſt-

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ant quartermaſter general, and requeſting the attention of Congreſs to his letter of the 7th of July and to the report of the committee thereon;

A motion was made by Mr. Marchant, ſeconded by Mr. Paca,

That the letter be referred to a committee:

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Fell,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	no	divided
	Mr. Langdon	ay	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	no	no
	Mr. Holten	no	
	Mr. Patridge	no	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no	no
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Root	no	
New-York,	Mr. Lewis	ay	*
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	no	no
	Mr. Fell	no	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Atlee	no	no
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	no	no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	no
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Forbes	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay	ay
	Mr. Mercer	no	
	Mr. Fitzhugh	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	no
	Mr. Hewes	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	ay
	Mr. Matthews	ay	

So it paſſed in the negative.

The board of war having repreſented that monſieur Noirmont de la Neuville has expreſſed his uneaſineſs leaſt his not being gratified with the rank and command of a lieutenant colonel, ſhould create diſagreeable compariſons between the ſuppoſed ideas entertained by Congreſs of his merit and that of thoſe enjoying ſuch command:

Reſolved, That Congreſs entertain a very favourable opinion of the perſonal merit and military character of monſieur Noirmont, which he has evidenced on every occaſion preſenting

preſenting itſelf to him during his ſervice in America; but a reformation of the army having lately taken place, which renders it inconſiſtent with the arrangement as now ſettled to grant commands in the line to gentlemen under Mr. Noirmont's circumſtances, has prevented his having a commiſſion of the ſame nature with ſome others, though his merit and ſervices would otherwiſe entitle him thereto.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1779.

Ordered, That Mr. Jenifer and Mr. Paca have leave of abſence.

Ordered, That two members be added to the committee on the poſt-office, in the room of Mr. Laurens and Mr. Paca, who have leave of abſence;

The members choſen, Mr. Dickinſon and Mr. Sherman,

The marine committee, to whom was referred the letter of the 21ſt from the ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania, report, that they have written a letter to captain Harding, of the Confederacy, reciting "that they have received information, that he has lately impreſſed on board the ſaid frigate ſeveral ſeamen, citizens of this ſtate, who have left families in this city in a diſtreſſed ſituation, and ordering him, if this be true, to diſcharge them immediately."

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee, on the letter of the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt from the board of war, to whom was referred ſo much of the reſolutions reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of a board of treaſury, as relates to the annual election of the officers, and who were alſo to conſider proper ſalaries for the ſaid officers; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the commiſſioners, ſecretary and clerks of the board of treaſury, and all officers in the departments of the auditor general, treaſurer and chambers of accounts, who may be appointed before the concluſion of the preſent war, ſhall hold their reſpective offices during the pleaſure of Congreſs; any thing contained in an ordinance for eſtabliſhing a board of treaſury, and the proper offices for managing the finances of theſe United States, to the contrary notwithſtanding:

On paſſing the foregoing reſolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Mercer,

New-Hampſhire,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Langdon	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sherman	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Searle	*ay*	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mercer	*no*	
	Mr. Fitzhugh	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hewes	*ay*	
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	*ay*

So it paſſed in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That until the further order of Congreſs the commiſſioners of the board of treaſury, not members of Congreſs, be reſpectively allowed a ſalary of fourteen thouſand dollars per annum:

That the auditor general be allowed a ſalary of twelve thouſand dollars per annum:

That the commiſſioners of the chambers of accounts be allowed twelve thouſand dollars per annum:

That the ſecretary of the board of treaſury, and the aſſiſtant auditor general, be reſpectively allowed ten thouſand dollars per annum:

That the treaſurer be allowed fifteen thouſand dollars per annum:

That the clerks of the board of treaſury, and of the departments of the auditor general, treaſurer and chambers of accounts, be allowed ſeven thouſand dollars per annum reſpectively:

That the ſalaries aforeſaid ſhall be annually or oftener, if

Congreſs

Congreſs ſhall judge it expedient, reviſed and altered agreeable to the appreciation of the continental currency.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1779.

Whereas it is repreſented to Congreſs, on behalf of Suſannah Hotchkiſs, widow of John Hotchkiſs, late of New-Haven, deceaſed, That the ſaid John Hotchkiſs on the 31ſt of May laſt, depoſited in the continental loan-office in the ſtate of Connecticut, two hundred and ſeventy dollars, of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, for exchange; that on the 5th of July laſt at New Haven aforeſaid the ſaid John Hotchkiſs was ſlain in battle in repelling the common enemies of the United States, and that his pocket-book, in which was the certificate which he received for ſaid bills, cannot be found; that the commiſſioner of the ſaid loan-office does not think himſelf warranted to pay the ſum due on ſaid certificate without the ſpecial order of Congreſs:

On motion of Mr. Sherman, ſeconded by Mr. Marchant,

Ordered, That the ſaid application be referred to the board of treaſury.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1779.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a ſecretary to the board of ordnance, and paymaſter to the board of war and ordnance; and, the ballots being taken,

Joſeph Carleton was elected.

The board of war having repreſented to Congreſs that Mr. J. Carleton has by their appointment diſcharged the buſineſs of the office, to which he is now elected, from the time of Mr. Nourſe's reſignation, at which date he was by them recommended to Congreſs:

Reſolved, That Mr. J. Carleton be conſidered as ſecretary to the board of ordnance, and paymaſter to the board of war and ordnance, and entitled to the pay and emoluments of that office from the time of Mr. J. Nourſe's reſignation.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Atlee, Mr. Houſton and Mr. Marchant, to whom was referred a letter of the 21ſt from general Waſhington, encloſing an extract of a letter from colonel D. Broadhead, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to his excellency general Washington, for directing, and to colonel Broadhead and the brave officers and soldiers under his command, for executing the important expedition against the Mingo and Munsey Indians, and that part of the Senecas on the Allegheny river, by which the depredations of those savages, assisted by their merciless instigators, subjects of the king of Great-Britain, upon the defenceless inhabitants of the western frontiers, have been restrained and prevented.

The board of war, to whom was recommitted their report respecting baron de Frey, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the resolution of the 4th instant, giving a furlough to baron de Frey, be reconsidered and repealed.

Resolved, That the baron de Frey, being desirous of returning to France, be excused from any further service:

That in consideration of his merit and good services, he be allowed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to enable him to return to France.

On motion of Mr. Scudder, seconded by Mr. Houston,

Resolved, That the director general, each of the deputy directors general, each physician and surgeon general, each senior physician and surgeon, each junior surgeon, each apothecary general, each chaplain and each apothecary's assistant, in the hospital of the United States, shall be entitled to draw cloathing annually from the stores of the cloathier general, in the same manner and under the same regulations as are established for officers of the line, by a resolution of the 26th day of November, 1777.

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress, the said officers of the military hospital shall also be entitled to subsistance, in like manner as is granted to officers of the line, to be estimated in the following ratio:

1st. The director general to receive the same subsistance as a colonel in the line:

2d. The deputy directors general, the physicians, surgeons and apothecaries general, the same as lieutenant colonels:

3d. The senior physicians and surgeons the same as majors:

The junior surgeons and apothecary's assistants the same as captains: and the chaplains, the same as chaplains of brigades

brigades are entitled to by a reſolution of the 18th day of Auguſt laſt, and to commence from the ſaid 18th day of Auguſt.

Reſolved, That the mates of the military hoſpital ſhall, during ſervice, be entitled to the ſame ſubſiſtance as is given to regimental ſurgeon's mates, by the reſolution of the 18th day of Auguſt laſt.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1779.

A letter of the 27th from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the board of war be authoriſed to purchaſe a quantity of leather, not exceeding one hundred thouſand pounds weight, in the ſtate of South-Carolina:

That the board of war be authoriſed to draw upon the governor of the ſtate of South Carolina for ſuch ſum or ſums as will be neceſſary to pay for the ſaid leather, and that the governor of the ſaid ſtate of South Carolina be requeſted to advance out of the taxes raiſed on the continental account, ſuch ſums as ſhall be drawn for by the board of war for that purpoſe.

On motion of Mr. Scudder, ſeconded by Mr. Laurens,

Reſolved, That the reſolutions of yeſterday, reſpecting the officers of the hoſpital department of the United States, be reconſidered; and, together with the report of the medical committee on the hoſpital department, be recommitted.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the marine committee reſpecting the navy department; whereupon,

Reſolved, That a board of admiralty be eſtabliſhed, to ſuperintend the naval and marine affairs of theſe United States; to conſiſt of three commiſſioners not members of Congreſs, and two members of Congreſs, any three of whom to form a board for the diſpatch of buſineſs; to be ſubject in all caſes to the controul of Congreſs:

That there ſhall not be more than one member of the ſaid board at any time belonging to the ſame ſtate:

That there ſhall be a ſecretary to the ſaid board, to be appointed by Congreſs:

That the board have power to appoint a clerk to aſſiſt them in the execution of the buſineſs of the department:

That the ſaid board of admiralty be, and they are hereby authoriſed, empowered and directed, to form proper

plans

plans for encreasing the naval force of the United States, and for the better regulating the same, and lay them before Congress:

That they have the ordering and directing the destination of all ships and vessels of war; that they superintend and direct such navy boards as are now established or may at any time hereafter be established by Congress; cause fair entries to be made and proper accounts kept of all business transacted by them; examine the accounts of the several navy boards, and all agents and other persons who have transacted or may transact any business relative to the marine department, where such accounts have not been finally settled; report the same to Congress and make proper entries in their books, so that the whole matters may be comprehended in one view; keep an alphabetical and accurate register of the names of all officers of the navy in the service of the United States, with their rank and the date of their commissions, which commissions shall be signed by the president of Congress and countersigned by the secretary to the said board of admiralty; publish annually a register of all appointments; obtain regular and exact returns of all warlike stores, cloathing, provisions, and all other necessary articles belonging to the marine department; take the care and direction of all marine prisoners; execute all such matters as shall be directed, and give their opinion on all such subjects as shall be referred to them by Congress, or as they may think necessary for the better regulation and improvement of the navy of the United States; and in general to superintend and direct all the branches of the marine department:

That the said board shall sit in the place where Congress shall be held, and no member of the board shall absent himself without leave of Congress, or the committee of the states in the recess of Congress:

That all the proceedings of the said board shall be inspected by Congress, or a committee by them appointed for that purpose, as often as may be thought proper and convenient; and every member of Congress may have free access to the records and papers of the said board, excepting such as are in their nature secret:

That all navy and marine officers and others, attending upon or connected with the admiralty department, be and they are hereby required and enjoined to observe the directions of the said board in all such other matters as they

may

may be directed, or may tend to facilitate the buſineſs of the department.

Reſolved, That the ſalary of each of the three commiſſioners who ſhall conduct the buſineſs of the board of admiralty, be fourteen thouſand dollars per annum, and the ſalary of the ſecretary of the ſaid board be ten thouſand dollars per annum; ſaid ſalaries to be annually, or oftener if Congreſs ſhall judge it expedient, reviſed and altered agreeably to the appreciation of the continental currency.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1779.

A memorial from major Widderſhiem was read:

Ordered, That it be referred to the marine committee, and that they provide major Widderſhiem with a paſſage to Europe by the firſt opportunity.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the memorial of George Morgan, and petition of William Trent:

After debate, a motion was made by Mr. Mercer, ſeconded by Mr. Morris, that the report be recommitted.

On which the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Griffin.

The report being as follows:

"The committee to whom were referred the memorial of G. Morgan, and the petition of William Trent, beg leave to report, that they have read over and conſidered the ſtate of facts given in by the delegates of Virginia, and cannot find any ſuch diſtinction between the queſtion of the juriſdiction of Congreſs and the merits of the cauſe, as to recommend any deciſion upon the firſt ſeparately from the laſt: that they recommend to Congreſs the following reſolution, that conſidering the preſent incompleat ſtate of the confederation, it be recommended to the ſtate of Virginia, and every other ſtate in ſimilar circumſtances, to ſuſpend the ſale, grant or ſettlement of any land unappropriated at the time of the declaration of independence, until the concluſion of the war."

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Langdon	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*

Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	*no*	
	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Morris	*ay*	*
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	*no*	
	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Houston	*no*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Wynkoop	*no*	*no*
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	
	Mr. Paca	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Mercer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fitzhugh	*av*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	
	Mr. Hewes	*oy*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*no*	*no*

So it passed in the negative.

SATURDAY, October 30, 1779.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the managers be directed to make sale of the tickets of the third class of the lottery of the United States without delay, that the drawing thereof commence the first of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be, and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risque of the said states.

Resolved, That loan-office certificates of the following denominations, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, be struck under the direction of the board of treasury, to be issued to such fortunate adventurers in the second class as may be entitled to and apply for the same; and that the said certificates be dated at the time of finishing the drawing of the said class, and made payable at the end of five years from their date, viz.

18 certificates of	5000 dollars each,	90,000
100 do. -	1000 do - -	100,000
820 do. - -	500 do. - -	410,000
	dollars	600,000

A motion

A motion was made by Mr. Paca, ſeconded by Mr. Plater, in the following words:

"Whereas it appears to Congreſs that the opening the land-office in the ſtate of Virginia, for the purpoſe of locating lands unappropriated at the time independence was declared, has produced much uneaſineſs, diſpute and controverſy, and greatly weakened theſe United States by the emigrations of their inhabitants to parts remote from defence againſt the common enemy: Reſolved, therefore, that it be earneſtly recommended to the ſtate of Virginia to reconſider their late act of aſſembly for opening their land-office; and that it be recommended to the ſaid ſtate, and all other ſtates ſimilarly circumſtanced, to forbear ſettling or iſſuing warrants for ſuch unappropriated lands, or granting the ſame during the continuance of the preſent war:"

The reſolution was taken into conſideration, and, a diviſion being called for, on the queſtion to agree to the firſt clauſe as far as "land-office," incluſive, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Griffin,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	ay
	Mr. Langdon	ay	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Patridge	ay	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Root	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Morris	no	divided
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	ay	ay
	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	
	Mr. Houſton	ay	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay	ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	ay
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	

Virginia,

Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	no
	Mr. Mercer	no	
	Mr. Fitzhugh	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	no
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Sharpe, to strike out the words "and all other states similarly circumstanced."

And on the question, shall those words stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	ay
	Mr. Langdon	ay	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Patridge	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Root	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Morris	no	divided
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	ay
	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	
	Mr. Houston	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay	ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	ay
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	ay
	Mr. Mercer	ay	
	Mr. Fitzhugh	ay	
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	no
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the latter clause as it stands: Resolved in the affirmative.

On

On motion of Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Sherman,

Reſolved, That the conſideration of the preamble be poſtponed.

On motion of Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Sherman,

Reſolved, That the following preamble be adopted:

"Whereas the appropriation of vacant lands by the ſeveral ſtates, during the continuance of the war, will in the opinion of Congreſs, be attended with great miſchiefs; therefore,"

On the queſtion to agree to the preamble, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Griffin,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Langdon	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Morris	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
	Mr. Houſton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Paca	*ay*	
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
	Mr. Jenifer	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mercer	*no*	
	Mr. Fitzhugh	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved as follows:

Whereas the appropriation of vacant lands by the ſeveral ſtates during the continuance of the war, will in the opinion of Congreſs, be attended with great miſchiefs; therefore,

Resolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to the ſtate of Virginia, to reconſider their late act of aſſembly for opening their land-office; and that it be recommended to the ſaid ſtate, and all other ſtates ſimilarly circumſtanced, to forbear ſettling or iſſuing warrants for unappropriated lands, or granting the ſame during the continuance of the preſent war.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1779.

A letter from the board of war was read; whereupon, Congreſs came to the following reſolution:

Lieutenant colonel J. Connolly having made frequent applications to be liberated and exchanged; therefore, in conſideration of his long captivity and confinement,

Reſolved, That the commiſſary general of priſoners be authoriſed to exchange lieutenant colonel J. Connolly for any lieutenant colonel of the army of the United States who is now priſoner to the enemy.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1779.

A letter of the 29th of October, 1779, from governor Livingſton was read, encloſing an account of expences in carrying into execution the reſolution of the 9th of July laſt:

Reſolved, That a letter be addreſſed by the preſident to his excellency governor Livingſton, expreſſing the ſatisfaction of Congreſs at his conduct in carrying into effect their reſolution of the 9th of July laſt.

A letter of the 1ſt from John Clark, one of the auditors of accounts in the main army, was read, requeſting leave, on account of his weak ſtate of health, to reſign:

Reſolved, That his reſignation be accepted, and that the letter be referred to the board of treaſury.

A letter of the 26th of October from Thadeus Benedict was read, reſpecting the conduct of doctor Forſter;

Ordered, That it be referred to the commander in chief, and that he be directed to cauſe ſuch proceedings to be had thereon, as that the charges alluded to in it be ſpeedily enquired into and juſtice done.

Ordered, That the medical committee tranſmit to the commander in chief the memorial of Thadeus Benedict and others againſt doctor Forſter, and ſuch other papers as they may have reſpecting that matter. A petition

A petition of John Emes was read; whereupon,

Congreſs took into conſideration the proceedings of a court martial for the trial of John Emes, which was laid before them by the marine committee; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That that part of the ſentence of the court-martial which orders the ſaid John Emes to be baniſhed, be ſet aſide, and that in conſideration of his long confinement, the whole of the ſtripes ordered to be inflicted upon him be remitted; and that the ſaid John be diſcharged from his preſent impriſonment.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1779.

Reſolved, That a member be added to the preſent committee on the treaſury, in the room of Mr. Hewes, whoſe health will not admit his attendance;

The member choſen, Mr. Sharpe.

Reſolved, That two members be added to the committee appointed to ſuperintend the departments of the quarter-maſter and commiſſary general;

The members choſen, Mr. Wynkoop and Mr. Forbes.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred a letter of general Waſhington, with an application in favour of captain lieutenant Vandyke, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That captain lieutenant Vandyke, of the artillery, have leave of abſence for eight months; that agreeably to his intentions he may take a voyage to ſea, this being judged neceſſary for the recovery of his health, as appears by certificates produced to Congreſs.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1779.

A letter of the 26th from colonel Broadhead, at Pittſburgh, was read, informing that ſome of the inhabitants from Yoghiagania and Ohio counties had croſſed the Ohio and made ſmall improvements on the Indians land from the river Muſkingum to Fort M'Intoſh, and thirty miles up the branches of the Ohio river; and that he had ordered the treſpaſſers to be apprehended and the huts to be deſtroyed:

Ordered,

Ordered, That a letter be written to the governor of Virginia, encloſing a copy of colonel Broadhead's letter, and requeſting his excellency to endeavour to prevent a repetition of the treſpaſſes mentioned in it.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, ſeconded by Mr. Morris,

Reſolved, That the late and former preſidents of Congreſs be deſired to lodge, as ſoon as they conveniently can, in the ſecretary's office, copies of all public letters by them reſpectively written during their preſidentſhips.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1779.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of officers for the board of treaſury, agreeable to the ordinance for eſtabliſhing that board; and, the ballots being taken,

The following gentlemen were choſen:

Mr. Ezekiel Foreman, } commiſſioners of the
Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, junior, } board of treaſury.
Mr. Michael Hillegas, treaſurer.
Mr. James Milligan, auditor general.
Mr. Joſeph Nourſe, aſſiſtant auditor general.
Mr. Robert Troup, ſecretary of the board of treaſury.

Mr. William Govett, }
Mr. Reſolve Smith }
Mr. William Geddes, } commiſſioners of the cham-
Mr. John D. Mercier, } bers of accounts.
Mr. Eleazer M'Comb, }
Mr. Nathaniel Mumford, }

Mr. John Nicholſon, } clerks of the chambers of
Mr. William Ramſey, } accounts.

Mr. James Johnſon, }
Mr. Joſeph Howell, }
Mr. Bedlow, } auditors of the army.
Mr. Felix Varley, }
Mr. Alexander Fowler. }

Congreſs proceeded to the election of two members for the board of treaſury; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. Houſton and Mr. Sharpe were choſen.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1779.

Congreſs being informed that Mr. J. Hewes, one of the delegates for the ſtate of North-Carolina, died this morning, and that it is propoſed to inter him to-morrow evening:

Reſolved,

Resolved, That Congress will in a body attend the funeral to morrow evening at three o'clock, with a crape round the left arm, and will continue in mourning for the space of one month:

Resolved, That Mr. Harnett, Mr. Sharpe and Mr Griffin be a committee to superintend the funeral, and that the reverend Mr. White, the attending chaplain, be notified to officiate on the occasion.

Ordered, That the said committee be directed to invite the general assembly and the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, the minister plenipotentiary of France, and other persons of distinction now in town, to attend the funeral.

A motion was made by Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Harnett, that three of the frigates now at Boston, be ordered by the marine committee to proceed immediately for Charlestown South-Carolina, there to be under the direction of the commanding officer for the time being in the southern department, until farther orders:

On the question to agree to this motion, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry;

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	*
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houston	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	*ay*

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved,

Reſolved, That a member be added to the committee appointed to correſpond with the commanding officer in the ſouthern department, in the room of Mr. Laurens, who is abſent;

The member choſen, Mr. Matthews.

A copy of the proceedings of a convention of committees from the five eaſtern ſtates, met at Hartford for the regulation of prices, and

A letter of the 15th of October from the general aſſembly of New York, were read:

Ordered, That they be referred to the committee on the repreſentation from the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

Reſolved, That Mr. Griffin, member for the ſtate of Virginia, be added to the committee on the repreſentation from the legiſlature of the ſtate of New Jerſey, in the room of Mr. Mercer.

Reſolved, That the committee on the treaſury continue in the exerciſe of the duties formerly enjoined them, until a board on the new eſtabliſhment be formed and ready to proceed to buſineſs.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1779.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Laurens, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Holten, Mr. Harnett and Mr. Fitzhugh, appointed to correſpond with the commanding officer in the ſouthern department, and to whom were referred the letters of the 22d of October laſt from major general Lincoln, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That general Waſhington order the North-Carolina troops, and ſuch others as may be conveniently ſpared from his army, to reinforce general Lincoln without delay.

Reſolved, That the ſtates of South-Carolina and Georgia be aſſured of the attention of Congreſs to their preſervation, and be requeſted to make thoſe exertions in their own defence recommended by the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 9th and 29th of March laſt, for filling up the continental army, and to provide that the militia of the ſaid ſtates, when called into ſervice, ſhall be ſubject to the continental articles of war in like manner with the militia of other ſtates.

Reſolved, That the governors of Virginia and North-Carolina be again requeſted to uſe their utmoſt exertions to

have

have the whole of the troops ordered from their reſpective ſtates, ſent forward without loſs of time to join general Lincoln's army, and that the troops be ordered away as they can from time to time be collected.

Reſolved, That general Lincoln be directed to cauſe a court of enquiry to be held on brigadier general Scott, for diſobedience of the orders of Congreſs of the 27th of July laſt.

Reſolved, That a deputy quartermaſter general in Philadelphia, be ordered to procure a proper veſſel and immediately to tranſport the military ſtores ordered and now in readineſs for the ſtate of South Carolina.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1779.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Marchant and Mr. Paca, on the memorial of colonel W. Palfrey:

The firſt reſolution reported by the committee being read:

"That W. Palfrey, paymaſter general, as a further compenſation of his paſt ſervices, be allowed the ſum of thouſand dollars:"

A motion was made by Mr. Fell, ſeconded by Mr. Root, to fill the blank with "twenty five:"

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Langdon	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sherman	*no*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Morris	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
	Mr. Houſton	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Atlee	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	

Maryladd,

Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*no*	*no*

So it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Harnett, that the blank be filled with "twenty."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Langdon	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Morris	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
	Mr. Houſton	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Atlee	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. Wynkoop	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*no*	*no*

So it was reſolved that William Palfrey, eſquire, paymaſter general, as a further compenſation for his paſt ſervices, be allowed the ſum of twenty thouſand dollars.

Reſolved, That until the further order of Congreſs the paymaſter general to the armies of the United States, be allowed at the rate of fourteen thouſand dollars per annum:

That ſo much of the memorial of colonel Palfrey of the 29th of September laſt, as relates to the deputy paymaſters general, be referred to the board of treaſury.

Congreſs

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of a report of the board of treaſury which was poſtponed on the 6th inſtant; and, thereupon.

Reſolved, That each of the commiſſioners of the board of war, not members of Congreſs, be allowed fourteen thouſand dollars per annum, and each of the commiſſioners of the navy board twelve thouſand dollars per annum; the ſecretary to the board of war ten thouſand dollars; and each of the clerks in the office of the ſecretary of Congreſs and of the board of war ſeven thouſand dollars per annum.

Reſolved, That the ſalaries aforeſaid be annually or oftener, as Congreſs ſhall judge it expedient, reviſed and altered according to the appreciation of the continental currency.

Reſolved, That regimental paymaſters, not being of the rank of captains, quartermaſters and adjutants, be entitled to receive the ſame ſubſiſtance money as is allowed to captains by the act of Congreſs of the 18th of Auguſt laſt; this ſubſiſtance to commence on that day.

Reſolved, That the eleven companies of artificers, raiſed by the quartermaſter general, be reformed, and incorporated and arranged in ſuch manner as the commander in chief ſhall deem proper:

That when ſuch arrangement ſhall have been made, the ſame be tranſmitted to the board of war, to the intent the officers may receive their commiſſions, which ſhall entitle them to rank only in their own corps, and enable them to hold regimental courts-martial in caſes that concern their own corps only, and are uſually cognizable by regimental courts-martial of the line:

That the officers and men of the ſaid corps be conſidered as part of the quotas of the eighty battalions as apportioned on the ſeveral ſtates to which they reſpectively belong.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, ſeconded by Mr. Morris,

Reſolved, That the marine committee be empowered, if they judge it proper, to diſcharge the veſſel which they were directed to take up and employ as a priſon-ſhip.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1779.

Mr. Muhlenberg, a delegate for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, laid before Congreſs the credentials of the dele-

gates for the ſaid ſtate, which were read; whereby it appears that, the general aſſembly proceeded to the choice of five perſons to ſerve the ſtate in Congreſs; and, the election being taken by ballot,

John Armſtrong, James Searle, Frederick Muhlenberg, James M'Lene and William Shippen, ſenior, eſquires, were duly elected, and declared accordingly.

A letter of the 9th from major general Sullivan was read, requeſting leave, on account of his ill ſtate of health, to retire from the ſervice:

Whereupon a motion was made by Mr. Gerry, ſeconded by Mr. Harnett, "that the reſignation of major general Sullivan be not accepted, but that he have leave to retire from the ſervice as long as he ſhall judge it expedient for the recovery of his health:"

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Matthews, that the foregoing letter and motion be referred to a committee of three;

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Langdon	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Morris	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
	Mr. Houſton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	*ay*
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

The

The members chosen, Mr. Morris, Mr. Harnett and Mr. Forbes.

On motion of Mr. Root, seconded by Mr. Morris,

Resolved, That the board of war be informed, that major general Phillips and brigadier general Reidesel, with their families, are permitted to proceed to New-York on parole; and that they take necessary measures to forward them immediately.

Resolved, That Wednesday next be assigned for giving audience to the honourable chevalier de la Luzerne, minister plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty.

Congress proceeded to the election of two members to wait upon the honourable the chevalier de la Luzerne, and conduct him to the audience;

The members chosen, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Morris.

Resolved, That a member be added to the committee on the treasury, in the room of Mr. Wynkoop;

The member chosen, Mr. Muhlenberg,

Resolved, That the door of the Congress chamber be open during the audience to be given to the minister plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty.

Resolved, That the delegates of Pennsylvania be requested to inform the president and supreme executive council, and the speaker and assembly of the said state, that the minister plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty the King of France, will receive his audience of Congress on Wednesday next at twelve o'clock; when the doors of the Congress chamber will be opened.

Resolved, That each member of Congress may give two tickets for the admittance of other persons to the audience, and that no person, except those specified in the foregoing resolution, be admitted without such a ticket, or a ticket signed by the members appointed to introduce the minister to Congress.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1779.

A letter of this day from W. Palfrey, paymaster general, was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That W. Palfrey, esquire, paymaster general, have leave of absence to visit his family.

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Sherman,

"Whereas it may be highly injurious to the intereſt of theſe United States, to permit candidates for public offices to vote in or otherways influence their own elections:

Reſolved, That Congreſs will not appoint any member thereof during the time of his ſitting, or within ſix months after he ſhall have been in Congreſs, to any office under the ſaid ſtates for which he or any other for his benefit may receive any ſalary, fees or other emolument."

On which the previous queſtion was moved by Mr. Forbes, and ſeconded by Mr. Morris, and

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Langdon	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sherman	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Morris	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative, and the main queſtion was ſet aſide.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Sharpe, and Mr. Marchant, to whom was referred a memorial of captain Charles de Frey, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That captain Charles de Frey have leave of abſence for eight months.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1779.

Mr. Philip Schuyler, a delegate for the ſtate of New-York, attended and produced a notification of his appointment, which was read.

The

The marine committee having communicated to Congreſs a paragraph of a letter from J. Beatty, commiſſary general of priſoners, informing, "that there are ſome Spaniards on board the priſon ſhip at New-York, whoſe neceſſities call for our ſupport;" thereupon,

Reſolved, That the commiſſary general of priſoners be directed, until the further order of Congreſs, to make the ſame proviſion for the Spaniſh priſoners in New-York as is made for the priſoners of the United States, keeping a ſeparate account thereof.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Mercer, Mr. Houſton, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Scudder and Mr. Matthews, to whom was referred a letter of the 21ſt of September laſt from the council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, report the following reſolution:

"That although Congreſs have the higheſt ſenſe of the zeal and exertions of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in the common cauſe, and are at all times diſpoſed to give them every poſſible proof thereof, yet in the preſent ſituation of the general treaſury, and from the preſſing neceſſity of a full and punctual payment of the taxes required for the proſecution of the war, their requeſt to retain the ſix millions of dollars, mentioned in their letter of the 21ſt of September laſt, cannot be complied with."

On the queſtion to agree to the ſaid reſolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Langdon	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Morris	*ay*	
	Mr. Lewis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,			

Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay* 1 *
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay* }
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay* } *ay*
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*ay* 1 *ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

The committee on the quartermaſter and commiſſary general's departments, laid before Congreſs a letter of the 1ſt and one of the 9th from J. Wadſworth, commiſſary general of purchaſes; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the rum and ſugar belonging to the public be delivered over to the committee on the commiſſary and quartermaſter general's departments, to be diſpoſed of in ſuch manner as they may from time to time direct, excepting ſuch parts thereof as the marine committee may think neceſſary for the uſe of the continental navy.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That in addition to the ſub-cloathiers appointed by virtue of the ordinance of the 23d of March, 1779, for regulating the cloathing department, the cloathier general, with the approbation of the board of war and the commander in chief, appoint a ſub-cloathier to receive from the cloathier general and the ſeveral ſub ſtate cloathiers, the proportion of cloathing aſſigned the artillery, cavalry, artificers and corps compoſed of troops from different ſtates, according to the general eſtimate, and to cauſe ſuch cloathing to be diſtributed to the officers and ſoldiers of the ſeveral corps aforeſaid, and in all other reſpects to govern his conduct in the execution of the ſaid buſineſs agreeably to the regulation of Congreſs of the 23d of March, 1779, reſpecting the ſub-cloathiers.

Reſolved, That it be recommendeded to the ſeveral ſtates to allow the corps of artificers eſtabliſhed by Congreſs the 12th inſtant, all the benefits provided for officers and ſoldiers in the line of their quotas of the continental battalions except the half-pay:

That the commanding officer of the corps of artificers ſhall be allowed the ſame pay and ſubſiſtance as a lieutenant colonel:

That the allowance of pay, ſubſiſtance and cloathing of the other officers and men of the ſaid artificers, be the ſame with that of the artillery artificers under the command of colonel B. Flower.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, ſeconded by Mr. Lovell,

Reſolved, That the deputy ſecretary of Congreſs be allowed at the rate of ten thouſand dollars per annum, until the further order of Congreſs.

Congreſs

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a deputy ſecretary; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. George Bond was elected.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Paca and Mr. Dickinſon, to whom was referred a letter of the 25th of October laſt from doctor J. Morgan, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the executive authority of the reſpective ſtates, upon the application of the judge advocate for that purpoſe, to grant proper writs requiring and compelling the perſon or perſons whoſe attendance ſhall be requeſted by the ſaid judge, to appear and give teſtimony in any cauſe depending before a court-martial; and that it be recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates to veſt the neceſſary powers for the purpoſes aforeſaid in their executive authorities, if the ſame be not already done.

Reſolved, That in caſes not capital in trials in courts-martial, depoſitions may be given in evidence, provided the proſecutor and perſon accuſed are preſent at the taking the ſame.

On motion of Mr. Langdon, ſeconded by Mr. Morris,

Reſolved, That the marine committee be authoriſed from time to time to appoint advocates for the purpoſe of taking care of and managing the maritime cauſes in which the United States are or may be concerned.

Ordered, That Mr. Langdon have leave of abſence.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1779.

According to order, the honourable chevalier de la Luzerne, miniſter plenipotentiary of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, was introduced to an audience by Mr. Matthews and Mr. Morris, the two members for that purpoſe appointed, and being ſeated in his chair, the ſecretary of the embaſſy delivered to the preſident a letter from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, of which the following is a

TRANSLATION:

To our very dear great friends and allies the preſident and members of the general Congreſs of the United States of North-America,

Very dear great friends and allies,

THE bad ſtate of health of the ſieur Gerard, our miniſter plenipotentiary to you, having laid him under the neceſſity

neceſſiy of applying for a recall, we have made choice of the chevalier de la Luzerne, a colonel in our ſervice, to ſupply his place. We have no doubt but he will be agreeable to you and that you will repoſe entire confidence in him. We pray you to give full credit to all he ſhall ſay to you on our behalf, eſpecially when he ſhall aſſure you of the ſincerity of our wiſhes for your proſperity, as well as of the conſtancy of our affection and of our friendſhip for the United States in general, and for each one of them in particular. We pray God to keep you, our very dear, great friends and allies, in his holy protection.

Done at Verſailles, the 31ſt of May, 1779.

Your good friend and ally,

(Signed) LOUIS.

(Underneath) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

The miniſter was then announced to the houſe; whereupon he aroſe and addreſſed Congreſs, in a ſpeech, which, when he had finiſhed, the ſecretary delivered in writing to the preſident, and of which the following is a

TRANSLATION.

Gentlemen,

THE wiſdom and courage which have founded your republic; the prudence which preſides over your deliberations; your firmneſs in execution; the ſkill and valour diſplayed by your generals and ſoldiers, during the courſe of the war, have attracted the admiration and regard of the whole world. The king, my maſter, was the firſt to acknowledge a liberty acquired midſt ſo many perils and with ſo much glory. Since, treaties dictated by moderation, have fixed upon a permanent baſe the union of France with the American republic, his majeſty's whole conduct muſt have demonſtrated how dearly he tenders your proſperity, and his firm reſolution to maintain your independence by every means in his power. The events which have ſucceſſively unfolded themſelves ſhew the wiſdom of thoſe meaſures. A powerful ally hath acknowledged the juſtice of thoſe motives which had compelled the king to take arms, and we may reaſonably hope for the moſt ſolid ſucceſs, from the operations of the united fleets. The naval force of the enemy hath been diverted from your continent. Compelled to flee to the defence of their own poſſeſſions, all their efforts have been too feeble to prevent our troops from conquering a conſiderable part. The other Britiſh iſlands

feared

feared the ſame lot, when the French general ſtopped the current of his ſucceſs, to ſeek new dangers here. In conforming to his majeſty's intentions, he has complied with his own inclinations, the deſires of the French, and the requeſt of the Americans, which invited him to join his arms to thoſe of your republic. Events have not completely anſwered his courage and his efforts, but his blood and that of my countrymen, ſhed in a cauſe ſo dear to us, hath cemented the baſe on which the alliance is founded, and impreſſed on it a character as indelible as are all thoſe by which it is already conſecrated.

That alliance, gentlemen, becomes daily more indiſſoluble, and the benefits which the two nations derive from it, have given it the moſt perfect conſiſtence. The relations of commerce between the ſubjects of the king, my maſter, and the inhabitants of the Thirteen United States continually multiply; and we may already perceive, in ſpite of thoſe obſtacles which embarraſs the reciprocal communication, how natural it is, how advantageous it will be to the two nations and all who participate in it, and how much the monopolizing ſpirit, the jealous attention and prohibitory edicts of the enemy to your freedom, have been prejudicial to your happineſs.

It is under theſe circumſtances, gentlemen, that the king, my maſter, hath been pleaſed to appoint me his miniſter plenipotentiary to you. You have ſeen in the letter which I had juſt now the honour to deliver from him, freſh aſſurances of his friendſhip. I conſider as the happieſt circumſtance of my life, a miſſion in the courſe of which I am certain of fulfilling my duty when I labour for your proſperity; and I felicitate myſelf upon being ſent to a nation whoſe intereſts are ſo intimately blended with our own, that I can be uſeful neither to France nor the American republic, without rendering myſelf agreeable both to the one and to the other.

It was certainly deſirable that the affairs with which I am charged, had remained in the hands of that enlightened miniſter whom I ſucceed, and whoſe health compels him to return to France. I have not his abilities, but like him I have an unbounded zeal for the welfare and ſucceſs of the common cauſe; like him I am directed to concur in every thing which can be uſeful or agreeable to your republic. I have the ſame attachment to the people you, gentlemen, repreſent, and the ſame admiration of their conduct. I

have the moſt fervent wiſh to give you proofs of it, and I hope by theſe different titles to merit your confidence and your eſteem.

LE CHEV. DE LA LUZERNE.

To which the Preſident returned the following anſwer.

SIR,

THE early attention of our good friend and ally to theſe United States is gratefully felt by all their virtuous citizens; and we ſhould be unfaithful repreſentatives if we did not warmly acknowledge every inſtance of his regard, and take every opportunity of expreſſing the attachment of our conſtituents to treaties formed upon the pureſt principles.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in rendering himſelf protector of the rights of mankind, became entitled to aſſiſtance from the friends of man. This title could not but be recognized by a monarch whoſe diadem is adorned with equity and truth: that monarch by joining his arms to thoſe of our great ally hath given a fatal blow to the common enemy; and from the juſtneſs of the motives which unite the combined fleets, we expect the moſt ſolid benefits will crown their operations; nor can we doubt that other powers will rejoice to ſee that haughty nation humbled, in proportion as they have been inſulted by her preſumptuous arrogance.

We well know, and all the world muſt acknowledge, the moderation and friendſhip of the Moſt Chriſtian King, in neglecting conqueſts which courted his acceptance for the benevolent pleaſure of ſuccouring his allies. In this as in every other inſtance, we perceive his ſtrict adherence to the principles of our defenſive alliance. We are ſenſible of the zeal of the French general, in executing his majeſty's orders. We eſteem his courage, we lament his wounds, and we reſpect that generous valour which hath led your countrymen to contend with ours in the ſame common cauſe, in the ſame field of glory. A noble emulation which hath poured out the blood of the two nations, and mingled it together as a ſacred pledge of perpetual union!

The conſequences which have followed from the appearance of the French fleet upon our coaſts, particularly by diſconcerting the enemy's plans of operation, and deſtroying a conſiderable part of their naval force, demonſtrate

ſtrate the wiſdom of the meaſure. That they have not been ſtill more beneficial, is to be attributed to thoſe incidents which in the hand of Omnipotence determine all human events: but our diſappointment is compenſated by reflecting on the perfect harmony that ſubſiſted between the generals and the troops of the two nations.

The proſperous courſe of the campaign gives a pleaſing hope that the moment of peace may ſoon arrive, when the reciprocation of mutual good offices ſhall amply recompence our mutual labours and cares; and we doubt not, but in that moment the commerce between the allied nations, now ſtruggling under great inconveniences, will ſhoot forth with vigor and advantage, and happily demonſtrate the injuries we once ſuffered from the reſtraints of our enemies.

While we lament, ſir, the loſs of your worthy predeceſſor, we are led from your perſonal character to the pleaſing expectation that you will poſſeſs that confidence and eſteem which he enjoyed. They are due to the ſervant of our benefactor: we are happy in his choice, and being thoroughly convinced of the intimate connection between the intereſts and views of the allied nations, we cannot but perſuade ourſelves that the more attentively you ſhall perform your duty to your ſovereign, and the more ſedulouſly you ſhall guard and promote the welfare of your country, the more agreeable and reſpectable you will render yourſelf to the citizens of America.

The ſecretary of Congreſs delivered to the miniſter a copy of the foregoing reply, dated in Congreſs, November 17, 1779, and ſigned Samuel Huntington, preſident. Whereupon the miniſter withdrew, and was conducted home in the manner in which he was brought to the houſe.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report; *Reſolved*, That five million and forty dollars be emitted on the faith of the United States, and under the direction of the board of treaſury, in bills of credit of the following denominations, viz.

13158	bills	of 65	dollars	855270
13158	do.	of 60	do.	789480
13158	do.	of 55	do.	723690
13158	do.	of 50	do.	657900
13158	do.	of 45	do.	592110

13158

13158	do.	of	40	dollars	526320
13158	do.	of	35	do.	460530
13158	do.	of	30	do.	394740
					5,000,040

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emissions directed on the 17th of September last, and be numbered from the last number in every denomination progressively.

Resolved, That the farther sum of five million fifty thousand and five hundred dollars be emitted on the faith of the United States, and under the direction of the board of treasury, in bills of credit of the following denominations, viz.

27300	bills	of	80	dollars	2184000
27300	do.	of	70	do.	1911000
27300	do.	of	20	do.	546000
27300	do.	of	5	do.	136500
27300	do.	of	4	do.	109200
27300	do.	of	3	do.	81900
27300	do.	of	2	do.	54600
27300	do.	of	1	do.	27300
					5,050,500

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as those emitted the 14th of October last, and be numbered from the last number in every denomination progressively.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1779.

A letter of the 14th from general Washington was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the president inform general Washington, that Congress approve the sentiments and opinion expressed in his letter of the 14th instant, and desire that he may take what measures he thinks most proper upon the intelligence he must have by this time received.

A letter of the 29th of October from colonel Safford was read, enclosing a letter of the 21st of the same month from Jacob Safford, an ensign in colonel Warner's regiment, requesting leave to resign:

Resolved, That the resignation of ensign Jacob Safford be accepted.

Ordered,

Ordered, That Mr. Dickinſon have leave of abſence.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1779.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on the repreſentation of the legiſlative council and general aſſembly of New-Jerſey, and the proceedings of the convention of commiſſioners from the five eaſtern ſtates, and thereupon came to the following reſolutions:

Whereas the fluctuating ſtate of prices not only cauſes inequality and injuſtice in private dealings, and in furniſhing the public ſupplies from the ſeveral ſtates, but renders it impracticable to make the proper eſtimates for future expences, and to fix equitable ſalaries for thoſe employed in the ſervice of the United States: and whereas the eſtimates, according to which the requiſitions for the taxes of the ſucceeding year have been made by the reſolution of the 6th of October laſt, have been formed on the principle, that the prices of commodities neceſſary for the public uſe, would not exceed twenty fold of the former prices, and ſhould they riſe above that rate the taxes muſt be accordingly encreaſed, but ſhould they fall below it the ſurplus of the ſum raiſed may be applied to the ſinking fund: therefore,

Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral ſtates forthwith to enact laws for eſtabliſhing and carrying into execution a general limitation of prices throughout their reſpective juriſdictions, on the following principles, and to commence in their operation from the firſt day of February next.

Articles of domeſtic produce, farming and common labour, the wages of tradeſmen and mechanicks, water and land carriage, not to exceed twenty fold of the prices current through the various ſeaſons of the year 1774.

Articles imported from foreign parts to be in due proportion with labour and the articles as above ſtated, making a proper allowance for freight, inſurance and other charges.

Salt and military ſtores, whether of home manufacture, or imported from abroad, to be excepted from limitation of price.

Reſolved, that it be recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to enact ſtrict laws againſt engroſſing and withholding; and

and to take the neceſſary meaſures for having the ſame carried into full execution.

Reſolved, That the proceedings of the commiſſioners from the eaſtern ſtates to New-York incluſive, at their meeting in Hartford, in Connecticut, on the 20th of October laſt, diſcover a generous attention to the public good, and are well calculated to promote the ſame: it is nevertheleſs expected that no time will be loſt in giving effect to theſe reſolutions, as the ſame general purpoſe may thereby be attained and at an earlier period.

Reſolved, That all officers and agents employed in making purchaſes for the United States be directed to conform ſtrictly to all regulations that are or may be eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral ſtates:

That accounts be kept and returns made by all perſons employed to make purchaſes in behalf of the United States, or to hire veſſels, carriages or men for the ſervice of the ſame, of the prices by them reſpectively given in ſuch ſtates as ſhall not before the firſt day of February, 1780, paſs laws for the limitation of prices agreeable to the recommendation contained in the foregoing reſolutions; to the intent that ſuch ſtates as ſhall have neglected to paſs laws for the purpoſes aforeſaid may reſpectively be charged in the public accounts with the aggregate amount of the difference of prices paid from and after the ſaid firſt day of February, 1780, in ſuch ſtates and thoſe in which ſuch laws may have been enacted.

The laſt reſolution reported by the committee, being read, viz.

"That it be recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates to reviſe their laws for making the paper currency a tender in the payment of debts, and ſo to frame them that injuſtice to creditors and debtors may be prevented:" and an amendment being moved by Mr. Witherſpoon, ſeconded by Mr. Forbes, by adding the words "and that the injuſtice, which has already taken place may be remedied as far as may be practicable:"

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, ſeconded by Mr. Matthews, that the conſideration of that part of the report and the amendment, be poſtponed;

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampſhire,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Langdon	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Partridge	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sherman	*no*	
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Lewis	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
	Mr. Houſton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1779.

Mr. J. M'Lene, a delegate for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

Mr. R. R. Livingſton, a delegate for the ſtate of New-York, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the medical committee on the hoſpital ſtaff; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the director general, deputy directors general, the aſſiſtant deputy directors, the phyſicians and ſurgeons general of the hoſpitals and army, the ſenior ſurgeons, the ſecond or junior ſurgeons, the apothecaries general, and apothecaries mates or aſſiſtants, the hoſpital chaplains, regimental ſurgeons and mates, mates of the military hoſpitals, commiſſaries, aſſiſtant commiſſaries, paymaſters and ſtewards of the hoſpital, who ſhall have been

been in the ſervice for the ſpace of one year, and are at preſent employed in the ſame, ſhall each be entitled annually to draw cloathing from the ſtores of the cloathier general, in the ſame manner and under the ſame regulations as are eſtabliſhed for officers of the line by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 26th day of November, 1777.

Reſolved, That until the further order of Congreſs the following officers of the military hoſpital ſhall be entitled to ſubſiſtance, in like manner as is granted to officers of the line by a reſolution of the 18th day of Auguſt laſt, and in the following proportions, viz.

Each deputy director general,	500 dollars per month.
Each aſſiſtant deputy director	400 do.
Each phyſician gen. and ſurgeon gen.	500 do.
Each phyſician and ſurgeon general	500 do.
Each ſenior ſurgeon	400 do.
Each junior ſurgeon	300 do.
Each apothecary general	400 do.
Each apothecary's aſſiſtant or mate	100 do.
Each commiſſary	300 do.
Each commiſſary's aſſiſtant	200 do.
Each clerk, who is to be paymaſter	200 do.
Each ſteward	100 do.
Each chaplain	400 do.

The ſame to commence from the 18th day of Auguſt laſt.

Reſolved, That all mates neceſſarily employed in the military hoſpital or army ſhall, during ſervice, be entitled to the ſame ſubſiſtance as is given to regimental mates, viz. one hundred dollars per month.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1779.

The committee appointed to correſpond with the commanding officer of the ſouthern department laid before Congreſs a letter of the 24th of October from major general Lincoln, which was read, together with a liſt of articles wanted for the ſouthern department:

Ordered, That the liſt encloſed be referred to the board of war, and that the board order as many of the ſaid articles as can be ſpared, conſiſtent with the general ſervice, to be ſent with all diſpatch to the ſouthern department.

Ordered, That the marine committee give every aſſiſtance in their power in forwarding ſtores and troops to South-Carolina.

A petition

A petition from captain John Palfrey, a priſoner, was read:

Ordered, That the petitioner be permitted on parole to proceed to Boſton, and that his petition be referred to the council of the ſaid ſtate, to take order thereon.

Reſolved, That the medical committee be inſtructed to reviſe the ſeveral reſolutions paſſed reſpecting the hoſpital department, and to digeſt and arrange them with ſuch amendments as may make the whole conſiſtent with and conformable to the alterations made by Congreſs in the original ſyſtem, and report the ſame to Congreſs.

Reſolved, That two members be added to the committee of commerce, in the room of Mr. Laurens and Mr. Lewis, who are abſent;

The members choſen, Mr. Griffin and Mr. Harnett.

The board of war, to whom was referred the memorial of the baron de Bonſtellen, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That Congreſs have a due ſenſe of the zeal of the baron de Bonſtellen for the ſervice of the United States; but that it is not compatible with the preſent arrangement of the army to employ him in a ſtation ſuited to his military pretenſions, nor conſiſtent with the principles eſtabliſhed for rank and promotion therein, to grant him the brevet he requeſts.

Reſolved, That the remainder of the report be referred to the marine committee, to take order thereon.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1779.

According to order Congreſs was reſolved into a committee of the whole, and after ſome time the preſident reſumed the chair, and Mr. Plater reported that the committee have had under conſideration the report of the committee on ways and means, and come to a concluſion thereon, which he was directed to report:

The report being read,

"That bills of exchange be drawn on Mr. J. Jay to the amount of one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, and on Mr. Henry Laurens to the amount of one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, payable at ſix months ſight; and that the ſame be ſold at the current rate of exchange."

A diviſion was called for, and that the firſt queſtion be that bills of exchange be drawn on Mr. J. Jay to the

amount of one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, payable at ſix months ſight; and that the ſame be ſold at the current rate of exchange.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Sherman	*no*	
	Mr. Root	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Livingſton	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Witherſpoon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Scudder	*ay*	
	Mr. Fell	*no*	
	Mr. Houſton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Lene	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

The queſtion was taken on the ſecond part:

Reſolved in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report on the manner of carrying the above reſolution into effect;

The members choſen, Mr. Livingſton, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Gerry.

Reſolved, That a member be appointed to the board of war in the room of Mr. Atlee;

The member choſen, Mr. R. R. Livingſton.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be authoriſed to appoint one or more ſpecial commiſſioners of accounts in conjunction with any one or two of the commiſſioners already appointed, to proceed to Maryland, in order to ſettle ſuch public accounts as the ſaid board ſhall direct.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1779.

The delegates of Connecticut laid before Congreſs their credentials, which were read.

The delegates of New-Hampſhire laid before Congreſs the credentials of their appointment, which were read.

Reſolved, That two members be added to the committee of foreign affairs;

The members choſen, Mr. Houſton and Mr. Livingſton.

A letter of the 23d from the board of war was read:

Ordered, That it be referred to the marine committee to take order thereon, and that the quartermaſter be diſcharged from procuring a veſſel to forward ſtores to South-Carolina, as directed by the reſolution of the 11th inſtant.

On petition of John Palfrey:

Reſolved, That the order of the 22d on his former petition be reconſidered and repealed, and that the ſaid petition be referred to the preſident and ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania to take order thereon.

A letter of the 22d from doctor J. Morgan was read:

Ordered, That the ſame be tranſmitted to the commander in chief, doctor Shippen being firſt furniſhed with a copy thereof.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1779.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon, Congreſs came to the following reſolutions:

Whereas Congreſs, by ſundry reſolutions, have provided that cloathing be furniſhed to officers of the line and others at prices proportioned to their pay; but no enumeration of the articles intended to be comprehended in a ſuit of cloaths, having been made, or any rules explicitly laid down for the delivery of or payment for the ſame;

Reſolved, That the following articles be delivered as a ſuit of cloaths for the current and every ſucceeding year of their ſervice, to the officers of the line and ſtaff, entitled by any reſolutions of Congreſs to receive the ſame, viz.

One hat,
One watch-coat,
One body coat,
Four veſts, one for winter and three for ſummer,
Four pair of breeches, two for winter and two for ſummer,

Four

Four ſhirts,
Four ſtocks,
Six pair of ſtockings, three pair thereof worſted and three of thread,
Four pair of ſhoes.

For which articles of cloathing the officers ſhall pay, on receipt thereof, one half more than the prices at which the ſame were currently ſold before the commencement of hoſtilities in April, 1775; and for this end the purchaſing agents employed on continental account ſhall tranſmit to the cloathier general, with the cloathing they ſhall reſpectively purchaſe, the prices marked thereon at the rates aforeſaid, and alſo correct invoices of the ſame, and copies of ſuch rates and invoices, to the board of war. And all cloathing purchaſed on continental account by the reſpective ſtates ſhall be valued, marked and invoiced in like manner, and copies of ſuch invoices and rates alſo tranſmitted to the board of war and the cloathier general: the cloathing ſo purchaſed ſhall be diſtributed to and among the ſub or ſtate cloathiers, to be iſſued by them to the regimental cloathiers, and by the latter to the officers of the regiments and corps; and the ſaid regimental cloathiers ſhall receive from the officers, on delivery of the cloathing, the prices thereof ſo fixed: and they ſhall every three months ſettle their accounts of monies received for cloathing with the auditors of the army in which they ſhall ſerve, and pay the monies which in ſuch ſettlements ſhall be found chargeable to them or in their hands, to the paymaſter general or deputy paymaſter general of the army or detachment in which ſuch regimental cloathiers ſhall ſerve. And the ſaid paymaſter general or deputy paymaſter general ſhall make returns of the amount of all ſuch monies ſo received to the board of treaſury, that the ſaid paymaſter general or deputy paymaſter general may be duly charged with the ſame. The auditors making ſuch ſettlements with the regimental cloathiers, ſhall tranſmit to the paymaſter or deputy paymaſter general abſtracts of ſuch ſettlements, ſpecifying the balances due from the regimental cloathiers reſpectively, that in caſes of neglect they may be duly called on for payment of the ſame: copies of ſuch abſtracts ſhall alſo be tranſmitted to the board of treaſury. Excepting from this rule of diſtribution all ſtaff officers not taken from the line, who are to receive their cloathing immediately from the cloathier general

general; or, if attached to the corps of or residing in any state at a distance from the cloathier general's store, from the sub cloathier of such state; paying for the same at the rates aforesaid. And all monies so received by the cloathier general or such sub or state cloathiers, shall be placed to the credit of the United States, and accounts thereof duly transmitted to the board of treasury. The cloathier general to be charged in the settlement of his contingent account with the monies so received, and the sub or state cloathiers to be accountable for and pay the monies received by them, to the order of the executive of the state appointing them respectively; and the state to be charged in its cloathing account with the amount of such monies. Excepting also all staff officers who receive commissions on their expenditures of public monies, who are not to receive any cloathing provided at continental expence.

That all cloathing issued to non commissioned officers and soldiers, enlisted artificers and waggoners, beyond that allowed to them as a bounty, shall also be valued and paid for at the rate before mentioned; but no non-commissioned officer, soldier, waggoner or artificer, shall be entitled to purchase in any one year, out of the public store, any other additional articles than those of hats, hose, shirts and shoes, and not more of these than are absolutely necessary, and not exceeding the number of the like articles allowed as their bounty cloathing.

That all the cloathing before mentioned for officers in the line and soldiers, shall be issued on returns certified by the commanding officer of the corps to which they belong; all cloathing to staff officers on the certificates of their principal with the army or in the district within which they shall serve; to artificers, on the certificate of the commanding officer of their corps; and to waggoners on the certificate of the quartermaster general, one of the assistant quartermasters general or of the deputy quartermaster general employing them, or of the waggonmaster general or deputy waggonmaster general under whom they serve.

That no staff officer, artificer or waggoner, not being engaged for at least one year, shall receive cloathing; and if any such officer, artificer or waggoner, being engaged for one year or more, after receipt of such cloathing, shall quit the service before the expiration of the term for which he or they are or shall be engaged, he or they shall forfeit

and pay the full value of ſuch cloathing, and be ſubject to all other penalties and inconveniences attending his or their breach of contract, or diſertion.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a commiſſioner of the board of treaſury; and, the ballots being taken,

John Gibſon was elected.

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, ſeconded by Mr. Sherman, in the following words:

"Whereas it may be highly injurious to the intereſt of theſe United States to permit candidates for public offices to vote in or otherwiſe influence their own elections:

Reſolved, That Congreſs will not appoint any member thereof during the time of his ſitting, or within ſix months after he ſhall have been in Congreſs, to any office under the ſaid ſtates for which he or any other for his benefit may receive any ſalary, fees or other emolument."

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Livingſton, ſeconded by Mr. Searle, to poſtpone the conſideration thereof:

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sherman	*no*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Livingſton	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Scudder	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Fell	*ay*	
	Mr. Houſton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. M'Lene	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*no*	*no*

So it paſſed in the negative.

A motion

A motion was made by Mr. Schuyler, ſeconded by Mr. Sharpe, after the words "in Congreſs," to inſert the words "unleſs he ſhall have been deprived of his ſeat by the act of the legiſlature of the ſtate which he repreſented."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Peabody,

New Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	no	no
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
	Mr. Patridge	no	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	no	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no	no
	Mr. Sherman	no	
	Mr. Root	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	ay	ay
	Mr. Livingſton	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	no	no
	Mr. Houſton	no	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Shippen	no	no
	Mr. M'Lene	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	ay
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	divided
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	no	no

So it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Schuyler, ſeconded by Mr. Sharpe, to add to the original motion as follows, "unleſs to the office of ambaſſador, plenipotentiary or envoy to a foreign ſtate, and unleſs to the office of a commiſſioner to negotiate a foreign loan."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Peabody,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr Peabody	no	no
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
	Mr. Patridge	ay	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	no	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no	no
	Mr. Sherman	no	
	Mr. Root	ay	

New-York,

New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Livingſton	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Houſton	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Shippen	*no*	*no*
	Mr. M'Lene	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*no*	*no*

So it paſſed in the negative.

The previous queſtion was then moved by Mr. Holten, ſeconded by Mr. Marchant.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sherman	*no*	
	Mr. Root	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Livingſton	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houſton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. M'Lene	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*no*	*no*

So it paſſed in the affirmative, and the main queſtion was ſet aſide.

On motion of Mr. Marchant ſeconded by Mr. Root,

Reſolved, That the departments of the quartermaſter general and of the commiſſaries general of purchaſes and iſſues be for the future under the ſuperintendency and direction

rection of the board of war; and that the committee of Congreſs on thoſe departments deliver over to the board of war all papers in their hands reſpecting them, and thereupon be diſcharged.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1779.

A letter of this day from J. Gibſon was read, accepting the office of commiſſioner of the board of treaſury.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the returns for cloathing for officers in the medical ſtaff, (regimental ſurgeons and their mates, who are to draw with the regimental ſtaff, excepted) be ſigned by the director general, or the phyſician general and ſurgeon general of the diſtrict, and ſuch cloathing ſhall be delivered either by the cloathier general or any ſub-cloathier in the ſtate in which the officer to receive cloathing ſhall reſide, as is provided in the caſes of other ſtaff officers not taken from the line:

That no cloathing ſhall be ſold or delivered to non-commiſſioned officers or ſoldiers beyond the articles they have received as their bounty, until the whole of the army ſhall have received their bounty cloathing, it being the intention hereof that the ſurplus only ſhall be diſpoſed of.

On motion of Mr. Schuyler, ſeconded by Mr. Matthews,

Reſolved, That when any committee appointed by Congreſs have prepared their report, the ſame ſhall be delivered to the ſecretary at the table, who ſhall immediately indorſe thereon the day of delivery, and if more than one are delivered on the ſame day, the firſt ſhall be indorſed No. 1, the ſecond No. 2, and ſo on, to the intent that on the following day after the journals, and any diſpatches which may have been received, and the reports from the board of treaſury and board of war, are ſeverally read, decided upon or poſtponed, the reports of the committees may be read in the order of the dates and numbers indorſed on them.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of commiſſioners for the board of admiralty; and, the ballots being taken,

Thomas Waring, eſquire, and William Whipple, eſquire, were elected.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1779.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Forbes, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Morris, on a letter of the 17th of October laſt from major general Schuyler; and thereupon agreed to the following anſwer to the ſaid letter:

"SIR,

"Notwithſtanding the many injuries committed by the ſavages, Congreſs are diſpoſed to peace: the conditions on which they inſiſt are,

Firſt, that it ſhall be ſupplicated on the part of the enemy; ſecondly, that they ſhall ſurrender all the Americans in their hands; thirdly, that they ſhall expel all Britiſh agents and emiſſaries; fourthly, that they ſhall covenant to deliver up ſuch as ſhall hereafter go among them; fifthly that they ſhall covenant not to take up the hatchet again under penalty of being driven from their country; and ſixthly, that they ſhall give hoſtages for their ſtrict adherence to the promiſes to be by them made."

To which it was moved by Mr. Forbes, ſeconded by Mr. Houſton, to add "and that Congreſs are willing to accept of any ceſſion of territory which the ſaid Indians may be inclined to make to the United States, reſerving to any particular ſtate their right of a prior claim to the territory aforeſaid, or any part thereof."

An amendment was moved by Mr. Livingſton, ſeconded by Mr. Schuyler, to add "which ceſſion ſhall be for the benefit of ſuch ſtate as may have a prior right."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sherman	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Livingſton	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Houſton	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	
	Mr. M'Lene	*no*	
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	

Maryland,

Maryland,	Mr. Forbes	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Plater	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*no*	*no*

So it paſſed in the negative.

The previous queſtion was then moved by Mr. Gerry, and ſeconded by Mr. Sharpe.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Livingſton	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Houſton	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Lene	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	*ay*

So it paſſed in the affirmative, and the main queſtion was ſet aſide.

A motion was then made by Mr. Marchant, ſeconded by Mr. Forbes,

"That it be one condition of the peace, that no land be ſold or ceded by any of the ſaid Indians, either as individuals or as a nation, unleſs to the United States of America or by the conſent of Congreſs."

On which the previous queſtion was moved by Mr. Gerry, ſeconded by Mr. Sharpe, and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Marchant,

New-Hampſhire,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	no	no
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Patridge	ay	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Marchant	no	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	ay
	Mr. Sherman	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	ay	ay
	Mr. Livingſton	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	ay	ay
	Mr. Houſton	ay	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay	ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. M'Lene	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	no
	Mr. Forbes	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay	*
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	ay

So it was reſolved in the affirmative, and the main queſtion was ſet aſide.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1779.

The delegates of New-Jerſey laid before Congreſs the credentials of their appointment for the year enſuing, which were read, and by which it appears that,

The honourable John Fell, William Churchhill Houſton, and Thomas Henderſon, eſquires, were duly elected.

Congreſs took under conſideration the report of the committee appointed to report the manner in which the reſolution of the 23d inſtant, relative to the drawing bills of exchange on Mr. Jay and Mr. Laurens, ſhall be carried into execution; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the bills be prepared under the direction of the board of treaſury, and with ſuch checks as they may deviſe to prevent counterfeits, and be ſigned by the treaſurer of loans:

That ſo many of the bills as the treaſury board ſhall from time to time think proper to iſſue, be put into the hands of the continental loan-officer in the ſtate of Pennſylvania,

sylvania, or of any other state; and that the board of treasury direct the lowest rate of exchange at which the same may be sold:

That the board of treasury may at their discretion suspend the sale of such bills, reporting to Congress their reasons for so doing, that they may receive directions thereon:

That the committee of foreign affairs be and they are hereby directed to write to Mr. Jay and Mr. Laurens, informing them of the drafts that will be made upon them, and explaining fully the reasons that urge Congress to draw, directing them to keep up a mutual correspondence and afford each other every assistance in procuring money to pay the bills:

That one eighth per cent. on monies received in payment for the said bills, shall be allowed to the persons entrusted with the sale thereof:

That no bill be drawn for a less sum than the amount of fifty pounds sterling:

On the question to agree to the foregoing resolutions, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Partridge	*no*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Sherman	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Livingston	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Houston	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M'Lene	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sharpe	*ay*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A letter of the 31st of October from major general Lincoln was read, enclosing a letter of the 5th of the same month from lieutenant colonel Bedaulx, giving information of the death of brigadier count Pulaski,

Resolved,

Resolved, That a monument be erected to the memory of brigadier count Pulaski, and that a committee of three be appointed to bring in a resolution for that purpose:

The members chosen, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Livingston and Mr. Harnett.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That ten millions one hundred and forty dollars, being in full of the two hundred millions of dollars, be emitted on the faith of the United States, and under the direction of the board of treasury, in bills of credit of the following denominations, viz.

26316	bills	of	65	dollars	1709640
26317	do.	of	60	do.	1579020
26316	do.	of	55	do.	1447380
26316	do.	of	50	do.	1315800
26316	do.	of	45	do.	1184220
26316	do.	of	40	do.	1052640
26316	do.	of	35	do.	921960
26316	do.	of	30	do.	789480
					10000140

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emissions directed on the 17th of November instant, and be numbered from the last number in every denomination progressively.

Resolved, That the treasurer be directed to retain in his hands four millions of dollars of the sum this day ordered to be emitted, for discharging such warrants as may be hereafter issued for supplying the several military chests.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committeee, late on the commissary and quartermaster's departments, to whom was referred a letter of the 10th of October last from J. Wadsworth, esquire, commissary general of purchases; whereupon,

Resolved, That Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissary general of purchases, have leave to resign his office on the first day of January next, agreeable to his request, and that he settle his accounts with the public as soon after he is out of office as may be, agreeably to the directions of the board of treasury.

TUESDAY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1779.

Mr. Ellery, a delegate for Rhode-Iſland, attended and took his ſeat.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Houſton, to whom was recommitted their report on a letter of the 20th from general Waſhington, brought in a report; whereupon,

Reſolved, That a committee of two be appointed to repair to head-quarters and confer with the commander in chief, on the ſtate of the ſouthern department:

That the ſaid committee, previous to their departure, confer with the committee appointed to correſpond with the commanding officer in the ſouthern department, who are hereby directed to furniſh them with all ſuch intelligence relating to the ſame as has been received:

That the committee alſo confer with the commander in chief on the ſubject of the papers tranſmitted to Congreſs by the miniſter plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and Don Juan de Mirailles, and report to Congreſs ſuch meaſures as to the conferrees may ſeem moſt adviſable to be taken:

That the commander in chief apply to any of the ſtates he may think proper for ſuch number of militia as he may judge requiſite, to replace the troops detached or which may be detached to the ſouthward.

The members choſen, Mr Schuyler and Mr. Marchant.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Livingſton, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Matthews, on a letter of the 6th of October from Mr. W. Bingham; whereupon,

Reſolved, That Mr. Bingham's letter of the 6th of October laſt, with the papers enclоſed therein, and marked No. 1, 2, 3, 4, together with a certified copy of his appointment to the place of continental agent, be tranſmitted by the preſident to the legiſlature of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts Bay, with the following letter:

"Gentlemen,

"I am directed by Congreſs to tranſmit to you the enclоſed papers from Mr. Bingham. They contain an account of his proceedings relative to a veſſel ſaid to be Daniſh property, captured by the ſloop Pilgrim, and carried into

into Martinique, about which, as he says, a suit is now commenced against him in your superior court. Upon a full examination of the papers, you will judge of the measures which ought to be adopted to prevent, on the one hand injustice to individuals, and on the other, the embarrassment of agents, who are obliged to conform to the will of the ruling powers at the place of their residence. As courts are now instituted at Martinique for the trial of such causes, Congress submit to you whether it would not be adviseable to stop the suit already commenced till judgment is obtained upon the principal question; after which it will be in Mr. Bingham's power to discharge himself by delivering to the true owners the property placed in his hands for their use. If you should be of a contrary opinion, they request you to furnish Mr. Bingham's agent with the enclosed papers. I am, &c."

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee on the letter of the 9th instant from major general Sullivan, which is as follows:

"That Congress have a just sense of the services and abilities of major general Sullivan, and greatly regret the indisposition which deprives them of so gallant an officer: that as general Sullivan's health will not permit his continuance in the American army, his resignation be accepted."

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Peabody, to strike out the words "that as general Sullivan's health," &c. to the end, in order to insert in lieu thereof, "and that general Sullivan have leave to retire from the service so long as he shall judge necessary for the recovery of his health."

On the question, shall the words moved to be struck out stand?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Peabody,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Patridge	*no*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Livingston	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houston	*ay*	

Pennsylvania,

Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Lene	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

On the queſtion to agree to the report:

Reſolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Livingſton, ſeconded by Mr. Marchant,

Reſolved, That the preſident be requeſted to return the thanks of Congreſs to major general Sullivan for his paſt ſervices.

On motion of Mr. Livingſton, ſeconded by Mr. Peabody,

Reſolved, That the board of war be directed to procure from the quartermaſter general, the commiſſaries general, the forage maſter, and the barrackmaſter general, a return of all the aſſiſtants, deputies, officers, agents, and other perſons employed in their reſpective departments, the diſtricts in which they are ſo employed, and the terms upon which they are engaged; and that ſuch returns be made by the firſt day of January next.

Ordered, That Mr. Marchant have leave of abſence:

That Mr. Schuyler have leave of abſence.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1779.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the poſt-office; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the accounts of the poſtmaſter general be referred to the board of treaſury, to be by them adjuſted and liquidated:

That the ſalary of the poſtmaſter general be encreaſed to three thouſand five hundred dollars per annum, to commence the firſt day of September laſt:

That the comptroller's ſalary be encreaſed to two thouſand five hundred dollars per annum, to commence on the ſaid firſt day of September.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1779.

Mr. W. Floyd and Mr. Ezra L'Hommedieu, delegates for the ſtate of New-York, attended, and having ſeverally produced an exemplification ſigned by the governor, and with the great ſeal of the ſtate appendant, of a commiſſion to delegates for that ſtate in Congreſs, in which their names are included, they took their ſeats in Congreſs.

A letter of the ſecond from Morgan Connor, lieutenant colonel commandant of the 7th Pennſylvania regiment, was read, requeſting leave of abſence, that he may make a voyage to the Weſt-Indies for the recovery of his health, and encloſing a letter of the 23d of November from general Waſhington, approving his requeſt, and referring him to Congreſs for obtaining it; whereupon,

Reſolved, That lieutenant colonel Morgan Connor have leave of abſence for ſix months, that he may make a voyage to the Weſt-Indies for the recovery of his health.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That monſieur L'Eclíſe receive the pay and ſubſiſtance of a captain, during the pleaſure of Congreſs:

That ſo ſoon as cloathing ſhall be provided for the ſtaff of the army, and the ſtate cloathier of New York ſhall be thereby enabled to deliver out the ſame, he be directed by the board of war to furniſh monſieur L'Eclíſe with a ſuit of cloaths on the terms on which cloathing is delivered to the officers of the ſtaff, agreeably to the regulation of the 25th ultimo.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the late committee on the quartermaſter and commiſſary general's departments, to whom was referred a memorial of E. Blaine, deputy commiſſary general of purchaſes, of the 27th of October laſt; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the board of war be directed to report to Congreſs, an eſtimate of the proviſions wanted for one year from the firſt inſtant, for the army of the United States; and that they inform themſelves from the conſul of France what proviſions will probably be wanted for the fleets of our ally in the enſuing year, and alſo report the ſame

Reſolved, That the marine committee be directed to report to Congreſs an eſtimate of the proviſions that will be wanted for one year from the 1ſt inſtant for the navy of United States.

Congreſs

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a commiſſary general of purchaſes; and, the ballots being taken,

Ephraim Blaine, eſquire, was elected.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1779.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a commiſſioner for the board of admiralty; and, the ballots being taken,

George Bryan, eſquire, was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Sherman.

The members of Congreſs elected for the ſaid board, are Mr. Floyd and Mr. Forbes.

Mr. J. Brown was elected ſecretary of the board of admiralty.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1779.

A letter of the 29th of November laſt from general Waſhington was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That general Waſhington be informed it is the deſire of Congreſs, that the troops of the Virginia line be immediately put in motion, agreeably to what is mentioned in the former part of his letter.

Ordered, That the letter be referred to the board of war, and that the board be inſtructed to take meaſures for carrying into execution the views of the general.

A motion was made by Mr. Forbes, ſeconded by Mr. Fell,

"That major general Charles Lee be informed that Congreſs have no further occaſion for his ſervices in the army of the United States of America."

On which the previous queſtion being moved by Mr. Ellery, ſeconded by Mr. Gerry, and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Ellery,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sherman	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Livingſton	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	

New-Jerſey,

New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Houſton	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Sharpe	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	*ay*

So it paſſed in the affirmative, and the main queſtion was ſet aſide.

Reſolved, That J. Wadſworth, eſquire, be informed that Congreſs have agreed to accept of his reſignation, and have elected Ephraim Blaine, eſquire, to ſucceed him, but as Mr. Blaine has not yet ſignified his acceptance, and a failure of ſupplies may be attended with dangerous conſequences, that Mr. Wadſworth with the deputies under him be deſired to continue in the buſineſs of ſupplying the army, until his ſucceſſor ſhall have accepted and ſhall be in capacity to enter upon and execute the duties of the office.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1779.

A letter of the 2d from general Waſhington was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That general Waſhington be informed that Congreſs approve of colonel Baylor's regiment of dragoons, at preſent commanded by lieutenant colonel Waſhington, being ſent to South Carolina, and that the board of war order them to proceed immediately to join major general Lincoln.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That all officers who have been or ſhall be indulged with furloughs, and who have not joined or ſhall not join their corps at the expiration of the times limited therein, and all officers abſent without leave, ſhall, when practicable ſo to do, be perſonally notified and directed by the commanding officer of the corps, to join their regiment or corps in a reaſonable time after receipt of ſuch notification; and in caſe of neglect or refuſal ſo to do, or to give ſatisfactory reaſons for their remaining abſent therefrom, a court-martial, on proof made of ſuch notice given

given and conſequent neglect or refuſal, ſhall proceed againſt ſuch abſentees, in the ſame manner as if they were preſent, and ſuch abſence and neglect or refuſal to appear or give ſatisfactory reaſons for their continuance of abſence, ſhall be ſufficient cauſe for caſhiering, by judgment of the court-martial, the officers ſo notified and neglecting or refuſing:

That when from the want of information of the reſidence of any abſent officer or officers, the commanding officer of the corps or regiment ſhall not have it in his power to ſend a perſonal notification he ſhall publiſh in the news papers of the ſtate, where ſuch abſent officer or officers belong and uſually reſide, an order requiring generally all abſent officers belonging to ſuch corps or regiment, to join the ſame in a ſpecified time; and in caſe of neglect or refuſal to appear within the time limited or before the ſitting of the court-martial, if ſuch ſpace of time in the opinion of the court be reaſonable and proper, ſuch abſentee or abſentees ſhall be proceeded againſt in like manner with thoſe receiving perſonal notice.

A note from the honourable the miniſter plenipotentiary of France was read, relative to the capture of an Engliſh veſſel called the Greyhound, by eight American ſailors:

Ordered, That a certified copy of the reſolution of October the 14th, 1777, be tranſmitted to the miniſter, and that he be informed it is the pleaſure of Congreſs that the money ariſing from the ſale of the capture be paid to the captors, agreeably to the ſaid reſolution.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1779.

A letter of November the 8th from lieutenant colonel Charles Simms was read, deſiring leave to reſign:

Ordered, That his reſignation be accepted.

A letter of the 6th from G. Bryan, eſquire, was read, declining to accept the office of commiſſioner of the board of admiralty.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a commiſſioner for the board of admiralty; and, the ballots being taken,

Francis Lewis, eſquire, was choſen.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a commiſſioner for the board of war; and, the ballots being taken,

Colonel William Grayſon was choſen.

Reſolved,

Resolved, That two members be added to the committee on appeals, in the room of Mr. Marchant and Mr. Root: The members chosen, Mr. L'Homedieu and Mr. Ellery.

Ordered, That Mr. Harnett have leave of absence.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1779.

Mr. Thomas Burke and Mr. Allen Jones, delegates for the state of North-Carolina, attended and produced their credentials, which were read.

A letter of this day from F. Lewis was read signifying his acceptance of the office of commissioner of the board of admiralty.

A motion was made by Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Harnett,

That the board of war be directed to use the best means in their power to forward by land the Virginia troops to join the southern army,

A motion was made by Mr. Ellery, seconded by Mr. Forbes,

That the consideration of the foregoing motion be postponed until the committee who are gone to head-quarters, and, among other things, were to confer with general Washington on the state of the southern department, shall have reported the result of their conference.

A division of the last motion was called for, and on the question to postpone the consideration of the first motion, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Matthews,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sherman	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Livingston	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Houston	*no*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Muhlenberg	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Shippen	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,			

Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no* 1 *
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	*no* }
	Mr. Burke	*no* } *no*
	Mr. Jones	*no* }
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*no* 1 *no*

So it paſſed in the negative.

Congreſs proceeded in the conſideration of the firſt motion, which being amended by ſtriking out ſundry words:

On the queſtion,

Reſolved, That the board of war be directed to forward the Virginia troops to join the ſouthern army.

On motion of Mr. Livingſton, ſeconded by Mr. Lovell,

Reſolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the board of war about the beſt method of conveying the troops of the Virginia line to join the ſouthern army, by land or by means of any inland navigation, and take order thereon;

The members choſen, Mr. Burke, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Matthews.

Reſolved, That a member be elected for the committee appointed to correſpond with the commanding officer in the ſouthern department in the room of Mr. Marchant;

The member choſen, Mr. Burke.

The election of Mr. Lewis, and his acceptance of the office of a commiſſioner of the board of admiralty, having vacated Mr. Floyd's ſeat at that board, both of them being from the ſame ſtate:

On motion of Mr. Floyd,

Reſolved, That a member be elected for the board of admiralty in the room of Mr. Floyd.

The member choſen, Mr. Ellery.

Reſolved, That all matters heretofore referred to the marine committee be tranſmitted to the board of admiralty.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1779.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That governor Jefferſon be informed that Congreſs approve of the meaſures taken by the executive of the ſtate of Virginia in ſending to the poſt of Charlotteville, as guards to the convention troops, a new raiſed battalion of infantry and a troop of light horſe of their ſtate troops; and that thoſe troops be conſidered in continental ſervice and receive continental pay and rations, while doing duty at the convention barracks: That

That the board of war be directed to order the party of colonel Bland's regiment of light dragoons now at Charlotteville, to proceed to South-Carolina forthwith and join the regiment there:

That Congreſs have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the conduct, firmneſs and prudence evidenced by colonel Bland in his command at the convention barracks; but as the ſtate of his health and the ſituation of his private affairs will not permit him to remain in command at that poſt, general Waſhington be directed to appoint a ſucceſſor in the command to colonel Bland, who ſhall immediately proceed to the poſt, and take upon him the direction of affairs there.

Reſolved, That the reſignation of colonel Bland be accepted.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Morris, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Forbes, to whom was referred a letter of the 23d of September from J. Bradford; whereupon,

Reſolved, That inſtructions be ſent to the reſpective agents under the authority of theſe United States, that they do not in future on any conſideration diſpoſe of any part of the continental ſhare of prizes, unleſs it be of ſuch articles as are in a periſhable ſtate, without orders for that purpoſe.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1779.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Witherſpoon, Mr. Morris, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Sherman, appointed to deviſe means for procuring ſupplies for the army; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the legiſlature of the ſtate of Virginia be requeſted to furniſh, for the army of the United States, on or before the firſt day of April next, twenty thouſand barrels of Indian corn, and tranſport the ſame to ſuch places within the ſaid ſtate as the commiſſary general of purchaſes ſhall direct:

That the legiſlature of the ſtate of Maryland be requeſted, in addition to the fifteen thouſand barrels of flour heretofore required of them, to furniſh for the army of the United States, on or before the firſt day of April next, five thouſand barrels of flour and five thouſand barrels of Indian corn.

That

That the ſtate of Pennſylvania be requeſted to furniſh, for the army of the United States, on or before the firſt day of April next, fifty thouſand barrels of flour, or wheat in proportion:

That the ten thouſand barrels of flour, or wheat in proportion, heretofore requeſted from the ſtate of Delaware by the committee of Congreſs, be furniſhed as ſoon as poſſible:

That eight thouſand barrels of flour be requeſted from the ſtate of New-Jerſey, part of which to be furniſhed as ſoon as poſſible, to anſwer the immediate demands of the army:

That the ſtate of Connecticut be requeſted to furniſh for the army of the United States eight thouſand barrels of flour.

Reſolved, That the committee who brought in the report, be directed to confer with his excellency the preſident and ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania, in order to their carrying into execution the requeſt of Congreſs made to their ſtate:

That letters be written to the other ſtates, requeſting them immediately to proceed in furniſhing the ſupplies.

Reſolved, That the remainder of the report be poſtponed.

A letter of this day from the honourable the miniſter of France, was read, relative to the proceeds of the veſſel captured by eight American ſeamen; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the miniſter of France be informed, that Congreſs approve the paying the money ariſing from the ſale of the Greyhound, which was captured by eight American ſeamen, to the captors or to their attornies in equal ſhares; and that meaſures will be taken to convey intelligence to the ſaid captors.

Ordered, That the ſaid letter together with his note on this ſubject, be referred to the delegates of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and Rhode Iſland.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1779.

A memorial of Chriſt. Hele was read, praying to be exchanged, and to have leave to go to New-York upon his parole for a few days, to procure a perſon in his room:

Reſolved, That Mr. Hele be informed that the prayer of his memorial cannot be granted until captain Cunningham is releaſed, as it has been determined that he muſt abide the fate of that officer.

A letter of the 11th from Charles Pope, lieutenant colonel of the Delaware regiment, was read, praying leave to resign his commission:

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

Resolved, That a member be added to the board of treasury, in the room of Mr. Sharpe, who is absent;

The member chosen, Mr. Floyd.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1779.

Mr. Penn, a delegate for North-Carolina, attended and took his seat in Congress.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on supplies, and thereupon came to the following resolution:

Whereas the aid of the several states is necessary in furnishing provisions for the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war; and justice requires that they be called upon to furnish their respective quotas at equitable prices:

Resolved, That all the states shall be called upon to furnish their quotas of such supplies as may from time to time be wanted for carrying on the war; and in making the requisitions, due care shall be taken to suit the convenience of the several states; and the articles by them respectively furnished shall be credited towards their quotas of the monies which they are called upon to raise for the United States, at equal prices for articles of the same kind and quality, and for others in due proportion; and the accounts shall be finally compared and adjusted so as to do equity to all the states.

On passing the foregoing resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Livingston	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houston	*ay*	

Pennsylvania,

Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Muhlenberg	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Lene	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Jones	*ay*	
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affir mative.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1779.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That ſuch of the Virginia troops whoſe times of ſervice will expire by the laſt day of March next, and who incline to enliſt for the uſual bounties, to ſerve during the war, be permitted to go home on furlough, till the firſt day of April next:

That ſuch as do not incline thus to re-enliſt be ordered to rejoin the main army, except thoſe whoſe times of ſervice will expire by the laſt day of December inſtant, who are to be employed during the reſidue of their ſervice as the board of war ſhall direct.

On motion of Mr. Houſton, ſeconded by Mr Gerry,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the legiſlative, or, where veſted with competent authority, to the executive powers of ſuch of the ſtates where embargoes are in force, to continue the ſame; and where embargoes are not in force, to lay them, to prohibit until the firſt day of April next, the exportation of the ſeveral articles mentioned and deſcribed in the reſolution of Congreſs of the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1779.

Mr. Ellſworth, a delegate for Connecticut, attended and took his ſeat in Congreſs.

A letter from the board of war was read, encloſing one from lieutenant colonel Adams, requeſting leave to take a voyage to the Weſt-Indies, for the recovery of his health; whereupon,

Reſolved,

Resolved, That a furlough for six months be granted to lieutenant colonel Peter Adams, to enable him to take a voyage to the West-Indies for the recovery of his health.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1779.

The board of treasury, to whom was recommitted their report on Mr. Milligan's letter, report,

That, after maturely reflecting upon the ordinance for establishing a board of treasury, it appears evident to them that Congress intended the auditor general and his assistant should examine the accounts and vouchers reported upon by the chambers of accounts, as a check; which in the opinion of the board, is of too much importance to be dispensed with, and in order that the intention of Congress may be fully complied with, the board beg leave to observe, that the assistant auditor general should not be confined to the posting of the books, as the ordinance directs, but that this duty be performed hereafter by a clerk properly qualified; whereupon,

Resolved, That the duty of keeping and stating the public books at the treasury be assignable, as often as necessary, to the first clerk in the auditor general's office, that the assistant auditor general may be the better enabled to attend to other parts of his duty.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, seconded by Mr Burke,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to obtain estimates of the supplies necessary to be procured for the use of the army for the year ensuing, in the commissary's and quartermaster's departments, and also for the support of the war, and report to Congress the quantities and kinds which each state ought to furnish as its quota thereof.

Resolved, That when the legislature of any state shall have undertaken to procure its quota of any of the articles required, all purchases of such articles by the commissaries and quartermasters in such state be discontinued:

The members chosen, Mr. Searle, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Burke, Mr. Livingston, and Mr. Griffin.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Livingston, Mr. Fell, Mr. Sherman, to whom was referred a memorial of Stephen

phen Moore, brought in a report, which being read and considered:

"*Resolved*, That upon the said Stephen Moore producing a certificate from the quartermaster general of the quantity of wood cut on the farm mentioned in the said memorial, for the purpose of supplying the army with wood, or for the erecting of fortifications, and of the value thereof, Congress will make such compensation therefor as has been usually allowed in similar cases.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Houston, to whom was referred general Washington's letter of the 18th of November last, and having amended a proposition so as to read,

"That for the ensuing campaign the several states be required to furnish, by draughts or otherwise, on or before the first day of February next, the deficiency of their respective quotas of eighty battalions of infantry, as apportioned by a resolution of Congress of the 9th of March, 1779:"

A motion was made by Mr. Forbes, seconded by Mr. Plater, to strike out the words "as apportioned by a resolution of Congress of the 9th of March, 1779:"

And on the question, Shall these words stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampshire,	Mr Peabody	*ay*	*ay*	*no*	*no*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*divided*	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*		*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*		*no*	
	Mr. Patridge	*no*		*no*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery		*ay*	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington		*ay*	*ay*	
	Mr. Sherman		*ay*		
	Mr. Ellsworth		*ay*		
New-York,	Mr. Livingston		*ay*	*ay*	
	Mr. Floyd		*ay*		
	Mr. L'Hommedieu		*ay*		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Houston		*ay*	*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle		*ay*	*ay*	
	Mr. M'Lene		*ay*		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater		*no*	*no*	
	Mr. Forbes		*no*		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke		*ay*	*ay*	
	Mr. Jones		*ay*		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews		*ay*	*ay*	

So it was resolved in the affirmative. A motion

A motion was then made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Peabody, to add the words, "excepting the state of Massachusetts-Bay, two of whose battalions shall be recruited by the state of Virginia :"

To which an objection was made as being out of order : and on the question is the motion in order, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Lovell	*no*	
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
	Mr. Ellsworth	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Livingston	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	
	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Houston	*no*	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. M'Lene	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
	Mr. Jones	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*no*	*no*

So it was determined that the motion was not in order.

A motion was then made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Peabody, to reconsider the question, shall the words moved to be struck out stand ? in order to add after "1779," the following words "excepting the state of "Massachusetts-Bay, two of whose battalions shall be re-"cruited by the state of Virginia :"

On the question for reconsidering, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	*ay*	*ay*
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	

Rhode-Island,

Rhode Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*no*	*no*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
	Mr. Sherman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Ellſworth	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Livingſton	*no*	
	Mr. Floyd	*no*	*no*
	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Houſton	*no*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. M'Lene	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	
	Mr. Burke	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Jones	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*no*	*no*

So it paſſed in the negative.

Mr. Peabody, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Lovell then deſired that their ayes on the firſt queſtion be changed into noes, which was agreed to, the determination of the queſtion not being thereby affected.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1779.

A letter of the 18th from J. Laurence, judge advocate general, was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That until the further order of Congreſs, the ſubſiſtance of a judge advocate be the ſame as the preſent ſubſiſtance of a colonel; and that the ſubſiſtance of a deputy judge advocate be the ſame as the preſent ſubſiſtance of a lieutenant colonel.

Whereas it is repreſented to Congreſs that the ſoldiers in the barracks near this city are not properly ſupplied with wood, and that great injury to the troops and to the citizens may ariſe therefrom:

Reſolved, That the board of war immediately cauſe enquiry to be made into the truth of the above repreſentation, and if it ſhall appear to them to be well founded; that they cauſe the barrackmaſter to be arreſted and duly tried for his neglect, and in the mean time take effectual meaſures to provide wood for the troops in or near the city of Philadelphia.

A report

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That commissions be granted to the officers of the company of artillery artificers attached to the artillery in the field, and bear date as follows, viz.

That of Noah Nicholls, captain, November 16, 1776.

Thomas Patten, captain lieutenant,
Bela Nicholls, first lieutenant,
Peter Sears, second lieutenant,
} March 1st, 1779.

Resolved, That an express be sent to the state of Delaware, requesting them to procure, in part of their quota, as much flour as can be obtained within their state, the necessities of the army calling for their immediate and most strenuous exertions.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1779.

A letter of the 13th from Lewis Dubois, colonel of the fifth New-York regiment, was read, praying for leave to resign his commission:

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

The board of treasury, to whom was referred the petition of Paul Fooks, praying an encrease of his salary, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That Paul Fooks be allowed a salary of two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, for acting as interpreter to Congress in the French and Spanish languages.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred a letter of the 21st from Mr. Hodgdon, field commissary of military stores, brought in a report which was taken into consideration; and thereupon,

Resolved, That instead of the subsistance allowed by an act of Congress of the 18th day of February last, to the officers in the department of the field commissary of military stores, the following sums be allowed, viz.

To the field commissary,	400 dollars per month.	
To a deputy field commissary,	300 ditto	ditto.
To a conductor,	100 ditto	ditto.
To a clerk,	100 ditto	ditto.

And

And that this encreaſed ſubſiſtance commence the 18th of Auguſt laſt, and continue till the further order of Congreſs.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred a memorial of baron Beniowſki, having reported thereon, Congreſs took their report into conſideration; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the board of war inform baron Beniowſki that the circumſtances of the army will not admit of his being employed.

A report from the board of treaſury was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That Robert Patton, meſſenger, and William Hurrie, door keeper, of Congreſs, be in future allowed twenty dollars per day, until the further of Congreſs.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Ellery, to whom was referred the letter of the 20th from doctor Morgan, brought in a report, which was taken into conſideration; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That on the trials of caſes not capital before courts-martial, the depoſitions of witneſſes not in the line or ſtaff of the army, may be taken before ſome juſtice of the peace, and read in evidence, provided the proſecutor and perſon accuſed are preſent at the taking the ſame, or that notice be given of the times and places of taking ſuch depoſitions to the oppoſite party four days previous thereto, where the witneſs reſides within the diſtance of thirty miles from ſuch party, and ſix days where the witneſs reſides above the diſtance of thirty and not exceeding eighty miles, and a reaſonable time for a greater diſtance.

On the queſtion to agree to this reſolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Peabody,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
	Mr. Elliſworth	*ay*	
New York,	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	

New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	ay	ay
	Mr. Houſton	ay	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay	ay
	Mr. M'Lene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	ay
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	ay
	Mr. Jones	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	ay

So it paſſed in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That to encourage witneſſes who do not belong to the army to attend on courts-martial, and give their evidence viva voce when required by the judge advocate, the reaſonable expences of ſuch witneſſes ſhall be defrayed by the United States, and paid by the paymaſter to the board of war and ordnance, being firſt adjuſted by the ſaid board.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1779.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee of the whole; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That bills to the amount of ſeventy-five thouſand pounds ſterling of the money directed to be drawn for by a reſolution of Congreſs paſſed the 23d of November laſt, be ſold at the rate of twenty five dollars in continental bills of credit, for four ſhillings and ſix-pence ſterling, on condition that the perſons purchaſing the ſame, lend to the United States a ſum of money equal to the ſum paid for the bills, for which they ſhall receive ſix per cent. per annum intereſt.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Forbes and Mr. Livingſton, to whom was referred a letter from the preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania to the delegates of that ſtate, dated the 15th of December inſtant, and thereupon came to the following reſolution:

Whereas it appears to Congreſs, from the repreſentation of the delegates of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, that diſputes have ariſen between the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Virginia, relative to the extent of their boundaries, which may probably be productive of ſerious evils to both ſtates,

and

and tend to leſſen their exertions in the common cauſe: therefore,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the contending parties not to grant any part of the diſputed land, or to diſturb the poſſeſſion of any perſons living thereon, and to avoid every appearance of force until the diſpute can be amicably ſettled by both ſtates, or brought to a juſt deciſion by the intervention of Congreſs: that poſſeſſions forceably taken be reſtored to the original poſſeſſors, and things placed in the ſituation in which they were at the commencement of the preſent war, without prejudice to the claims of either party.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee on the poſt-office; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the poſt-office be ſo regulated as that the poſt ſhall ſet out and arrive at the place where Congreſs ſhall be ſitting twice in every week, to go ſo far as Boſton in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and to Charleſtown in ſtate of South Carolina:

That all expreſs riders in the pay of the United States be diſcharged, and that no eſtabliſhed expreſs rider be in future maintained at the public expence:

Reſolved, That the three ſurveyors of the poſt-office be allowed the ſum of forty dollars a day, until the further order of Congreſs:

That as the duties of the poſtmaſter general and comptroller will henceforward be conſiderably encreaſed by the above reſolutions, the ſalary of the poſtmaſter general be five thouſand dollars per annum, and the comptrollers be four thouſand dollars per annum.

Ordered, That the board of war and the quartermaſter, his aſſiſtants and deputies in Philadelphia, be immediately informed of the aforeſaid reſolutions.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1779.

A letter of November the 26th from the preſident of New Hampſhire was read, accompanied with a copy of "an act to allow appeals to Congreſs in certain maritime cauſes," paſſed by that ſtate:

Ordered, That the ſaid copy be referred to the committee on appeals.

A letter of November the 29th from the council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay was read, accompanied with the proceedings.

ings of a committee appointed by the legiſlature of that ſtate "to inveſtigate the cauſes of the failure of the expedition to Penobſcot, and to examine into the conduct of the commanders by land and ſea employed in the ſaid expedition," &c.

Ordered, That the minutes of the ſaid proceedings lie on the table for the peruſal of the members.

A letter of this day from captain Galvan was read, ſoliciting the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army of the United States:

Reſolved, That captain Galvan be informed his requeſt cannot be complied with.

On motion of Mr. Forbes, ſeconded by Mr. Fell,

Reſolved, That hereafter all applications for promotion in the army of the United States of America be made to the board of war, and all applications for promotion in the navy to the board of admiralty, and that they report to Congreſs.

The board of treaſury to whom was referred a memorial of captain Joſeph Baldeſqui, paymaſter to brigadier count Pulaſki's legion, report,

That by a certificate of meſſieurs Johnſon and Howell, auditors of the main army, dated at Weſt-Point, the 24th of Auguſt, 1779, accompanying the ſaid memorial, it appears that captain Baldeſqui has duly and regularly ſettled his accounts, as paymaſter to count Pulaſki's legion, to the firſt day of March laſt; and that on the whole of the evidence before the board, they are of opinion he has diſcharged his duty with ſtrict integrity and honour:

Reſolved, That Congreſs concur in the ſaid report.

The committee on the poſt-office brought in a report, which was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the rate of poſtage, until the further order of Congreſs, be twenty prices upon the ſums paid in the year 1775:

That ſingle letters, directed to any officer of the line, and all letters directed to general officers or to officers commanding in a ſeparate department, and all letters to and from the miniſters, commiſſioners and ſecretaries of theſe United States at foreign courts, be free.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Houſton, Mr. M'Kean and Mr. Matthews, to whom was referred a letter of November the 2d, from the governor of Connecticut; and thereupon,

Reſolved,

Resolved, That Congress entertain a just sense of the great and effectual exertions of the state of Connecticut in the common cause, and of the readiness with which they have executed the measures recommended to them:

That as any alteration in the quotas established by the resolution of the 7th of October last would probably be productive of confusion and embarrassment, it be recommended to the said state to raise the quota therein assigned to them, confiding that due attention will in future be paid to the circumstances mentioned in governor Trumbull's letter of the 2d of November last:

That Congress are earnestly disposed to do full justice to every state in the liquidation and allowance of all regular and necessary expenditures, and have established the means of adjusting and settling all accounts of the respective states with the United States, in order that due attention may be seasonably paid to that object; but cannot in the present critical posture of affairs, assent to the retaining of any part of the taxes raised for general use, as an example of that kind might involve the most fatal consequences:

That continental pay and rations, agreeably to the resolutions of the 2d and 6th of June, 1778, be allowed for the service of the militia which shall appear to have been necessarily employed for the defence of the said state, between the first day of April and first day of November last:

On passing the last of the foregoing resolutions, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lovell	*ay*	
	Mr. Holten	*ay*	
	Mr. Patridge	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Houston	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. M'Lene	*ay*	
	Mr. Shippen	*ay*	

Maryland,

Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Forbes	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Burke	*ay*	
	Mr Jones	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*ay*	*ay*

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1779.

A report from the board of war, on a memorial of lieutenant colonel Derick, being read:

Resolved, That, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances attending the case of lieutenant colonel Derick, that gentleman receive the pay and subsistance of a lieutenant colonel in the army of the United States from the date of his brevet until the further order of Congress.

A report from the board of war, on a memorial of captain Baldesqui, was read; whereupon,

Congress came to the following resolution;

The circumstances of the corps lately commanded by general count Pulaski not now requiring a paymaster, and captain Joseph Baldesqui, its present-paymaster, for that reason and from the situation of his private affairs, desiring leave to resign:

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

Resolved, That major general Lincoln be empowered, if he shall think it for the good of the service, to reduce the corps lately commanded by brigadier count Pulaski, and to incorporate such of the men as remain, into such of the regiments of horse and infantry under his command, as he shall think proper; the men so incorporated to be nevertheless considered as part of the quotas of the states to which they belong.

Another report from the board of war, on a memorial of brigadier general Muhlenberg, was read:

Whereupon Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas Congress did, on the 19th day of March, 1778, resolve that general Washington call in and cancel the commissions of brigadiers general Woodford, Muhlenberg, Scott and Weedon, and that new commissions be granted them, and that they rank in future agreeably to the following arrangement, Woodford, Muhlenberg, Scott, Weedon.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the arrangement made therein was founded upon principles not affecting the personal characters or comparative merits of those officers.

A report from the board of treasury, on a petition of Thomas Bentley, was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the case of the petitioner doth not differ from that of many others, whose application for compensation of damages have not been allowed, and that his request cannot be granted.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1779.

Mr. Griffin, a delegate from Virginia, laid before Congress an exemplification of an act of the general assembly of that state, empowering any one of their delegates to give the vote of the state.

A report from the board of war, on a letter from Edward Williams, ensign in the eighth Virginia regiment was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the resignation of ensign Edward Williams, of the 8th Virginia regiment, beaccepted.

Mr. N. Folsom, a delegate for New-Hampshire, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1779.

A letter of the 30th from the honourable the minister plenipotentiary of France, and a memorial from Mr. Holker were read, respecting a demand for damages to the owners of the ship Holy Martyrs, captured by an American privateer, and acquitted on an appeal:

Ordered, That it be referred to a committee of three.

The members chosen, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Ellery and Mr. Burke.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee respecting the commissary and quartermaster's departments, and made some progress therein:

On the question to agree to the following proposition,

"That one and three quarters per cent. be allowed to each of the assistant purchasing commissaries upon all the purchases made within their respective states, out of which they shall pay all inferior deputies, and defray the whole expence attending such purchases; nor shall they or either of

of their deputies be entitled to rations or forage, except when called by the neceſſary buſineſs of their department to attend the army, in which caſe they ſhall be permitted to draw rations for themſelves and one ſervant each, and forage for two horſes.

And whereas the payment of commiſſions is on the one hand neceſſary, in order to apportion the wages of the officer to the buſineſs that paſſes through his hands, while on the other the encreaſed prices at which proviſions are ſometimes neceſſarily laid in, may ſubject them to unjuſt cenſure:

That all commiſſions on the produce of the country ſhall be rated in continental bills of credit at twenty for one on the price at which ſuch produce ſold in the year 1774, and at thirty for one on all foreign commodities."

A diviſion was called for, and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. M'Lene, on the firſt paragraph, for granting commiſſions, rations and forage in certain caſes;

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Folſom	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Holten	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Sherman	*ay*	
	Mr. Ellſworth	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Livingſton	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Floyd	*ay*	
	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Houſton	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. M'Lene	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Forbes	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	*ay*	*divided*
	Mr. Burke	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	*no*	*no*

So it paſſed in the negative.

THE END.

APPENDIX.

Expenditures for the Year 1779.

To the BOARD of ADMIRALTY or MARINE COMMITTEE.

Jan. 16.	To the marine committee for navy board, eaſtern diſtrict,		150,576
Feb. 3.	navy board,	middle do.	20,000
19.	do.	eaſtern do.	500,000
March 9.	do.	do.	30,000
May 11.	do.	do.	500,000
31.	do.	middle do.	100,000
Aug. 16.	do.	do.	300,000
Dec. 14.	To board of admiralty for do.		50,000
		DOLLARS	1,650,576

To the BOARD of WAR.

Jan. 9.	For purchaſe of arms, linen, &c.	87,621	72 90
Aug. 20.	To pay Wm. Henry for repairing arms, &c.	20,000	
Sept. 2.	For purchaſe of military ſtores	300,000	
	To Joſeph Carleton, paymaſter to the board of war.		
Jan. 9.	To pay G. Rice for building barracks in Albemarle county	23,000	
30.	To be advanced from time to time to the commiſſary of hides	150,000	
Feb. 3.	To exchange bills of the emiſſions of May 1777, and April 1778,	70,000	
	For the purchaſe of military ſtores	100,000	
Feb. 13.	For recruiting Armand and Pulaſki's corps	144,000	

Feb. 26.	To exchange bills of emiſſions of May 1777, and April 1778,	10,000	
March 9.	For the uſe of the war department	150,000	
30.	To exchange bills as aforeſaid out of circulation	5,000	
April 19.	To pay for cloathing purchaſed by the board of war	1,000,000	
May 5.	To pay Mr. Hughes on a contract for cannon and ſhot	120,000	
17.	For re-enliſting the 8th Pennſylvania and 12th Virginia regiments	100,000	
22	To exchange bills as aforeſaid out of circulation	6,000	
June 4.	For contingent demands on the office	150,000	
July 8.	To provide cloathing for the army	1,000,000	
Sept. 9.	To diſcharge in part, a bill of Otis and Henly for cloathing	20,000	
15.	To purchaſe cloathing for the army	1,000,000	
Oct. 23.	To diſcharge a draught of W. Smith for cloathing purchaſed	41,198	60·90
Nov. 12.	The purpoſe not ſpecified	1,000,000	
22.	To continue the purchaſes of cloathing	1,000,000	
Dec. 4.	To continue the purchaſes of cloathing	1,000,000	
	DOLLARS	7,496,820	42·90

SUMS advanced to Nathaniel Greene, quartermaſter general.

Jan. 9.	For the uſe of the quartermaſter's department,	1,900,000	
16.	For do.	1,500,000	
Feb. 11.	For do.	1,500,000	
Mar. 2.	For do.	4,000,000	
April 5.	For do.	5,000,000	
May 11.	For do.	5,000,000	
June 4.	For do.	5,000,000	
22.	For do.	5,000,000	
July 23.	For do.	5,000,000	
Aug. 20.	For do.	5,000,000	
Sep. 17.	For do.	400,000	

Oct. 4.	For do.	5,000,000
14.	For do.	2,700,000
20.	For do.	700,000
Nov. 12.	For do.	3,000,000
24.	For do.	617,000
Dec. 7.	For do.	3,500,000
18.	For do.	102,000
22.	For do.	2,400,000
	DOLLARS	56,419,000

SUMS advanced to Thomas Mifflin, late quartermaſter general.

March 6.	To diſcharge arrearages in his late department,	80,000
May 26.	To diſcharge debts due in do.	50,000
Aug. 17.	To diſcharge debts due in do.	20,000
Sep. 15.	To diſcharge wages due in waggon department in do.	12,000
	DOLLARS	162,000

SUMS advanced to Jeremiah Wadſworth, commiſſary general of purchaſes.

Jan. 9.	For the purchaſe of proviſions	2,500,000
13.	For do.	1,500,000
Feb. 11.	For do.	3,300,000
March 2.	For do.	2,700,000
25.	For do.	4,200,000
May 11.	For do.	4,500,000
June 12.	For do.	4,000,000
July 8.	For do.	5,800,000
Aug. 9.	For do.	2,500,000
Sep. 4.	For do.	5,600,000
29.	For do.	400,000
Oct. 15.	For do.	8,000,000
Nov. 15.	For do.	2,000,000
Dec. 14.	For do.	3,300,000
16.	For do.	2,000,000
18.	For do.	1,200,000
20.	For do.	250,000
	DOLLARS	52,750,000

Advanced to Patrick Lockhart.

June 18. For supplying the troops on the western expedition 166,666 30-90

SUMS advanced to Charles Stewart, commissary general of issues.

March 22. For the use of his department 120,000

Oct. 9. To pay wages of issuing commissaries and clerks, from Feb. 1st to 1st of Nov. last 298,800

DOLLARS 418,800

SUMS advanced to Isaac Melcher, barrackmaster general.

Jan. 13 For the use of his department 50,000

March 9. For do. 100,000

May 22. For do. 200,000

Oct. 29. For do. 400,000

DOLLARS 750,000

SUMS advanced to Committee of Commeree,

Jan. 16. To pay J. Pringle for ship Mercury ensured by them 5,666 60-90

20. To pay bills drawn on them by agents employed by them 62,460

Feb. 3. To pay a debt due to Samuel Curson 103,200

9. To pay for a bill of exchange of 1000l. sterl. exchange at 9 for 1 24,000

26. To pay for blankets, hose, &c. purchased for the army 50,000

March 5. To procure cloathing 500,000

DOLLARS 745,326 60-90

SUMS advanced for Indian Affairs.

April 27. To commissioners for Indian affairs at Albany, in specie 60 dol.

May 31. To do. in do. 152 dol.

June 1. To committee of Congress for Indian affairs 5,333 30-90

SUMS advanced to Benjamin Flower, commiſſa-
fary general of military ſtores.

Jan. 9.	For the uſe of his department	100,000
Feb. 11.	For do.	150,000
March 6.	For do.	150,000
April 19	For do.	500,000
June 15.	For do. to be paid from time to time	500,000
Sept. 15.	For do. do.	500,000
Dec. 14.	For do.	1,000,000
	DOLLARS	2,900,000

To William Henry, of Lancaſter.

Feb. 19.	For purchaſe of leather accoutrements ſhoes, &c. and for repairing arms	80,000
June 15.	For do.	50,000
	DOLLARS	130,000

SUMS advanced in Cloathing Department.

Feb. 19.	To James Meaſe	35,100
	To James Wilkinſon, cloathier general,	
Aug. 20.	To be applied by commiſſaries of hides in the purchaſe of leather, ſhoes, &c. for the army	300,000
Sept. 4.	To defray the contingent expences of the department	20,000
Oct. 23.	For the uſe of the hide department	100,000
27.	For do.	50,000
Nov. 15.	For do.	180,000
		685,100

SUMS advanced in the pay-office department.
To William Palfrey, paymaſter general.

Jan. 16.	For the uſe of the northern department, paid to T. Reed	100,000
30.	For recruiting ſervice	500,000
	For pay and expences of the army	1,000,000
March 17.	For do.	1,015,000
April 12.	For do. paid draughts on him	3,503 77-90

April

April 17.	For his bill in favour of viſcount Laumagne	7,320
	27. For northern department, paid to Thomas Reed	500,000
May	13. For pay of the army paid his draught in favour of P. Audibert	2,500
	26. For do.	1,000,000
June	5. Paid his bill and advanced to him	5,000
	12. For the forces in Virginia to be ſent to B. Harriſon	100,000
	29. For pay and expences of troops in the weſtern diſtrict	100,000
July	17. For the uſe of the main army ſent to J. Pierce	1,000,000
Aug.	3. For forees in Virginia, B. Harriſon accountable	100,000
Sep.	11. For main army, J. Pierce accountable	1,000,000
	29. For the weſtern diſtrict, ſent to J. Boreman	200,000
Nov.	15. For the uſe of his department	1,150,000
	30. For troops in South-Carolina, ſent to Joſeph Clay	2,000,000
	For do. at fort Pitt, ſent to John Boreman	150,000
Dec.	14. For the uſe of his department, on on application of J. Burrell	150,000
	18. For do. to be ſent to J. Pierce, on do.	1,000,0000
	DOLLARS	11,083,323 77 90

SUMS advanced to John Lewis Gervais deputy paymaſter in South-Carolina

Feb.	3. For the uſe of his department	1,000,000
March	19. For do.	1,000,000
Aug.	3. To Joſeph Clay, deputy paymaſter in South-Carolina	500,000
	30. do. for uſe of Georgia or ſouthern department	500,000
Sep.	29. To John Lewis Gervais, late deputy paymaſter for do.	146,584
	DOLLARS	3,146,584

SUMS advanced to Ebenezer Hancock, deputy paymaſter in the eaſtern department.

March 6.	For the uſe of his department	100,000	
24.	For recruiting the battalions at Providence	300,000	
	For pay and ſubſiſtance of troops in the department	300,000	
May 11.	For do. a bill drawn by general Gates	33,333	30 90
22.	For the troops at Rhode-Iſland	600,000	
	DOLLARS	1,333,333	30 90

SUMS advanced in the hoſpital department.

Feb. 26.	To Jonathan Potts, deputy director	150,000
March 10.	To do.	150,000
April 16.	To do.	500,000
Sep. 29.	To do.	221,144
Jan. 16.	To doctor Iſaac Foſter, deputy director eaſtern diſtrict	75,000
April 27.	To do.	100,000
June 12.	To do.	150,000
Nov. 25.	To do.	150,000
June 29.	To S. Kennedy for rent of hoſpital at Yellow-Springs	5,000
	DOLLARS	1,501,144

SUMS advanced for Commiſſary of Priſoners Department.

April 10.	To Elias Boudinot, late commiſſary of priſoners	7,998	32-90
	To do. in ſpecie	4,717 14-90	
19.	To J. Beatty, commiſſary gen. of priſoners do.	50,000	
July 17.	To do.	10,000	
Nov. 15.	To do. paid Thomas Bradford	15,000	
	CONTINENTAL DOLLARS	32,998	32 90

SUMS advanced for the Post Office.

Jan. 16.	To R. Bache, postmaster general	20,000		
April 6.	To do.	11,967	30	90
May 22.	To do.	10,000		
Oct. 23.	To do.	40,000		
Dec. 27.	To do.	30,000		
	DOLLARS	111,967	30	90

SUMS advanced to the Commissioners of Continental Loan-Offices to exchange bills of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, called out of circulation.

July 12.	To Nicholas Gilman, of New-Hampshire,	271,264		
July 12.	To Nathaniel Appleton, of Massachusetts,	4,138,412		
13.	To do.	600		
17.	To John Lawrence, of Connecticut,	543,684		
	Joseph Clark, of Rhode-Island,	399,862		
8.	To do.	500		
17.	Nicholas Ten Broeck, of New York,	980,917		
23.	Thomas Smith, of Pennsylvania,	2,000,000		
12.	Samuel Patterson, of Delaware,	70,000		
17.	Thomas Harwood, of Maryland,	1,938,365		
22.	William Armistead of Virginia,	2,787,557	60	90
Aug 10.	James Green, of North Carolina,	500,000		
	of South Carolina,	1,500,000		
Feb. 27.	Board of treasury to exchange	40,000		
June 26.	Delegates of Maryland to exchange money paid brigadier Smallwood,	9,736		
	DOLLARS	15,230,899	60	90

SUMS advanced to the STATES.

To New-Hampshire.

March 9.	On application of the delegates,		3,000
May 22.	On application of Mr. Whipple,		4,000
Aug. 16.	do.	Messrs. Whipple and Peabody,	8 000
Sept. 15.	do.	Mr. Whipple,	3,000
29.	do.	Mr. Peabody,	5,000

Oct.

Oct. 13.	On application of	Mr. Langdon	6,000
Nov. 16.	do.	do.	4,000
26.	do.	Mr. Peabody	5,000
		DOLLARS	38,000

To MASSACHUSETTS.

Jan. 16.	On application of	the delegates	6,000
April 5.	do.	Meſs'rs Adams, Holten and Gerry	7,500
May 22.	To repay 500,000 in Auguſt with intereſt at ſix per cent.		800,000
June 15.	On application of	Mr. S. Adams	1,500
Aug. 9.	do.	Meſs'rs Gerry, Holten and Lovell	13,000
Sep. 29.	do.	Mr. G. Patridge	5,000
Dec. 3.	do.	Mr. S. Holten	5,000
22.	do.	Mr. J. Lovell	6,000
		DOLLARS	844,000

To RHODE-ISLAND.

June 29.	On application of	the delegates	300,000
Aug. 4.	do.	Mr. J. Collins	2,000
Sept. 4.	do.	Mr. H. Marchant	3,000
21.	do.	Mr. J. Collins	4,000
Oct. 4.	do.	do.	4,000
Nov. 12.	do.	Mr. Marchant	300,000
22.	do.	do.	6,000
		DOLLARS	619,000

To CONNECTICUT.

Jan. 16.	On application of	the delegates	2,000	
Feb. 19.	do.	Mr. O. Ellſworth	1,200	
March 13.	Gov. Trumbull's bill to J. Holker		20,650	52-90
17.	On application of	Mr. Dyer and Mr. Root	6,000	
April 9.	do.	Mr. Spencer	1,000	
May 11.	do.	Mr. Sherman	2,000	
22.	To repay the ſame in Auguſt with intereſt,		150,000	

June 12.	On application of	Mr. Spencer	2,000
July 3.	do.	Mr. Sherman	2,000
	do.	Mr. Huntington	1,500
	To ſupply their quota of troops with cloathing		200,000
Aug. 20.	On application of	Mr. Spencer	2,000
Sep. 2.	do.	Mr. Root	2,000
15.	do.	Mr. Huntington	2,000
17.	do.	Mr. Spencer	3,000
Oct. 20.	do.	Mr. Sherman	2,000
27.	do.	Mr. Root	5,000
Nov. 26.	do.	do.	2,000
10.	do.	Mr. Sherman	3,000
		DOLLARS	409,350 52·90

To NEW-YORK.

Jan. 2.	On application of	Mr. G. Morris	2,000
March 2.	do.	Mr. Floyd	2,000
May 13.	do.	do.	2,000
22.	do.	Mr. Duane	3,000
June 7.	do.	Mr. G. Morris	2,000
Aug. 16.	do.	Mr. Duane	3,700
Sept. 15.	do.	Mr. Jay	3,000
Oct. 8.	do.	Delegates	300
13.	do.	Mr. F. Lewis	8,000
23.	do.	Mr. G. Morris	4,000
Nov. 30.	do.	Mr. Schuyler	2,000
Dec. 6.	do.	Mr. Floyd	5,000
7.	do.	Mr. L'Hommedieu	5,000
22.	do.	Mr. R. R. Livingſton	8,000
March 9.	To D. Ten Broeck to pay intereſt on certificates		5,000
		DOLLARS	55,000

To NEW-JERSEY.

Jan 9.	On application of	Mr. Scudder	500
Feb. 9.	do.	Mr. Fell	500
11.	do.	Mr. Frelinghauſen	500
Mar. 17.	do.	Mr. Frelinghauſen and Mr. Witherſpoon	1,200

April

April 9.	On application of	Mr. Fell	500
June 7.	do.	Mr. Fell	1,000
July 8.	do.	Mr. Scudder	1,500
Aug. 10.	do.	Mr. Fell	1,000
26.	do.	Mr. Witherſpoon	2,000
Sep. 15.	do.	Mr. Scudder	1,000
Oct. 13.	do.	Mr. Fell	2,000
Nov. 24.	do.	Mr. Scudder	500
25.	do.	Mr. Witherſpoon	1,600
Dec. 1.	do.	Mr. Fell	2,300
		DOLLARS	16,100

To PENNSYLVANIA.

Jan. 16.	On application of the preſident of the ſtate		160,000
April 9	To be repaid with intereſt at ſix per cent.		2,000,000
27.	On application of	Mr. Atlee	1,500
June 15.	do.	Mr. Muhlenberg	1,500
Aug. 6.	do.	Mr. M'Lene	1,400
10.	do.	Mr. Atlee	1,500
20.	do.	Mr. Wynkoop	1,200
Sep. 17.	do.	Mr. Muhlenberg	1,500
30.	do.	Mr. Wynkoop	1,500
Oct. 20.	do.	do.	2,000
	do.	Mr. Searle	3,000
		DOLLARS	2,175,100

To DELAWARE.

Dec. 4.	For payment of bounties to their recruits		36,000

To MARYLAND.

April 27.	To purchaſe flour for the continental army		500,000
May 7.	To purchaſe	do.	800,000
22.	On application of	the delegates	10,000
Aug. 2.	do.	do.	6,000
Nov. 4.	do.	Mr. Forbes	5,000
Dec. 11.	do.	Mr. Plater	6,000
		DOLLARS	1,327,000

To VIRGINIA.

Feb. 19.	On application of the delegates		20,000
April 27.	do.	do.	10,000
May 22.	Lent, to be paid in Auguſt, with intereſt at ſix per cent.		300,000
Aug. 26.	Lent, to be paid with intereſt		400,000
Sep. 9.	On application of the delegates		15,000
29.	do.	do.	10,000
Dec. 1.	do.	Mr. Griffin	10,000
		DOLLARS	765,000

To NORTH-CAROLINA.

Jan. 9.	On application of the delegates, for the uſe of their troops	20,808	70-90
20.	do. Meſſieurs Burke and Hill	1,000	
	do. the delegates, for their militia	2,000	
Feb. 19.	To diſcharge a bill of J. Aſhe, treaſurer	450	
March 15.	On application of meſſieurs Burke and Hill	6,000	
April 10.	do. of delegates for their troops	25,000	
19.	do. Mr. Penn	3,000	
27.	do. Meſſieurs Burke and Hill	4,000	
	do. Mr. Sharpe	2,500	
July 14.	do. of the ſtate	1,000,000	
29.	do. Mr. Penn	4,000	
Aug. 2.	do. of delegates for their troops	33,000	
6.	do. Mr. Harnett	3,000	
10.	do. Mr. Burke	6,000	
	do. Mr. Sharpe	4,000	
12.	do. Mr. Penn	2,000	
Sep. 6.	do. Mr. Hughes	5,000	
17.	do. delegates for uſe of their troops	60,000	
21.	do. do. do.	100,000	
29.	do. Mr. Harnett	4,000	
Nov. 6.	Paid bills drawn by J. Naſh, treaſurer	1,000	
Oct. 4.	On application of Mr. Sharpe	2,500	
Nov. 4.	do. Mr. Harnett	4,000	
15.	do. Mr. Sharpe	3,000	

Nov. 18.	On application of Mr. Harnett for adminiſtrator of Mr. Hewes		3,000
Dec. 6.	do.	Mr. Sharpe	3,500
11.	do.	Mr. Harnett	5,000
22.	do.	Mr. Burke	5,000
30.	do.	Mr. Jones	6,000
		DOLLARS	1,318,758 70·90

To SOUTH CAROLINA.

Feb. 3.	On application of Mr. Drayton		1,500
April 16.	do.	Meſſieurs Drayton and Laurens	41,000
Aug. 9.	do.	Meſſieurs Drayton and Matthews	10,000
Sep. 15.	do.	delegates	10,000
Dec. 2.	do.	Mr. Matthews	5,000
		DOLLARS	67,500

To GEORGIA.

April 12,	On application of Mr. Langworthy	6,000
May 14.	For ſo much paid to Mr. J. Wood and Mr. N. Brownſon in 1777, but not charged at the time	14,000
	DOLLARS	20,000

Farther SUMS advanced in the Pay-office Department.

For the pay of the invalid regiment,

Jan. 9 and 20.	3857 5 90	
Feb. 9.	2102 26 90	
March 30.	2275 5·90	
April 12.	2152 70 90	
May 13.	2300 4·90	
June 12.	2373 6 90	
July 23.	2247 2·90	
Aug. 17.	2144 34·90	
Sept. 9.	2419 54 90	
Oct. 14.	4067 43·90	
Nov. 4.	5995 56·90	
		31,935 35·90

To Lobinier, a chaplain from Canada for his pay 1,182

Feb. 3.	Pay of capt. Peery's company at Lewiſtown	4345 55·90	
9.	do. of three companies on weſtern frontiers	2526 68 90	
13.	Colonel L. Cadwallader's regiment	5000	
April 16.	Militia at Wincheſter guarding priſoners	17.315 10 90	
May	Col. Geiger's battalion of Pennſylvania militia	798 34·90	
11.	Col. Gibſon's, the 13th Virginia regiment	7213	
June 7,	For cloathing to troops under brig. gen. Varnum to be deducted from their pay	1434 76 90	
			38,633 63·90
March 13.	To monſ. Faillie	125	
April 16.	To baron Steuben	6500	
Aug. 20.	To general Gates	1055 60·90	
			7,680 60·90
Feb. 13.	To the commander in chief, ſpecie	1000	
	Major gen. Lee 300 l. ſterl.	do.	
Jan. 13.	To James Willing	250	
April 13 and 17.	Marq. de Britigny	5000	
May 3 and Nov. 6.	Brig. du Portail	1767 22·90	
3.	Col. Radiere	800	
	Villefranche	600	
			8,417 22·90
SUMS advanced to ſundry officers to enable them to return to Europe			27,100
To others as a gratuity			1,960
SUMS advanced for the Preſident's Houſhold.			
Nov. 12.	To Mr. Laurens for his expences as preſident	35,000	
	To W. Young, ſteward to Mr. Jay from the 6th of March to Oct.	25,000	
	To Phillips do. to Mr. Huntington	23,000	
			83,000

PAID the Salary of Civil Officers.

January	12,139 22-90	
February	609 76-90	
March	15,265 54-90	
April	11,414 13-90	
May	9,403 65-90	
June	12,555 60-90	
July	19,087 36-90	
Auguſt	25,255	
September	23,078 81-90	
October	28,845 57-90	
November	47,272	
December	69,100	
		274,027 14-90

PAID in Diſcharge of Accounts ſettled by the Auditors for Services performed.

January	12,575 17-90	
February	10,020 36-90	
March	20,747 69-90	
April	7,044 68-90	
May	11,066 12-90	
June	37,330 1-90	
July	6,054 64-90	
Auguſt	23,475 13-90	
September	34,083 60 90	
October	30,480 13 90	
November	16,181 45-90	
December	45,539 82-90	
		254,599 30-90

BILLS drawn on the Miniſter at the Court of Verſailles.

June 15. In favour of Mr. de Beaumarchais 2,400,000 livres
Oct. 8 and 12. Meſs'rs Foquet 7,800

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